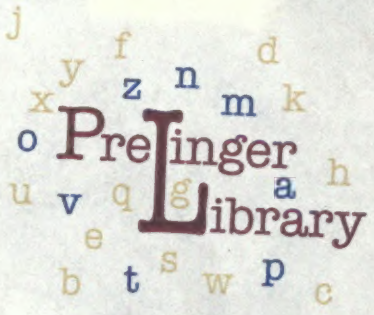
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Teachers

The Playground

APRIL, 1927

YEAR BOOK NUMBER

Community Recreation Leadership in 790 Cities

List of Managing Authorities and Officers

Playground and Community Recreation Statistics for 1926

VOLUME XXI. NO. 1 PRICE 50 CENTS

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KANSAS CITY

Vol. 21 APRIL, 1927 No. 1

The Playground

Maintained by and in the interests of the Playground and Recreation Association of America

Published monthly
at
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MEMBERSHIP

Any person contributing five dollars or more shall be a contributing member of the Association for the ensuing year

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Community Recreation Leadership in 790 Cities 5

List of Managing Authorities and Officials 13

Table of Playground and Community Recreation Statistics for 1926..... 32

Notes from the Recreation Field 56

Entered as second-class matter March 27, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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will start your playground, provide the children with safe, wholesome enjoyment, and aid them in building healthy, vigorous bodies.

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Local Recreation Progress in 1926

New play areas opened in 1926 for the first time	732
Total number of separate play spaces reported	10,123
Indoor recreation centers	1,764
Ball fields	2,972
Tennis courts	6,254
Swimming pools	693
Bathing beaches	276
Summer camps under recreation systems	184
Municipal golf courses	194
Skating places	1,506
Number of cities in which land or property was donated for recreation	32
Total expenditure reported for public recreation in 1926	$19,202,123.25
Total number of play leaders working without pay	8,625
Total number of workers employed	17,090
Cities reporting play areas	790
Approximate number cities and towns over 8,000 population not reporting a single playground	320

Since the friends of the movement organized, the average number of cities starting playgrounds each two year period has been greater than for the entire twenty year period without national organization.

The Service of the Playground and Recreation Association of America in 1926

331 cities were given substantial service, upon request, through personal visits of field workers.

214 cities used the special service of the Association directed to finding and training local recreation workers.

20,000 requests for help were cared for by the Correspondence and Consultation Service.

4,400 individuals received each month THE PLAYGROUND magazine, the tool kit of the recreation worker.

2,500 communities were covered in securing a comprehensive Year Book of recreation developments throughout the country.

205 cities in **32** states were represented by **544** delegates at the Thirteenth National Recreation Congress held at Atlantic City, N. J.

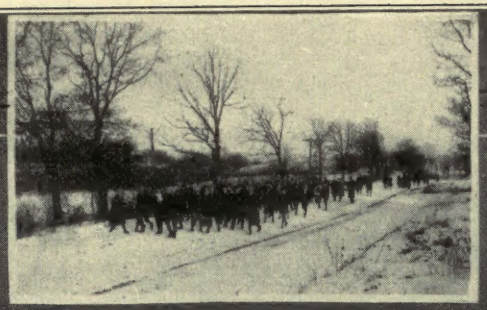
32,000 boys and girls in **391** cities passed the Association's progressively graded physical fitness tests.

196 cities received help through field service and correspondence in meeting the play and recreation problems of their colored citizens.

If we are ready to help adequately those seeking knowledge and expert leadership, practically every child in an American community of 8,000 population can live in a town or city which has playgrounds before January 1, 1930.



FOOTPRINTS ON BROWNIE LAKE



TRAMPING ALONG—EDEN PRAIRIE ROAD



THE OPEN ROAD—DEEPHAVEN DELLS

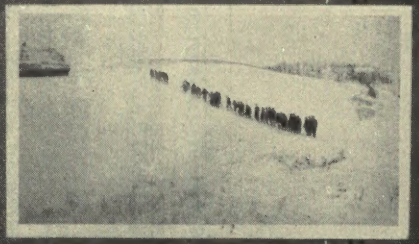
A tramp through the woods and along open road,
Across unbroken fields of white,
Where the air is clear
And in your ear
Nature whispers, "The world's all right."

A carefree laugh, the lilt of a song,
Comradeship as you swing along;

An hour away from the noise of men—
And youth with its joy is yours again.



WAITING FOR THE STRAGGLERS—EDINA



THE JOY OF THE OPEN SPACES—BRYANT LAKE



AMONG THE TREES—DIAMOND LAKE



BY THE WATERS OF MINNETONKA



LAKE HARRIET CAN HOLD THEM

OUT-OF-DOORS WITH THE "MINNEHIKERS" THE MUNICIPAL HIKING CLUB MAINTAINED BY THE PARK DEPARTMENT OF MINNEAPOLIS

Community Recreation Leadership in 790 Cities

Five years of substantial progress in the community recreation movement is shown in the 1926 reports from 790* cities maintaining community recreation programs under leadership. This is the greatest number of cities which have ever reported, and is an increase of 288 over the number for 1921.

Most encouraging is the increase in the number of paid leaders from 11,079 in 1921 to 17,090 in 1926. The number of volunteer leaders has increased to 8,625. Other significant indications of growth are found in the total of 10,123 separate play areas under leadership and in the number of city governments appropriating funds for the support of community recreation activities. The training of leaders again achieved a perceptible growth, as shown in the reports from 145 cities having training institutes. In 125 of these cities the total enrollment of workers was 5,073. The enrollment of volunteer workers in the training institutes in 65 of the 77 cities reporting was 3,094.

Recreation workers and the many friends of the movement may again feel a great satisfaction and encouragement in its continued growth.

Employed Workers

Of the 790 cities represented in the 1926 Year Book, 758 cities report 17,090 workers employed to give leadership for community recreation activities. Of this total 7,738 were men and 9,352 were women. The number of cities employing year round workers shows an increase of 23 over the previous year; 343 cities reporting 2,905 workers employed the year round.

The steady increase in the number of workers employed for recreation leadership is reflected in the following comparison of figures for 1921 and 1926:

	1921	*1926*
Cities reporting	502	758
Men workers employed	5,181	7,738
Women workers employed	5,898	9,352
Total workers	11,079	17,090
Cities reporting workers employed the year round	191	343

Volunteer Workers

In 249 cities the help of 8,625 trained volunteers was enlisted in carrying out the community recreation program. Of this number 3,575 were men and 5,050 were women.

---

* The 32 cities having community recreation leadership whose reports do not appear in the Year Book table are: Modesto, Sacramento and Visalia, California; Waterbury, Connecticut; Key West and Pensacola, Florida; Americus and Gainesville, Georgia; Belleville, Cicero and Winnetka, Illinois; Bluffton, Marion and Vincennes, Indiana; Clinton and Waterloo, Iowa; Coffeyville and Parsons, Kansas; Owensboro, Kentucky; Omaha, Nebraska; Trenton, New Jersey; Concord, Kinston and Salisbury, North Carolina; Hood River, Oregon; Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Florence, South Carolina; Bennington, Vermont; Charlottesville, Virginia; Aberdeen, Washington; Menasha, Wisconsin.

Play Areas Under Leadership

A total of 10,123 separate play areas under leadership is reported. This is an increase of 1,515 over 1925. Following is an analysis of the length of term of these areas where reported:

	No. of Areas
Areas open the year round	2,607
" " summer months	4,571
" " other seasons	2,545
" " for the first time in 1926	732

A classification of the various play areas included in the total of 10,123 follows:

Outdoor Playgrounds

The reports on outdoor playgrounds are summarized as follows:

Cities reporting		704
Total number of outdoor playgrounds		5,600
Open year round (*206 cities*)	1,284	
Open during the summer months (*593 cities*)	3,641	
Open other seasons (*109 cities*)	898	
Total average daily attendance of participants (*524 cities*)		937,935
Total average daily attendance of spectators (*227 cities*)		124,878
Total acreage of outdoor playgrounds (*398 cities*)		14,967
Total valuation of property (*230 cities*)		$60,199,613.42
Total number of outdoor playgrounds open in 1926 for the first time (*234 cities*)		550

In addition outdoor playgrounds for colored children were reported as follows:

Cities reporting		98
Total number of playgrounds for colored children		268
Open year round (*40 cities*)	66	
Open summer months (*73 cities*)	188	
Open other seasons (*11 cities*)	27	
Total average daily attendance of participants (*51 cities*)		20,353
Total average daily attendance of spectators (*22 cities*)		5,187
Total valuation of playgrounds for colored children (*17 cities*)		$620,900.00
Total number of playgrounds for colored children open in 1926 for the first time (*18 cities*)		21

Indoor Recreation Centers

Cities reporting		240
Total number of indoor recreation centers		1,669
Open year round (*123 cities*)	546	
Open other seasons (*145 cities*)	1,123	
Total average daily attendance (*117 cities*)		77,105
Total valuation indoor recreation centers (*22 cities*)		$68,738,625.00
Total number of indoor recreation centers open in 1926 for the first time (*30 cities*)		76

Indoor recreation centers for colored citizens are reported as follows:

Cities reporting	62
Total number of indoor recreation centers for colored citizens	95

Open year round (*34 cities*)	40	
Open other seasons (*31 cities*)	55	
Total average daily attendance (*26 cities*)		6,367
Total valuation indoor recreation centers for color d citizens (*5 cities*)		$38,000.00
Total number of indoor recreation centers for color d citizens open in 1926 for the first time (*7 cities*)		8

Community Houses

Community houses used for recreation purposes are reported as follows:

Cities reporting		157
Total number of community houses		352
Open year round (*135 cities*)	322	
Open other seasons (*27 cities*)	30	
Total average daily attendance (*65 cities*)		21,900
Total valuation of community houses (*41 cities*)		$14,849,578.00
Total number of community houses open in 1926 fo the first time (*13 cities*)		19

Bathing Beaches

One hundred and fifty-seven cities report a total of 276 bathing beaches available for community use. The total average daily attendance reported by 64 cities is 110,311. Five cities report 6 bathing beaches open for the first time in 1926.

Swimming Pools

Swimming pools maintained under leadership are reported by 241 cities, as follows:

Cities reporting		241
Total number of swimming pools		708
Open year round (*85 cities*)	169	
Open summer only *174 cities*)	519	
Open other seasons (*17 cities*)	129	
Total average daily attendance (*111 cities*)		84,210
Total valuation (*35 cities*)		$1,537,818.18
Swimming pools open for the first time in 1926 (*12 cities*)		20

Play Streets

Sixty cities report a total of 375 streets closed for play under leadership. Of this number 38 are open the year round in 10 cities, 117 during the summer in 26 cities; and 122 during other seasons in 32 cities. Twenty-four cities report an average daily attendance of 18,314 at these street play areas.

Municipal Golf Courses

One hundred and thirty cities report golf courses maintained by the municipality. Information as to acreage, valuation and attendance is by no means complete, since many of the cities failed to report these items. A summary follows:

Number of cities reporting	130
Total number of courses	194

Total average daily attendance (*34 cities*)	6,524
Total acreage (*24 cities*)	2,667½
Total valuation of property (*22 cities*)	$2,183,320.73
Courses open in 1926 for first time (*7 cities*)	7

Summer Camps

Summer camps maintained in connection with the recreation program are reported by 78 cities as follows:

Total number of summer camps (*78 cities*)	184
Total average daily attendance (*36 cities*)	6,724
Total acreage (*11 cities*)	1,049
Total valuation (*11 cities*)	$199,600.00
Summer camps open for the first time in 1926 (*4 cities*)	7

Other Play Areas

Other play areas which do not come under the foregoing classifications are reported by 85 cities. The total number of areas is 402, of which 106 are open during the summer, 142 year round, and 161 other seasons. Twenty-seven of these cities report a total average daily attendance of 58,671 at these miscellaneous areas.

Separate Play Facilities

The various types of play facilities available in the 758 cities reporting are classified in the following. Many of these facilities are part of the larger play areas already listed.

	Cities Reporting	*Total Number*	*Number open for first time in 1926*
Athletic Fields	521	1,797	140
Tennis Courts	492	6,254	368
Quoit Courts	286	3,144	290
Swimming Pools	289	693	40
Wading Pools	262	637	42
Places for Water Sports	232	533	23
Skating Places	333	1,506	123
Dancing Places	206	719	29
Picnic Grounds	309	1,417	35
Ball Fields	520	2,972	158
Miscellaneous	116	2,308	141

Management

Municipal

The forms of municipal administration in the 758 cities sending complete reports are summarized as follows:

Managing Authority	*No. of Cities*
Playground and Recreation Commissions, Departments, Divisions, Boards or Bureaus	197
Boards of Education	124

Park Boards, Commissions, Departments and Bureaus or Park and Recreation Commissions	127
City Councils	10
City Planning Commission	1
Public Utilities Commission	1
Departments or Boards of Public Works	10
Departments of Public Welfare	5
Welfare and Recreation Commission	1
Playground Athletic League	1
Bath House Commission	1
Shade Tree Commission	1
	479

In a number of cities municipal departments combined in the management of playgrounds and community centers, as follows:

Managing Authority	*No. of Cities*
Recreation Departments and Boards of Education	3
Park Commissions and Boards of Education	6
Board of Education and City Council	1
Public Welfare Department and Recreation Commission	1
Departments of Public Welfare and Boards of Education	2
Park Commission and Recreation Board	1
City Council and Playground Commission	1
City Council and Park Department	1
City Council and Board of Education	1
	17

Private

Private organizations maintaining playgrounds, recreation centers, or community recreation activities are reported as follows:

Managing Authority	*No. of Cities*
Playground and Recreation Associations, Leagues, Committees and Societies, Community Service Boards, Associations and Bureaus	148
Civic Welfare and Improvement Leagues and Neighborhood Associations	17
Women's Clubs	18
Parent Teacher Associations	12
Industrial Plants	7
Y. M. C. A.	5
Chambers of Commerce	3
Rotary Clubs	4
Athletic Associations	2
Kiwanis Clubs	4
Lions Clubs	4
Memorial Associations	14
Miscellaneous	37
	275

Finances

The sources of support for community recreation activities in the 758 cities appearing in the Year Book table are summarized as follows:

Source of Support	*No. of Cities*
Municipal Funds	392
Private Funds	139
Municipal and Private Funds	221
County Funds	3
County and Private Funds	2
County, Municipal and Private Funds	1
	758

Expenditures

The total expenditure for public recreation in 1926, as reported by 665 cities, is $19,202,123.25. (*The figures in italics indicate the number of cities reporting each case.*)

Expended for	*1921*	*1926*
Land, Building, Permanent Equipment	.....	$5,498,090.65 (*268*)
Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	.....	2,857,529.46 (*527*)
Salaries	$5,939,931.23	8,222,845.74 (*539*)
Total Expenditure	8,858,769.15 (*458*)	19,202,123.25 (*665*)

Bond Issues

Forty-two cities reported bond issues totaling $5,518,116.04, as follows:

City	*Amount of Bond Issue*
New Haven, Conn.	$100,000.00
Fort Myers, Fla.	225,000.00
Sanford, Fla.	100,000.00
Sarasota, Fla.	325,000.00
West Palm Beach, Fla.	30,000.00
Alton, Ill.	100,000.00
Aurora, Ill.	14,920.25
Evanston, Ill.	150,000.00
Urbana, Ill.	100,000.00
Waukegan, Ill.	60,000.00
Noblesville, Ind.	60,000.00
Lawrence, Mass.	62,500.00
Detroit, Mich.	108,750.00
Harbor Beach, Mich.	20,000.00
Marine City, Mich.	21,000.00
Duluth, Minn.	100,000.00
Claremont, N. H.	4,000.00
Camden, N. J.	51,174.79
East Orange, N. J.	225,000.00
Elizabeth, N. J.	23,835.00
Hackensack, N. J.	2,200.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	400,000.00
Elmira, N. Y.	20,000.00
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	25,000.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	30,000.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	90,000.00
Troy, N. Y.	50,000.00

Yonkers, N. Y.	42,000.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	300,000.00
Columbus, Ohio	75,100.00
Toledo, Ohio	30,000.00
Youngstown, Ohio	75,000.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	300,000.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	750,000.00
Steelton, Pa.	250,000.00
Beaumont, Texas	100,000.00
Houston, Texas	50,136.00
San Antonio, Texas	150,000.00
Seattle, Wash.	47,500.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	775,000.00
Vancouver, B. C., Canada	50,000.00
London, Ontario, Canada	25,000.00
	$5,518,116.04

Donated Playgrounds

That public-spirited citizens are recognizing the community value of land or property devoted to recreation purposes is evidenced by the number of gifts reported from year to year. Thirty-two cities report land or property donated during 1926. Fourteen cities report the value of the property donated as follows:

City	*Value of Property*
Los Angeles, Calif.	$1,475,000.00
Branford, Conn.	11,500.00
Kankakee, Ill.	20,000.00
Hammond, Ind.	45,000.00
Shreveport, La.	30,000.00
Summit, N. J.	25,000.00
Ilion, N. Y.	3,800.00
Watervliet, N. Y.	3,000.00
Bellefontaine, Ohio	200.00
Youngstown, Ohio	300,000.00
Harrisburg, Pa.	800.00
Sunbury, Pa.	100,000.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	10,000.00
Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada	13,500.00
	$2,037,800.00

Training Classes for Workers

A continued increase is observed in the number of cities maintaining training classes for employed and volunteer workers, as the following comparison shows (the figures in italics indicate the number of cities reporting):

	1921	1926
Cities reporting training classes for employed workers	94	145
Total number of workers enrolled	1,580 (*50*)	5,073 (*125*)
Cities reporting training classes for volunteer workers	69	77
Total number of volunteer workers enrolled	1,890 (*35*)	3,094 (*65*)

Civil Service Examinations

Civil service examinations are required by 75 cities in filling recreation positions.

School Buildings as Evening Recreation Centers

A total of 1,416 school buildings used as evening recreation centers is reported by 268 cities.

Acreage of School and Park Playgrounds

The number of cities reporting school playgrounds is 510; the total number of school playgrounds 4,176. Only 347 of these cities were able to give the acreage of school playgrounds, the total being 5,773.

A total of 2,111 park playgrounds is reported by 459 cities. Of this number 326 cities give a total acreage of 17,901 for park playgrounds.

League Activities

The organization of leagues in connection with community recreation activities is reported as follows: (The figures in italics indicate the number of cities reporting in each case.)

	Leagues	*Teams*	*Players*	*Spectators Per Season*
Baseball	1,425 (*420*)	11,341 (*392*)	150,238 (*330*)	12,761,185 (*193*)
Playground Ball	1,610 (*274*)	10,973 (*255*)	144,821 (*217*)	2,651,834 (*89*)
Football	301 (*139*)	1,289 (*127*)	22,201 (*108*)	1,972,779 (*61*)
Soccer	283 (*103*)	2,057 (*92*)	35,895 (*79*)	1,597,282 (*49*)
Basketball	1,302 (*289*)	8,936 (*271*)	158,614 (*224*)	2,049,970 (*116*)
Quoits and Horseshoes	542 (*191*)	4,120 (*152*)	32,782 (*146*)	160,887 (*58*)
Volley Ball	861 (*285*)	4,423 (*268*)	34,962 (*206*)	386,572 (*91*)
Bowling	174 (*70*)	1,181 (*60*)	8,032 (*49*)	57,825 (*23*)
Miscellaneous	718 (*148*)	4,073 (*133*)	44,805 (*116*)	461,969 (*44*)

Total number of leagues	7,216
Total number of teams	48,393
Total number of players	632,350
Total number of spectators	22,100,303

Special Recreation Activities

Activities	*Cities Reporting*	*Activities*	*Cities Reporting*
Badge Tests	162	Domestic Science	96
Community Singing	226	Gardening	63
Bands	169	Art Activities	162
Orchestras	134	Handicraft	359
Music Memory Contests	55	Junior Police	91
Toy Symphonies	56	Self-Government	89
Pageants	217	Athletics for Industrial Groups	222
Dramatics	261	Winter Sports	224
Holiday Celebrations	299	Organized Hiking	196
Block Parties	56	Marble Tournaments	286
Motion Pictures	149	Forums	38
Citizenship Activities	123	Miscellaneous	80
First Aid Classes	167		

OFFICERS OF

RECREATION COMMISSIONS BOARDS AND ASSOCIATIONS

and

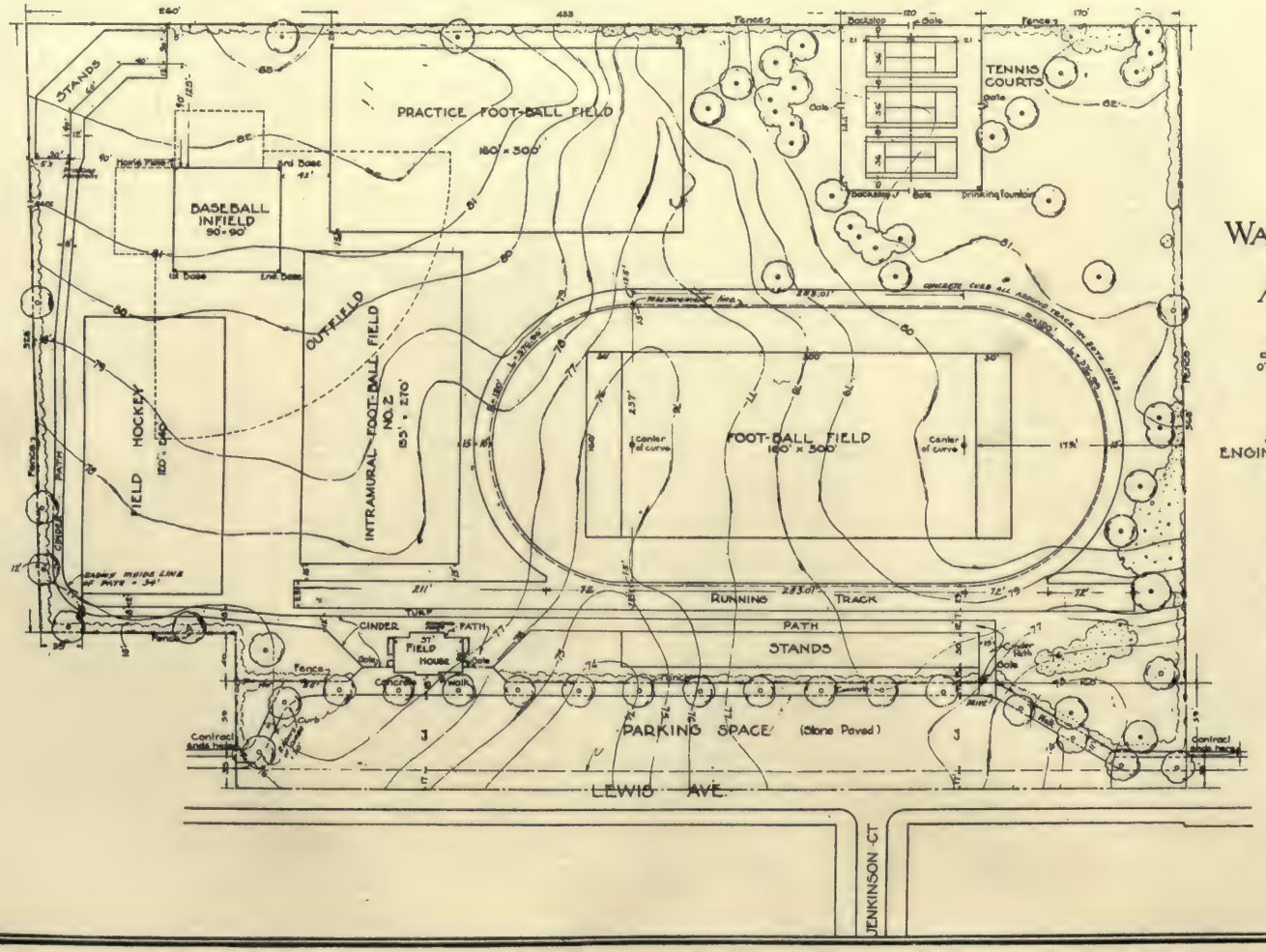
TABLES

of

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS

for

1926



WAUKEGAN TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC FIELD

GENERAL PLAN

0' 10' 25' 50' 100' 150' 200'

SCALE 1" = 50'

SEPTEMBER 1924

JACOB L. CRANE, JR.
ENGINEER-AND-LANDSCAPE-ARCHITECT
WRIGLEY BLDG CHICAGO

LEGEND

- EXISTING TREES
- TREES TO BE PLANTED
- EXISTING SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES
- SHRUBS TO BE PLANTED

The Football Stands and the Planting, Fence, and Field House not included in this contract.

50-2

Revised to Oct 3, 1924

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Alabama				
Birmingham	Park and Recreation Board	J. A. Dupuy	F. G. Swaim	G. S. DeSole Neal
Montgomery	Municipal Playground Association	W. A. Guntin, Jr.	Louise McRae	Daisy V. Smith
Mobile	Recreation Department	William Armbrecht	Elizabeth Fondè	H. G. Rogers
Arizona				
Douglas	Community Recreation Board	Mrs. Rex Rice	R. E. Souers	Marylyn Norton
Morenci	Public Schools			Olive G. Hopkins
Arkansas				
Camden	Parent Teacher Association	Mrs. C. C. Ramsey	Mrs. B. Gardner Mrs. J. G. Phillips	Mrs. Clay Stewart
Crossett	Playground Association	G. H. Norman	I. M. Barnes	J. D. Carroll
El Dorado	Playground and Recreation Association	John E. Shatford	B. H. Blanton	Charles E. Osborne
Little Rock	Playground Association	Mrs. Ed. Cornish	Mrs. J. W. Thompson	H. W. Means
Rogers	Playground Association	H. J. G. Koobs, M.D.	E. B. Howard	
Stuttgart	Harmon Field Committee	Mrs. E. V. Roy	J. E. Bardelmeier	
California				
Alameda	Recreation Department		E. J. Probst	Mrs. S. H. Bofinger
Alhambra	Playground Commission	F. L. Daugherty	Mrs. M. E. Carroll	Paul S. Braden
Anaheim	City Park Department	Carl F. Leonard (Mayor)		Warren L. Ashleigh
Berkeley	City Recreation Department	Mrs. W. H. Marston	Mrs. Fowler Mallett	Granville E. Thomas
Fresno	Playground and Recreation Department	A. E. Sunderland (Mayor)		Raymond L. Quigley
Glendale	Recreation Department	Lloyd H. Wilson	V. M. Hollister	R. Ernest Tucker
Lodi	Playground Commission	J. W. Shattuck	H. M. Leete	Holmes R. Stewart
Long Beach	Public Recreation Department	S. F. DuRee	Ines B. Donovan	C. I. Hunt
	Board of Education	Herbert F. Ahlswede	A. C. Price	Charles H. Hunt
Los Angeles	Department of Parks	Van M. Griffith	J. J. Hassett	Frank Shearer
	School District	Robert A. Odell	William Sheldon	C. L. Glenn
	Department of Playground and Recreation	Dr. E. P. Ryland	Charles E. Lamb	George Hjelte
Merced	Rotary Club			C. H. Wright
Montebello	Lions Club			
Monrovia	Recreation Park Commission	C. A. Brunger		Lowell D. Hoxsey
Oakland	Recreation Department	Dr. J. E. Zales	R. W. Robertson	R. W. Robertson
Oxnard	Community Service	Rudolph Beck	F. J. Hokin	F. J. Hokin
Pasadena	Playground Community Service	A. L. Hamilton	Mrs. Henry Case	Cecil F. Martin
	Park Department			G. L. Skutt
Pomona	Park and Playground Commission	George H. Thomas	Mrs. Ralph Harvey	Hubert Whitehead
Richmond	Park and Playground Commission and School Recreation Department	John A. Miller	Mrs. S. S. Ripley	W. L. Seawright
San Diego	Park Commission	W. Templeton Johnson	A. S. Hill	John G. Morely
	Playground Commission	J. B. Pendleton	Mrs. W. A. Price	B. C. Nichols
San Francisco	Board of Park Commissioners		Ben Lamb	
	Community Service Recreation League	Henry L. Mayer	Lois M. Williams	Lois M. Williams
	Playground Commission	James D. Phelan	Veda B. Young	Josephine D. Randall
Santa Ana	Board of Education	Will S. Kellogg		L. W. Archer
Santa Monica	Board of Education and Community Service	George Hart Mrs. D. G. Stephens	T. H. Schoenwetter Mrs. Albert Stanley	R. E. Munsey " " "
Santa Rosa	Playgrounds Association	F. B. Doyle	Mrs. Charles Kellogg	
South Pasadena	Board of Education	W. R. H. Weldon	Mrs. L. R. Ball	George C. Bush
Stockton	Recreation Department			Bert E. Swenson
Walnut Creek	Playground Committee	Charles P. Howard	Maude Brook	Mrs. J. C. McGeehon

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Colorado				
Boulder	Public Welfare Department	Ed. Kirkbride		
Colorado Springs	Park Department	W. D. Quackenbush	R. P. VanHook	Rowena Collins
Denver	Municipal Recreation Department	C. D. Vail	Jesse H. Newlon	Anna L. Johnson
Grand Junction	Community Service Department			Audre L. Stong
Connecticut				
Ansonia	Recreation Commission	Wm. H. Kingston	Mae A. Gaffney	Frank M. Clancy
Branford	Community Council	Frank J. Kinney	A. T. DuBreuil	Paul H. Rhode
Bridgeport	Board of Recreation	Rev. Wm. Horace Day	Robert A. Leckie	Robert A. Leckie
Derby	Playground Association	Terence S. Allis	Ada S. Shelton	George W. Anger
Glastonbury	Williams Memorial Building Association	S. H. Williams	Mary Alexander	J. C. Huden
Hartford	Park Department	Edward M. Day	Emma Mann	James H. Dillon
Meriden	Recreation Commission	Oscar L. Dossin	Harry French	George Baer
Middletown	Park and Playground Department	D. J. McCarthy	Mrs. Hattie Hubbard	P. M. Kidney
New Britain	Municipal Recreation Commission	Harry C. Jackson	Mary Campbell	Martin R. Anderson
New Haven	Community Service, Inc.	Fred J. Dawless	Donald A. Adams	E. L. Manning
New London	Department of Playgrounds			Robert C. Rice
Norwalk	Playground Association	F. J. Moran	Margaret Brendlinger	H. H. Langer
Norwich	Recreation Commission	W. J. Fitzgerald	J. L. Johnson	E. E. Brigham
Seymour	Playground Association	Harry O. Landgren	F. B. Towle	Burton R. Pullon
Shelton	Playground Commission	Montague A. Clark	George W. Anger	George W. Anger
South Manchester	Recreation Committee of the 9th School District	Edward F. Taylor	John H. Hyde	Marjorie C. Geary
Southport	Wakeman Memorial	John H. Perry	Charles Jennings	Milton B. Hunt
Stamford	Board of Public Recreation	Dorothy Heroy		Sophie T. Fishback
Torrington	Recreation Commission	John White	Frank Lyon	R. Marguerite Wilson
Wallingford	Playground and Recreation Association	Joseph Bedell	Joseph Bedell	Clifford Massey
Watertown	Civic Union	Harley F. Roberts	Arthur P. Hickcox	Ralph S. Pasha
District of Columbia				
Washington	Department of Playgrounds	S. F. Taliaferro	Nina M. White	Susie Root Rhodes
	Community Center Department		Harry O. Hine	Sibyl Baker
	Board of Education	E. C. Graham	Harry O. Hine	Leon L. Perry
Delaware				
Wilmington	Park Commission	Edgar L. Hyms	Edward R. Mack	Jennie M. Weaver
	Community Service	Mrs. Coleman Dupont		C. B. Root
Florida				
Bartow	Department of Public Recreation	Rev. J. N. Lesslie	Dean K. Gardner	Dean K. Gardner
Bradenton	Department of Public Recreation	J. K. Singletary	Dr. R. G. Manchester	Dr. R. G. Manchester
Daytona Beach	Department of Public Recreation	Ralph U. Green	Chauncey A. Hyatt	Philip LeBoutillier
Fort Myers	Board of Public Recreation	M. Flossie Hill	Mrs. Conrad Menge	John W. Reel
Jacksonville	Playground and Recreation Board	M. E. Bacon	Jessie J. Cameron	W. J. Sanford, Jr.
Miami	Department of Athletics and Recreation of Division of Parks	J. Gerry Curtis		Lewis H. Keith
Orlando	Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation	I. W. Phillips	Dr. R. P. Buckmaster	Thomas W. Lantz
St. Petersburg	Board of Recreation	H. C. Case	P. V. Gahan	P. V. Gahan
Sanford	Playground Commission	S. R. Dighton		Alva Wright
Sarasota	Department of Public Recreation	W. L. Pearsall	D. B. Wright	D. B Wright
Tampa	Board of Public Recreation	R. J. Ritter	Dr. Dan P. Galvin	W L Quinlan
West Palm Beach	Department of Public Recreation			Nathan L. Mallison
Winter Haven	Department of Public Recreation	Harrison Ambrose	August Fischer	August Fischer

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Georgia				
Atlanta	Park Department, Recreational	John A. White	Lillian Everitt	L. L. Wallis
Augusta	Community Service	John G. Wilson		John G. Wilson
Columbus	Department of Recreation	Edwina Wood	Walter J. Cartier	Walter J. Cartier
Macon	Board of Recreation	Mrs. L. J. Waxelbaum	Mrs. George Beggs	Mrs. George Beggs
Savannah	Recreation Commission	Mrs. F. H. Oliver	F. R. Howard	H. S. Bounds
Idaho				
Boise	School Board			L. H. Basler
Illinois				
Alton	Playground and Recreation Commission	F. F. Ferguson	O. E. George	J. E. MacWherter
Aurora	Playground Department	William B. Greene	Jean E. Mored	Jean E. Mored
Berwyn	Recreation Board of Commissioners	Mrs. Alma E. Marek	Herman F. Munger	W. F. Pfuderer, Jr.
Bloomington	Fell Avenue Community Playground	F. R. Sack	F. R. Sack	
Blue Island	Recreation Commission	Frank Kasten	Mrs. Oleda Postweiler	Clarence J. Day
Canton	Canton Park District	V. G. Orendorff	C. Harold Hippler	John Pugh
Centralia	Board of Recreation	R. O. Brigham	Paul Kramer	Eddie L. Walkup
Chicago	Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches	A. A. Sprague	Walter Wright	Theodore A. Gross
	Bureau of Recreation, Board of Education	Julius Smestanka	Charles A. Gilbert	Charles H. English
	West Chicago Park Commissioners	John Dill Robertson	James J. McCourt	W. J. H. Schultz
	Irving Park District	Frank Wilkins	Charles A. Boos	Thomas Edgar
	South Park Commissioners	E. J. Kelly	E. J. Whitly	V. K. Brown
Chicago Heights	Park Board	George I. McEldowney	M. S. Phillips	W. G. Gaunt
Decatur	Pines Community Association	J. H. Galloway	E. J. Muffley	Freda Combs
East St. Louis	Park District	S. D. Sexton, Sr.		Emmett P. Griffin
Evanston	Bureau of Recreation	Horace D. Bent	Arthur W. Handford	Wilbur C. Bechtold
Galesburg	School Board			C. F. Miller
Granite City	Y. M. C. A.	J. W. Costley	Irwin Raut	J. E. Robertson
Highland Park	East Park Board	Everett Millard	Edward Lang	Miss L. Wilson
Joliet	Bureau of Recreation	H. Ambrose Perrin	P. H. Slocum	P. H. Slocum
Jacksonville	Park Board	S. W. Nichols	T. J. Brennan	J. H. Hopper
Kankakee	Playground and Recreation Department of City	A. H. Plant	T. R. Johnston	R. C. Carnes
Kewanee	Park District	E. E. Baker	G. Robert Galloway	A. L. Freed
Lake Forest	Park Board	C. H. Sueppe	C. T. Gunn	R. H. Peters
LaSalle	Playground Commission	Oscar H. Eliel	Howard Fellows	Melvin Stein
LaSalle-Peru-Oglesby	High School Social Center	Thomas J. McCormack	Katherine Keegan	Howard Fellows
Maywood	Playground and Recreation Board	John H. Hartman	Elmer Langguth	Bernard M. Joy
Moline	Park Board			Fred Brandt
North Chicago	Playground and Recreation Association	Mr. Lowmis	Robert Guller	J. Frederickson
Oak Park	Playground Board	Dr. H. J. Stewart	Dudley C. Meyers	Josephine Blackstock
Ottawa	Recreation Commission	Dr. P. J. Wendell		Grant Stenger
Peoria	Recreation Commission	Charles Bartson	R. E. Stowell	Walter B. Martin
Princeton	Parent Teacher Association	Mrs. Edward Grampp	Mrs. Eleanor Anderson	Clare Godin
River Forest	Playground and Recreation Board	Frank J. Winters	Celestia Youker	Leland L. Lawrence
Rockford	Department of Recreation	F. S. Horner	H. E. Folgate	Leo M. Lyons
Rock Island	Playground and Recreation Commission	Mrs. W. H. Marshall	Mrs. Elizabeth H. Barton	Melville H. Hodge
Rushville	Scripps Park Playground Association	Mrs. Paul Brines	W. L. Schneur	Dorothy Dean
Silvis	Recreation Commission	James Shannon	Mrs. Almeda Humphrey	LaVerne Klingebill
Springfield	Playground and Recreation Commission	Homer D. McLaren	Charles R. Horrell	Arthur T. Noren
Urbana	Park District	J. C. Blair	W. C. Noel	
Waukegan	Playground Department of Women's Club	Mrs. T. J. Stahl		B. F. Donaldson

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Indiana				
Alexandria	School Board	W. S. Forney		E. E. Reavis
Anderson	Park Department			A. R. Staggs
Bedford	Recreation Commission	Mrs. Philip Furst	James J. Crossett	J. Halsey Thomas
Brazil	Recreation Committee	Dr. J. E. Baker	Prof. C. P. Keller	Mrs. Ethel Cook Mr. Geo. Kerr
East Chicago	Board of Community Recreation	W. H. Fuzy	Grover C. Hansen	G. G. Eppley
Evansville	Park Board	Elmer D. Luhring	Philip F. Grill	Professor Julius Doerter
Fort Wayne	Board of Park Commissioners	D. N. Foster	Cecilia Welch	Carrie A. Snively
Goshen	Recreation Commission	Elmer J. Culph	Clara J. Troutwein	William Gage Kensinger
Hammond	Community Service and Municipal Recreation Department	C. B. Tinkham		Charles W. Clark
Huntington	City of Huntington			Mrs. Isabel Evans
Indianapolis	Recreation Department, Board of Park Commissioners	John E. Milnor	Opal Moller	Jesse McClure
Jasonville	Park Commission	A. D. Ingall	George Puckett	Clayton Hudson
Lafayette	Playground Association	Rev. D. E. S. Perry	O. F. Hall	Mrs. Lawson Campbell
LaPorte	Board of Education	H. H. Keller	Emmett Scott	Mabel Foor
Logansport	Park and Playground Department	John W. Holland		
Michigan City	Board of Education	L. W. Keelir		
Mishawaka	Playgrounds	Fred Willett		F. M. Steele
Muncie	Playground Association	Glen D. Brown		
New Albany	Community Service	Mrs. Charles S. Hartley	Mrs. Clarence E. Strack	Frankie H. Zenor
Noblesville	Park Board	Earl Brooks	Will Hayes	Ruth Brooks
Richmond	School Board			Hazel M. Fish
South Bend	Board of Education	Dr. R. B. Dugdale	Ralph Keltner	E. H. Burnham
	Park Board	Richard Elbel		" " "
Tell City	Playground Committee	Mrs. Alice Zoercher	Mrs. Florence Ahlf	Mrs. Jimmie Martin
Terre Haute	Park Board	Carl Bauermeister		H. V. Milligan
Wabash	Community Service	Homer Showalter	Mrs. Pearson	W. C. Mills
Wakarusa	Playground Association	C. L. Amick	W. K. Brower	Martha Witmer
Warsaw	Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs	Lloyd Johnson Ralph Newsbaum		L. N. Thorne
Whiting	Community Service	Chester R. Schlatter	Mrs. R. T. Myrick	John Sharp
Iowa				
Cedar Rapids	Playground Commission	Frank Filip	Maurice Cahill	Willard L. Hayes
Davenport	City Council	J. Bryson		Elmer F. Layden
Des Moines	Playground Commission	Mrs. Frank Joseph	Lewis R. Barrett	Lewis R. Barrett
Dubuque	Playground Commission	Henry Baumgartner	George Roepsch	Earl G. Cook
Fort Dodge	Board of Education	K. D. Miller	Esther Peterson	John M. Bice
Keokuk	Playground Association	Dr. R. S. Reid	Frederick C. Smith	E. H. Purcell
Maquoketa	Parent Teachers Association	M. W. Joiner	Ruth Smola	Mrs. Reynolds Farr
Oskaloosa	Independent School District	R. B. Newman	Elizabeth Hawkins	Frank W. Markley
Sioux City	Playground Department of Board of Education	Edmund Pendleton	H. C. Roberts	A. N. Morris
Kansas				
Arkansas City	Board of Education	A. L. Newman	W. D. MacAllister	Ernest Uhrlaub
Galena	Park Board	Max Sawyer, Mayor	Claude Kennedy	William Ricksecker
Hays	Board of Education	C. M. Wann	C. A. Shively	Frank S. Carman
Junction City	Board of Education	Henry Muruzenmayer	Charles H. Manley	F. N. Archer
McPherson	School Board	Dr. G. R. Dean	R. W. Potweri	Melvin Griffin
Oakley	Community Recreation Association	F. H. Bailey	F. W. Irwin	M. C. Poague
Topeka	Board of Education	John H. Lynn	M. C. Holman	L. P. Dittemore

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Kentucky				
Covington	Board of Park Commissioners	E. T. Lee	Hugh J. Howard	Hugh J. Howard
Lexington	Civic League	Mrs. Paul Justice	Mrs. J. H. White	Anna S. Pherigo
	Community Service League	Mrs. M. A. Wendell	H. I. Snowden	J. C. Johnson
Louisville	Board of Park Commissioners	John G. Heyburn	Cora M. Miller	Neal A. Arnston
Louisiana				
New Orleans	Playground Community Service Commission	Mrs. A. J. Stallings	Mrs. J. H. Douglas	L. diBenedetto
	City Park Improvement Association	Judge C. F. Claiborne	Joseph Bernard	Joseph Bernard
Shreveport	Department of Recreation	L. E. Thomas, Mayor		Grover C. Thames
Maine				
Augusta	Park Commission	Mrs. George E. Macomber	Mrs. George E. Macomber	John F. Hyde
Derby	Improvement Society	Frank E. Baker	Frank Hatfield	Josephine Warburton
Millinocket	Playground Committee	Dr. C. W. Harrigan		Fred Thompson
Portland	Recreation Commission	Philip J. Deering	Granville R. Lee	Granville R. Lee
Waterville	Community Service	A. F. Cyr	Florence M. Wallace	Ellsworth W. Millett
Westbrook	Community Association	Joseph E. Warren	Paul F. Fraser	Paul F. Fraser
Maryland				
Baltimore	Playground Athletic League, Inc.	Robert Garrett	L. K. Miller	William Burdick, M.D.
Frederick	Playground Commission	Lloyd Culler	A. LeRoy McCardell	
Massachusetts				
Amesbury	Park Commissioners	William Gillespie	Alfred Whelpley	Catherine Manning
Arlington	School Committee	Alexander Rice	Chester A. Moody	Ralph C. Henricus
Attleboro	Park Commissioners	S. M. Stone	Harry C. Wolfenden	Alma C. Hillman; Raymond Grayson
Belmont	Playground Department	Dr. Mark Rogers	Lewis S. Harris	Lewis S. Harris
Beverly	Board of Public Works	James W. Blackmer		James A. Cronin
Boston	Department of Physical Training School Committee	Fred. L. Bogan, M.D.	Ellen M. Cronin	Nathaniel J. Young
	Department of the Extended Use of Public Schools			James T. Mulroy
	Community Service of Boston, Inc.	Joseph Lee		Mrs. Eva Whiting White
Braintree	Board of Park Commissioners	Lawrence Trainor	Albert Hollis	James Hayes
Brockton	Playground Commission	John F. Scully	Abbie O. Delano	Arthur E. Staff
Brookline	Playground Commission	Payson Dana	Charles P. Cameron	Charles P. Cameron
Cambridge	Board of Park Commissioners	Carroll W. Doten	Rose E. Manning	Stephen H. Mahoney
Chelsea	Park Commission	Thomas F. Punch		James H. Crowley
Chicopee	Playground Commission	Frank LaMarsh	William P. Hurst	Albert F. Profiglio
Clinton	Playground and Recreation Commission	Dr. Harry C. Duprey	Josiah Stickney	
Dalton	Community Recreation Association	Richard F. Pender	William F. Kennedy	Ben S. Dillenbeck
Danvers	Park Commission		Lester Couch	Helen Fanning
Dedham	Community Association, Inc.	C. H. J. Kimball	Rodney C. Larcom	Mrs. Ada H. Pillsbury
Easthampton	Recreation Commission	O. W. Cobb	A. D. Forbes	Arnold Cleary
Everett	Playground Commission	Fred A. Hutchings	Arthur Fennell	
	Park Commission	W. T. Lettney	John F. Dixon	Marguerite U. Burke
Fairhaven	Park Board	H. B. Dutton	Mabel Potter	Delmar Borah
Fall River	Recreation Commission	Abraham O. H. Branz	Elizabeth L. Murphy	Helen M. Leary
Falmouth	School Department	Rawson C. Jenkins	H. G. Haddon	Paul Dillingham
Fitchburg	Park Department	Thomas C. Sheldon	G. A. Hubbard	J. P. Kilmartin
Framingham	Park Commission	Nathaniel J. Bowditch	Arthur C. Winch	Helen Quirk
Gardner	Park and Playground Commission	A. Werner Carlson	Arnold A. Bent	
Gloucester	Cape Ann Community League	Herman Lion		Mary Pew
Great Barrington	Recreation Commission	George R. Bower	Sarah S. Dewey	Harold E. Lynch
Greenfield	Recreation Commission	Frederick E. Hawks	Mrs. Edwin R. Fiske	Frederick Schultz

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Hamilton-Wenham	Community Service			H. A. Thomas
Haverhill	Recreation Department of Park Commission	Charles D. Porter	Archibald M. Estabrook	F. James Caswell
Hingham	Playground Committee	Ira G. Hersey	Edmund Daly	Ruth Kelter
Holyoke	Parks and Recreation Commission	George H. Sinclair	Mina F. Robb	Patrick H. Kelly
Lawrence	Recreation Departments	John A. Flanagan	William V. Crawford	William V. Crawford William R. Higgins
Leominster	Community Service	Fred L. Butler	Carolyn E. Hannigan	Carolyn E. Hannigan
Lexington	Park Department			John J. Garrity
Lowell	Board of Park Commissioners	Clarence M. Weed	Alexander E. Rountree	John W. Kernan
Ludlow	Athletic and Recreation Association	John Neilsson	David Wilson	Cecily Buscall
Lynn	Board of Park Commissioners	Alfred I. Comstock	A. Roy Rafuse	John Morrissey
Malden	Park Commission	Francis J. Walsh	Dr. Eugene McCarthy	Alice Haven
Marblehead	Park Department	William H. Symonds	Frank R. Doleber	Howard Eustis
Marlboro	Community Service	Ernest P. Carr	E. W. D. Merrill	Dr. William H. Jones
Medford	Park Department	Wilton B. Fay	Edward P. Adams	Raymond S. Tobey
Melrose	Park and Playground Commission	Richard J. Lord	George W. Rogers	George W. Rogers
Millbury	Community Service	Frank Moore	Daniel J. Dempsey	Mabel Brierly
Milton	Park Department	William G. Rodd	Clyde L. Whittier	A. H. Yeaton
	Cunningham Gymnasium and Park	Jesse B. Baxter	W. L. Caldwell	W. L. Caldwell
Montague	Department of Recreation and Playgrounds	O. Hoff	F. Abercrombie	James E. Coogan
Natick	Playground Committee	Daniel J. Murphy, Mayor	Mrs. B. I. McManus	James F. Hickey, Jr.
New Bedford	Playground Department and	W. F. Covel		Edward C. Galligan
	Community Center Department	E. R. Hathaway, Mayor		
Newton	Playground Department	Albert P. Carter	Ernst Hermann	Ernst Hermann
North Attleboro	Community Field Playground Committee	Dr. F. J. Carley	Charles F. Martin	F. R. Wagner
	Parent Teacher Association	Mrs. Mae Penny		Russel Wright
Norwood	Recreation Committee of Women's Community Committee	Mrs. H. B. C. Riemer	Mrs. Clarissa Mair	Anne Smith
	Norwood Civic Association	Harold G. Mitters	Josephine A. Cogan	Josephine A. Cogan
Orange	Recreation Committee	J. S. Whitman	Mrs. Cora Bangs	Katherine Dacey
Peabody	Playground Commission	Henry A. King	Timothy McCarthy	Henry A. King
Pittsfield	Park Department	D. F. Farrell	John M. Flynn	John Carmody
Plymouth	Park Commission	Harry Geary		John Kerrigan
Quincy	Park Department	W. T. Spargo		F. B. Mitchell
Reading	Memorial Playground Committee	Katheryn E. Gay	Helen L. Thompson	Margaret Tyacke
Salem	Board of Park Commissioners	Christian Lantz	Willard B. Porter	Oliver G. Pratt
Somerville	Public Welfare and Recreation Commission	Edward A. Brewer	Francis J. Mahoney	Francis J. Mahoney
Southbridge	School Committee	H. M. LeClair		Thecla Fitzgerald
Springfield	Division of Recreation of Department of Public Parks	Theodore R. Geisel Nathan D. Bill	Charles E. Ladd	James S. Stevens
Stoneham	Board of Park Commissioners	George M. Jefts	Albert P. J. Rounds	D. H. Hurld
Taunton	Playground Commission	Rev. John J. Shay	Sophia M. Dupont	William Donahue Marion E. Gaffney
	Davol Playground Commission	Ralph Davol		
Wakefield	Recreation Commission	Lawrence W. Churchill	Mrs. W. W. Greenough	Norman H. MacConnell
Waltham	Recreation Board	H. B. Peterson	Mrs. Margaret Atwood	John L. Leary
Watertown	Playground Commission	Rev. William I. Duffy	Peter J. Monahan	Francis J. McNamara
Webster	School Committee	Joseph A. Love	Chester R. Stacy	George H. Finnegan
Wellesley	School Department	John M. DeCrow	Isaac Sprague, Jr.	Winifred Bailey Hugh Robertson
Westfield	Recreation Commission	Mrs. Edith M. Fielding	Andrew MacFarland	Mrs. Edith M. Fielding

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Westford	School Department			Marion Welch
West Springfield	Playground Commission	R. B. Pillsbury	Justine Prenosil	Edward B. Hendron
West Warren	Community Service	George Tabor		Victor Berethaume
Weymouth	Park Department	F. W. Rea		A. S. Leonard Charlotte F. Murphy
Winchendon	Boys' Club	Glen Underwood	F. F. Davis	Thomas C. Ferguson
Woburn	Department of Public Works	William B Jones	William B. Jones	George J. Quinn
Worcester	Parks and Recreation Commission	George Summer Barton	George T. Richardson	Thomas E. Holland
Michigan				
Albion	Community Recreation Association	Everett Cavanagh	Mrs. Shirley M. Seekill	Daniel Kick
Ann Arbor	Department of Recreation			L. H. Holloway
Battle Creek	Recreational Association	George G. Benebach	E. H. Morton	A. R. Flannery
Bay City	City Commission	W. E. Baumgartner		John MacDonald
	Community Service	W. S. Ramsey	C. H. Smith	C. G. Tingle
Birmingham	Community Recreation Group	Clarence Vliet	R. D. Lynde	A. L. Van Winkle
Caspian	Presbyterian Church			Walter M. Berry Frances S. Berry
Detroit	Department of Recreation	C. E. Brewer		C. E. Brewer
Flint	Park Board	George Keller	George McKinley	E. C. Dayton
Grand Rapids	Department of Recreation			H. W. Lightner
Greenville	Chamber of Commerce			Malcolm D. Whale
Hamtramck	Department of Recreation	Dr. S. L. Wozniak	Stephen Majewski	C. J. Reid
Harbor Beach	Community House Association	B. W. Jenks, Sr.	W. A. Trescott	A. L. Cook
Highland Park	Recreation Commission	C. Chester Mack	Mrs. W. R. Alvord	T. H. Fewlass
Ionia	School District	J. C. Watt	Mrs. Jessie Fonde	A. A. Rather
Jackson	Board of Education	G. W. Scotford		D. D. Lawler
Kalamazoo	Department of Recreation	E. H. Drake	L. P. Moser	L. P. Moser
	Douglas Community Center	Mrs. A. J. Mills		E. M. Barnes
Lansing	Board of Park Commissioners	Elijah Poxson		H. Lee Bancroft
	Board of Education		J. W. Sexton	J. Speelman
Ludington	Public Schools	H. E. Hoffman	James A. Rye	Mitchell Read
Manistee	School Board			B. Klager
Marine City	Community Building Association	A T. Greenman		A. T. Greenman
Menominee	Public Schools	John Q. Silvernale		
	Park Commission	F. J. Tindell		
	D. A. R. Club	Mrs. H. A. Venema		
Midland	Community Center	E. O. Barstow	Guy L. Shipps	Guy L. Shipps
Monroe	Public Recreation Department	A. W. Stitt	R. H. Sprague	C. W. Crandell
	Community Service and Recreation Association	Boyez Dansard		H. D. Schubert
Mount Clemens	Department of Recreation	William Street, Mayor	L. W. Fast	W. A. Olsen
Munising	Alger County Club	O. E. Brown	G. A. Baldwin	Charles T. Hannah
Muskegon	Public Schools	John Vanderlaan	E. B. Dake	Barbara Bailey
Niles	Public Schools	A. W. Hudson	J. W. Wood	F. W. Crawford
Pontiac	Board of Education	C. R. Brewer	J. M. Harris	John Johnstone
	Recreation Division Welfare Department			Arthur E. Genter
River Rouge	Recreation Commission	E W. Mills		Frank Weeber
Saginaw	Department of Recreation	Albert W. Tausend Mayer		C. F. VanDucen
South Haven	Kiwanis Club	L. C. Mohr	F. M. Heath	T. P. McKinnie
Sturgis	Board of Education	C. W. Coye	A. E. Gilhams	C. A. Light
Ypsilanti	Recreation Commission	W. P. Bowen		E. D. Cushman
Minnesota				
Bemidji	Board of Park Commissioners	Dr. A. V. Garlock	N. E. Given	George J. Baker

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Duluth	Recreation Department			F. H. Marvin
Ely	Community Service Center	L. J. White	Mrs. E. Leino	Ray Hoefler
Eveleth	School District	August Bratulich		A. W. Lewis
Hibbing	Recreation Department	Dr. B. S. Adams	L. W. Emery	B. G. Leighton
Mankato	Board of Education	Gustaf Widell	E. F. Searing	Louis Todnam
Minneapolis	Recreation Department	Burton L. Kingsley	Theodore Wirth	K. B. Raymond
	Board of Education	W. F. Webster		R. C. Tapp
Pipestone	Playground Committee of Pipestone Kiwanis Club	M. J. Meeker	T. A. Bailey	M. J. Meeker
Rochester	Parent Teacher Association	Henry Brock	Edward Raetz	Paul F. Schmidt
St. Paul	Department of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Buildings	H. C. Wenzel	Dorothy Stewart	Ernest W. Johnson
Virginia	Independent School District	W. G. Bolcom	J. P. Riddell	O. E. Anderson
Winona	Playgrounds Association	C. D. Tearse	C. H. Gerecke	C. H. Gerecke
Mississippi				
Clarksdale	The Mothers Club	Mrs. T. G. Hughes	Mrs. Sam Dunn	Marjorie S. Hayes
Missouri				
Hannibal	Playground and Recreation Association	E. L. Sparks	T. T. McKinney	Edna Bixler
Kansas City	Recreation Department of Department of Welfare	W. E. Sullivan		George C. Tinker
	School Board	James E. Nugent		
Marshall	Playground and Recreation Association	W. M. Westbrook	L. E. Benedick	P. J. Cole
Monett	Kiwanis Club	Dr. E. W. Russey	Sig. Solomon	Charles E. Gardner
St. Charles	City of St. Charles	William Sparrenberg	George Mihels	Henry Schemmer
St. Joseph	Board of Park Commissioners	John I. McDonald	Myrtle Maxwell	W. L. Skoglund
St. Louis	Municipal Recreation Department of Division of Parks and Recreation	Reuben W. Tapperson		Reuben W. Tapperson
	Board of Education	Stephen M. Wagner	H. W. McNamee	Rodowe Abeken
Sedalia	Liberty Park Playground	F. F. Combes		Mrs. T. M. Pemberton
Wellston	Playgrounds Committee	P. G. VanZandt	Mrs. James Daniels	Mrs. J. H. Gossom
Nebraska				
Fremont	Community Playground and Recreation Association	Harry M. Webb	John Rohn	R. A. Johnston
Havelock	Summer Recreation Committee	Fred G. Hall	Mrs. I. J. Hitchcock	Walter I. Black
Lincoln	Recreation Board	Dr. J. Stanley Welch	Mrs. Fred Easterday	Earl Johnson
New Hampshire				
Ashland	Parent Teacher Association	Mrs. Philip E. Gammons		
Claremont	Playground Commission	R. G. Blanc	A. B. Kellogg	Walter Thomas
Concord	Playground and Bath Committee	Dr. Clarence T. Washburn	Mrs. Louis H. Ellkins	Harvey A. Cohn
Dover	Park Commission	C. E. T. Caswell, Mayor	Fred Quimley	Margaret Marnoch
	Neighborhood House	Mrs. Harold W. Brown	Mrs. John T. Welch	Mrs. Edith G. Brewster
East Jaffrey	Parent Teacher Association	Mrs. I. C. M. Urquhart	L. S. Record	Evelyn Evens
Franklin	Recreation Association of School Board	Richard W. Sulloway		Newton Cox
Keene	Playground Commission	R. T. Kingsbury	Frank Whitcomb	H. F. Drew
Laconia	City Park Commission	A. C. Wyatt	Mrs. Robinson Smith	E. L. Warren, Jr.
Lancaster	Recreational Activities	Fred C. Cleaveland		Carroll Stoughton
Lebanon	Carter Community Building Association	William S. Carter	Florence M. Campbell	Maynard L. Carpenter
Littleton	Community Center	H. L. Heald	Daisy L. Bronson	
Manchester	Parks, Commons, Playground Commission	Frank P. Carpenter	Frank C. Livingston	Carl F. Simon
Nashua	Playground and Recreation Association	Oscar M. Flather	Lawrence Barber	R. A. Pendleton
Newport	Playground Committee	Paul E. Trask	Charles W. Johnson	Katherine F. Smith
Portsmouth	Playground Department	Thomas E. Collins	Horace W. Gray	Erma Reutz
Rochester	School Board	E. A. Carson	William H. Buker	James Bowering

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
New Jersey				
Atlantic City	Departments of Parks and Public Property	Louis Kuehnle		Glenn C. Heller
Avalon	Fun Chase Playground Committee			Mrs. J. H. Gaskill
Belleville	Recreation Commission	Mrs. Mary Brohal	Charles L. Steele, Jr.	Bernice S. Begeman
Bloomfield	Community House	Hervey S. Vassar	Mrs. Florence E. Roberts	Charles C. Wright
Bridgeton	Johnson Reeve Playground Association	William T. Barker	P. R. Reeves	Erma Cook
Burlington	Women's Civic Club Committee	Mrs. W. E. Schermerhorn		
Camden	Department of Recreation	H. Raymond Staley		Phillips R. Brooks
Collingswood	Board of Education	F. H. Stevens	Mr. Restrick	J. C. Roberts
Cranford	Recreation Commission	Winifred C. Gee	Mrs. Mary Claire Hopkins	Alfred A. Holmes
East Orange	Board of Recreation Commissioners	Thomas A. Barrett	Lincoln E. Rowley	Frances H. Haire
Elizabeth	Recreation Commission	Harry J. Creter	Claude A. Allen	Claude A. Allen
Englewood	Board of Education	C. P. Kitchel	Alice S. Coe	Winton J. White
County of Essex	Park Commission	Robert S. Sinclair	David I. Kelly	David I. Kelly
Gloucester City	Children's Welfare Association	James L. Hughes	Mrs. Katheryn I. Antrim	Ruth Wooley
Hackensack	Board of Education and Board of Parks and Playgrounds	William H. Haight	F. A. Robbins	Francis A. Robbins
Hoboken	Department of Playgrounds	Harry L. Schmulling		Julius Durstewitz
Jersey City	Department of Parks and Public Property			Alexander Ormsby
Kearney	Board of Recreation Commissioners	Thomas Hewson	C. W. McWilliams	James P. Craig
Millburn	Shade Tree Commission	Frank M. Schmidt	Mrs. W. K. Wallbridge	Mildred Schieber
Montclair	Department of Health Education	F. G. Pickell	R. P. Reagle	Franklin G. Armstrong
Moorestown	Recreation Commission	E. A. Mechling	Mrs. F. W. D'Olier	Ian Forbes
Morristown	Cauldwell Memorial Playground Association	John R. Brinley		A. C. N. Fairlamb
Mount Tabor	Playground Association	William C. Cudlipp	Emma King	Dorothy Hallinger
Newark	Board of Education	J. Isabelle Sims	R. D. Argue	Randall D. Warden
New Brunswick	Park and Playground Department	Jeremiah Donovan		William Beck
Orange	Department of Parks and Public Property	George W. Perry		Carl F. Seibert
Passaic	Recreation Department	John R. Johnson		Reeve B. Harris
Paterson	Board of Recreation	Jacob Kurshner	Sadye R. Fales	Dr. L. R. Burnett
Perth Amboy	Department of Recreation	Thomas A. Garretson		C. A. Emmons, Jr.
Phillipsburg	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	George L. Hartman	Harvey G. Vismer	
Plainfield	Public Recreation Commission	A. L. Seidler	Joseph A. Gallagher	F. S. Mathewson
Prospect Park	Board of Education	G. Knipers	L. Touw	J. Sikkes
Ridgewood	Board of Education	Dr. H. S. Willard	W. G. Carr	Ira W. Travell
Rumson	Victory Memorial Park Foundation	Bertram H. Borden	Frank McMahon	Rev. Arthur A. McKay
Rutherford	Lions Club Playground Committee	H. H. Edwards		John F. Keating
Salem	Playgrounds Committee	Mrs. Harry L. Finlaw		Helen Baker
South Orange	Recreation Commission	Carlton Greene	F. Carroll Salesbury	Joseph J. Fanell
Spring Lake Beach	Memorial Community House Trustees	Samuel Heilner	Mrs. Samuel Heilner	Mildred VanNess Brant
Summit	Board of Recreation Commissioners	Mrs. James H. Gross	Harrison Webb	John A. Nolan
Westfield	Playground Commission	Mrs. G. Ward Randall	C. C. Malsbury	Julia Stadele
West New York	Board of Recreation Commissioners	M. J. Brophy	J. S. Donnelly	
West Orange	Department of Parks and Public Property	George V. McDonough		Joseph W. Byrne
New Mexico				
Albuquerque	Summer Playground Department	John Milne	W. E. Little	Glen O. Ream
Chimayo	Community Playground Committee			Zoe Ellsworth
New York				
Albany	Department of Public Works	Lester W. Hirzog		Frederick F. Futterer
	Board of Education			Frederick F. Futterer
Albion	Community Playground Committee	William E. Harris		Delzar Fisher
Auburn	Playground Department			Mrs. Frederick M. Hosmer
Ballston Spa	Community House	Mrs. Seth S. Whalen	Harry Hayward	Mrs. Cora Winne

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Bath	Rotary Club	R. B. Oldfield	Dr. J. Robie Griswold	F. F. Paige
Beacon	Recreation Commission	Dr. R. F. C. Kieb	P. J. Challen	Eugene P. Barry
Buffalo	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Parks and Public Buildings	James P. Moore	E. W. Chandler	Joseph F. Suttner
	Department of Physical Education of Board of Education	Dr. G. E. Smith		C. H. Burkhardt
Cambridge	Playground Committee of Community Association	H. S. Hoard	Elizabeth Smart	
Canastota	Playground Commission	Mrs. R. H. Imhofe		Marie Gustafson
Chatham	Morris Memorial Community Center	Charles F. Smith	C. H. Hutchinson	F. J. Tabor
Cohoes	Recreation Commission	C. A. Worthy		B. W. Beach
Coxsackie	Village Improvement Society	Mrs. Fannie W. Haas	Mrs. Herbert Cooper	
Dunkirk	Board of Education	F. L. Kulpien		K. Hoeppner
East Aurora	Mothers Circle	Mrs. K. Claringbold		Harry G. Neumann
Eastchester	Recreation Commission	George N. Schmiedel		Marion Haviland
Elmira	Community Service	E. J. Dunn		Z. Nespor
Elmira Heights	Parent Teachers Association	A. B. Britten		
Elmsford	Playground Committee	Mrs. S. L. Stix		Mrs. N. deL. L. Fletcher
Geneva	Park Commission	R. H. Gulvin	W. A. Gracey	Charles T. Ellis
Glens Falls	Recreation Commission	Dr. D. F. McGillicuddy	Bess Hoague	Ralph H. Homan
Gloversville	Board of Education	Ernest Jones	A. E. Severn	Sidney Miles
Hastings-on-Hudson	Woman's Club	Mrs. R. H. Shreve		E. L. Cochrane
Herkimer	Playgrounds Commission	Ernest Rhodes	Helen A. Mangan	Harold E. Klue
Hornell	Playground Association	E. J. Gattinger	Clyde E. Shults	Dorothy Higgins
Hudson Falls	Woman's Civic League	Mrs. Preston Paris	Mrs. C. B. Cronkite	Isabelle Marshall
Ilion	Park Commission	S. T. Russell	C. C. Brill	A. L. Sisson
Ithaca	Board of Education	Mrs. Bessie Button	Gladys Thomas	Edgar E. Bredbenner
Jamestown	Board of Education	E. Snell Hall	F. P. Rogers	Harry T. Watson
Johnstown	Playground Committee of Business Men's Association	Leon L. Swears		Mrs. M. VanDewerker
Lackawanna	Department of Public Works	E. W. Fennie		Robert S. Donley
LeRoy	Playground and Recreation Commission	E. M. Perkins	Ruth M. Keeney	Daniel A. Carroll
Mechanicville	Commissioner of Public Safety			G. Kenneth Baxter
Middletown	Recreation Commission	Edmund Millen, Jr.	Mrs. D. W. Rich	Frederic P. Singer
Mt. Kisco	Recreation Commission of Mt. Kisco and Bedford	George H. Covey	Margaret Devine	Margaret Devine
Mount Vernon	Recreation Commission	Mrs. H. L. Baker	Kathleen Brush	Mrs. K. D. Ingle
Newark	Chamber of Commerce Recreation Committee	Paul V. Fortmiller	William Stevenson	William Stevenson
Newburgh	Recreation Commission	J. Renwick Thompson	Walter Saunders	Douglas G. Miller
New Rochelle	Recreation Committee, Board of Education	E. Irving Hanson		Edward A. Wilson
New York City	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Parks, Manhattan	Francis D. Gallatin		James V. Mulholland
	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Parks, Bronx	Joseph P. Hennessy	Henry Geiger	John J. McCormack
	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Parks, Brooklyn	Mr. Brown	John Sullivan	John J. Downing
	Bureau of Extension Activities, Board of Education	Eugene C. Gibney	Virginia A. Small	Eugene C. Gibney
	Parks and Playgrounds Association	George G. Battle	Louise Morton	
	Parks and Playgrounds Committee, Brooklyn	Frank Munson	Mrs. Elizabeth Van Vleck	Mrs. Elizabeth Van Vleck
	Urban League, Inc.	Arthur C. Holden	James H. Hubert	Carylyn Dublin
Niagara Falls	Board of Education	James F. Taylor		Harold W. Herkimer
	Park Commission		Devella Woods	Harold W. Herkimer
Norwich	Recreation Commission	Linn C. Babcock	Ralph C. Force	Mrs. Nina Cooley
North Tarrytown	The Civic League	Mrs. Willard Price		Julia Foley
Olean	Board of Education	Samuel M. Gaylor	Harry S. Coburn	A. W. Buley
Oneida	Parks and Playgrounds Commission	Jerome H. Fort	Edwin Park	Sadie G. Frey
Oneonta	Board of Education	H. B. Saunders	Dr. G. J. Dann	Allen E. Risedorph
Ossining	Village Playground	Albert E. Tompkins	Frank W. Morton	Irene Koterba
Oswego	Department of Works	J. Francis Gill	William J. Mahaney	David Powers
Patchogue	Community Recreation Association	William M. Keller	Edgar Mapes	Robert Emery
Peekskill	Board of Education		Fred J. Bobbmann	Beatrice L. Osborne

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Plattsburg	Board of Education	Harvey Cooke	S. E. Fitzpatrick	Mrs. R. L. Delaney
Port Chester	Recreation Commission and Community Service	Halsey J. Munson	Mrs. Thomas J. Blain	Rosalind F. Rieman
Poughkeepsie	Board of Education	Albert Rust	Ward C. Moon	Sam. J. Kallock
Purchase	The Purchase Community, Inc.	William A. Read, Jr.	Ivana Wood Tyson	Vivian O. Wills
Rhinecliff	Memorial Library	Mrs. Helen Morton	G. Morton Minot	Harriet E. Woolley
Rochester	Bureau of Playgrounds and Recreation			C. B. Leake
Rome	Board of Public Parks	J. H. Carroll		Charles T. Lanigan
Rye	Westchester Recreation Commission	Mrs. Chester G. Marsh		Alice M. Grant
Sag Harbor	Park and Recreation Association	Dr. J. H. McCort	Walter H. Dippel	
Salamanca	Commission of Education	Carrie A. DeNike	George H. Elliott	George A. Place
Saratoga Springs	Board of Education	E. D. Eddy	C. L. Mosher	C. L. Mosher
Scarsdale	Women's Club	Mrs. Charles F. Reeves	Mrs. M. R. Goldsmith	H. Harold Axworthy
Schenectady	Park Board	Henry G. Reist	Felix G. Berard	D. J. Sweeney
Solvay	Board of Education	R. E. Porter	C. A. Duvall	C. A. Duvall
Syracuse	Park Department	Frank M. Westcott		Mrs. Lucia L. Knowles
Tarrytown	The Civic League	Mrs. Willard Price		Carolyn Greene
Troy	Recreation Commission	Charles S. Aldrich	Paul J. Lynch	Paul J. Lynch
Utica	Department of Recreation	Floyd W. Fenner	Frances L. Talcott	M. Esthyr Fitzgerald
Watertown	City of Watertown			Reed Spaulding
Watervliet	Recreation and Playground Committee	George R. Halpin	Chester Wood	Frank Barone
Wellsville	First Congregational Church	Robert G. Armstrong		Katherine Christiana
Westchester County	Recreation Commission	Mrs. Eugene Meyer	Ruth Taylor	Mrs. Chester G. Marsh
White Plains	Board of Education	Mrs. Henry P. Griffin	Lyle C. Shaw	Frank B. McGovern
Yonkers	Community Service Commission	Walter P. Spreckels	E. Wetmore Kinsley	James F. McCrudden
North Carolina				
Asheville	Recreation Commission	John H. Cathey, Mayor	Mrs. Curtis Bynum	Katherine Park
Burlington	Playground and Recreation Commission	C. C. Haworth	Mrs. A. H. King	J. V. Dobbs
Durham	Recreation Commission	Mrs. F. L. Walker, Jr.	R. W. Rigsby	Clarence R. Wood
Fayetteville	Playground and Recreation Association	Mrs. K. Stein	Mrs. John DeVance	Carrie L. Taylor
Gastonia	Community Service	William F. Balthis		Virginia Heath
Goldsboro	Wayne County Memorial Community Building	Lionel Weil	R. C. Robinson	R. C. Robinson
Greensboro	Park and Recreation Commission	Paul C. Lindley	J. D. Wilkins	H. W. Park
Hamlet	Recreation Commission	Frank L. Ashley	Mrs. Archie McDougal	Thelma Howell
Lexington	Recreation Commission	Rev. J. R. McGregor	J. H. Cowles	Rebekah Carpenter
Southport	High School	L. J. Dawkins		M. L. Farrion
Winston-Salem	Recreation Department	R. H. Latham	L. B. Hathaway	L. B. Hathaway
North Dakota				
Grand Forks	Park Commission	John H. Vold	M. B. Kannowski	M. B. Kannowski
Jamestown	Park Board Commission	C. A. Klaus	James A. Murphy	Henry Lippert
Ohio				
Akron	Board of Education	J. B. Hanan		M. H. Seitz
Barberton	Board of Education	M. S. Yoder	M. F. Light	M. F. Light
Bellefontaine	Recreation Commission	M. C. Harrold	Nellie P. Huston	C. A. Burnham
Bucyrus	Harmon Field Committee	Edwin G. Beal	Edward D. Carrigan	Dorothy Seiser Martha M. Shanks
Canton	Community Recreation Council	Lloyd A. Bletzer	Fred M. Broda	D. V. Peabody
Chillicothe	Board of Education	Judge Huston Robins		Harvey Mengler
Cincinnati	Community Service	Max Hirsch	Will R. Reeves	Will R. Reeves
Cleveland	Cleveland Girls' Council	Mrs. Albert H. Bates	Isabel P. Kennedy	Isabel P. Kennedy

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Cleveland	Recreation Council	M. H. Boynton	H. O. Berg	
	Department of Parks and Public Property	Frank S. Harmon		Ruth F. Stone
	Division of Playgrounds and Community Centers	Floyd A. Rowe		Alfred O. Anderson
Cleveland Heights	Division of Public Recreation	David W. Teachout	Mrs. C. D. Roche	Earle D. Campbell
Columbus	Division of Public Recreation		Grace English	A. W. Raymond
Dayton	Bureau of Recreation			G. W. Moore
Delaware	Board of Education	George Gauthier	Mrs. B. F. Freshwater	Harry Dowler
East Liverpool	Playground Association	Mrs. John T. Bowers		Frank Manton
Fremont	Federation of Women	Ellen A. Brady	Josephine E. McCulloch	V. Collier
Girard	Recreation Board	James S. Brown	Dr. G. L. Moore	
Ironton	Child Welfare Club	Mrs. A. D. Martyn	Mrs. Edna Edwards	
Kent	Public Schools	J. P. Mead	R. M. Ott	W. A. Walls
Lakewood	Board of Education	Cleaveland R. Cross	G. W. Grill	G. E. Bickford
Lancaster	Board of Education			Anna Pence
Lima	Recreation Board	H. L. Breckenridge	Dr. Josephine Pearce	C. C. Sexton
Lorain	Board of Education			George W. Daniel
McDonald	Carnegie Steel Company	A. C. Cook	A. R. Mathieson	A. R. Mathieson
Mansfield	Recreation Board	Philip Smith	Paul Tappan	
Marietta	Playground Association	A. G. Marquis	C. A. Steadman	E. P. Rinehart
Martins Ferry	Playground Association	Rev. John Langhorne		
Massillon	Recreation Board	Mrs. V. H. Honeck	Marie Heitzman	H. R. Smith
Mingo Junction	Carnegie Steel Company	W. H. Tipton	Earl R. Merryman	Earl R. Merryman
Newark	Board of Education			Loyd G. Millison
Niles	Recreation Service	A. P. Stillwagon	Mae Bowden	U. A. Miller
Paulding	Federated Women's Clubs	Mrs. Ida Hardesty	Mrs. Hazel Coons	Margaret Finley
Piqua	Board of Education	G. C. Dietrich		Raymond S. Mote
St. Marys	Community Welfare Association	William Jasperson	Hobart Scott	
Salem	Memorial Building Association	R. F. White	Mrs. Hanna Maule	J. M. Kelley
Sandusky	Federation of Women's Clubs	Mrs. J. Bomberger	William Waldock	Paul Baird
Sidney	Board of Education			Dorothy McVay
Springfield	Playground Association	W. F. Neville	Anna Marie Tennant	Oliver K. Cornwell
Steubenville	Recreation Board	F. B. McCullough	F. H. Duffy	C. W. Schnake
Tiffin	Parent Teacher Association	Walter Keppel	Irma Garrett	W. C. Tuthill
Toledo	Board of Education	William Wright	Charles Meek	T. G. Keller
	Division of Recreation, Playgrounds and Amusements	J. W. Brown		[illegible]. W. Brown
Urbana	Community Center Club	J. C. Neer	T. E. Bortner	T. E. Bortner
Warren	Y. M. C. A.	G. H. Prier		Ross G. Alexander
Wellsville	Recreation Board	Charles Aughinbaugh	Mrs. Charles Culp	Mrs. Stella Selvey
Wooster	Department of Recreation of Public Schools	J. W. Hooke	R. W. Miller	
Youngstown	Playground Association	Wells Griswold		J. H. Chase
	Park Department			Lionel Evans
	Carnegie Steel Company	A. C. Cook	A. R. Mathieson	A. R. Mathieson
Zanesville	Civic League Community Center	Mrs. G. F. Young	Mrs. J. Estelle Barnett	C. M. Cunningham
Oklahoma				
Oklahoma City	Playground Department of Public Schools			Roy W. Williams
Oregon				
Ashland	Playground Committee	Louise Perozzi		Faye Carver
Bend	Harmon Field Committee	G. W. Ager	G. W. Ager	Paul W. Ager
Oregon City	Board of Education			Frances Blake
Portland	Bureau of Parks	C. P. Keyser		Mrs. Dorothy M. Fudge
Salem	Rotary Club	C. P. Bishop	Eric Butler	R. R. Boardman

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Pennsylvania				
Allentown	Board of Education and Recreation Commission	Percy Ruhe	G. R. Holstrom	Ralph V. Wetherhold ... George R. Holstrom ....
Altoona	Municipal Playground Association of Department of Parks and Public Property	S. B. Taylor		Elizabeth K. Eyre
Ambridge	Playground Association	J. J. Boyle	Mrs. A. M. Hancher	Negley Teeters
Arnold	Recreation Board	H. E. Derby	F. S. Moran	Wilbert R. Hemmerly
Barnesboro	Public Playground Committee	Louis Luxenburg		Ellis Davis
Beaver Falls	School District	Floyd Atwell	James L. Wasson	
Bethlehem	School District	Howard F. Judd	C. F. Frey	W. H. Weiss
Blairsville	P. R. R. Y. M. C. A.	Howard Mellon	S. M. Hovis	Helen Kerr
Brackenridge	Playground Association	Mrs. C. O. Wherry	Bertha M. Weinel	Veral Debor
Carbondale	Community Service	Frank Kelly	Mary McAndrew	H. M. Bender
Carlisle	Playground Association	Mrs. W. L. Jackson	Frank Mantz	Mrs. Faye Seeley
Chambersburg	Parks and Playground Commission	Walter H. Ludwig	George Atherton	Paul J. Lynch
Chester	Public Recreation and Welfare Commission	Walter H. Craig	Benjamin Newsome	
Clearfield	Community Service Committee of Y. M. C. A.	W. H. Wilson	Conrad S. Bock	Conrad S. Bock ... G. L. Shannon
Coatesville	Parks and Playground Department	Jesse L. Kenworthy	Frank P. Pennegar	Chester Ash
Connellsville	Woman's Culture Club	Mrs. J. J. Thompson	Mrs. W. K. Allen	John Moore
Conshohocken	Community Center	William B. Gheen	Michael J. Kehoe	Mabel L. Lober
Crafton	Public School	F. J. Huffman	L. F. Wentz	M. B. Wenrich
DuBois	Planning Commission	J. J. Mack	L. M. Harmon	Irene Long
Duquesne	Carnegie Steel Company	P. G. Fenlon		Oliver Kendrick
Easton	Department of Playgrounds			P. J. Morrisey
Ellwood City	Playground Commission	Mrs. Jud Turner	J. J. Dunn	Evelyn Spencer
Etna	Carnegie Steel Company	L. E. Riddle		
Exeter	High School Playground Association	John Lousko	Steve Skrinak, Sr.	Thomas Q. McNeil
Franklin	School Board	Helen H. Brown	L. A. Arnold	
Gettysburg	School Board	A. B. Plank	George P. Black	C. Bream
Greencastle	Jerome R. King Playground Association	G. F. Ziegler	B. S. Whitmore	Dr. L. M. Conrow
Greensburg	Playground Association	Mrs. John Horn	A. W. Flath	A. W. Leeking
Greenville	Thiel College	J. B. Stoeber		
Grove City	Women's Civic Club	Mrs. W. H. Craig		Horace Montgomery
Hamburg	High School Parent Teachers Association	Rev. R. E. Kern		Catherine E. Geary
Harrisburg	Department of Parks and Public Property	I. H. Doutrick	V. Grant Forrer	Horace G. Geisel
Hazelton	Playground Commission	J. H. Hildebrand	M. J. Lyman	Helen H. Paul
Homestead	Carnegie Steel Company	J. W. Bonner	L. C. Gardner	L. C. Gardner
Huntingdon	Municipal Playground Association	E. R. Barclay	Thomas F. Miller	Raymond Getty ... Blanche Jones
Jeannette	Recreation Board	George Shively	Harry Carman	Lloyd Paul Jordan
Johnstown	Municipal Recreation Commission	John E. Gable	Leo J. Buettner	Leo J. Buettner
Kennett Square	Playground Committee	Hermann Schmaltz	Dr. M. E. Hanna	Carolyn T. Kerr
Lancaster	Recreation and Playground Association	M. M. Harnish	H. P. Smith, Jr.	Grant D. Brandon
Lansdale	Playground Association	L. L. Reading	Mrs. Horace Fellman	Laura Evans
Lansdowne	School Board	James T. Stewart		
Latrobe	Woman's Civic Club	Mrs. H. L. Oglesby		C. O. Sanford
Lehighton	Playground Committee, Woman's Civic Club	Mrs. Blanche Straub	Mrs. Dreibelbies	Ellen Clarke
Littlestown	Community Welfare Association	L. D. Snyder	Luke Jacobs	Alene Byers
Lock Haven	Playground Association	Mrs. William L. Betts	Mrs. Edward Hecht	Edna Rich
McKeesport	Department of Parks and Public Property	A. F. Johnson		Lillie List

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Marens Hook	Playground Committee	Mrs. Basil Egan	Mrs. James Yoff	Eva Boggs
Mauch Chunk	Inter-Borough Woman's Club	Helen K. Ross	Mrs. David J. Pearsall, Jr.	Althea Weiter
Mechanicsburg	Park Commission and Recreation Board	John Robertson	D. R. Jacobson	
Milton	School Board	Carl L. Millward	Lura Mundy	John B. VanWhy
Monessen	School Board	C. H. Dill	Dr. F. C. Duval	
	Board of Trade	Dr. H. W. Day	R. G. Stephens	
Monongahela	Recreation Board	Mrs. Carl E. Gibson	Mrs. W. H. Sutman	Chester Wine
Munhall	Carnegie Steel Company	J. W. Benner	L. C. Gardner	L. C. Gardner
Nanticoke	School Board	T. Tararski	John Bednar	W. T. Diffendafer
New Castle	Carnegie Steel Company	J. C. Miller		George A. Bechtol
	Federated Women's Clubs	Mrs. D. W. Ritchie	Mrs. W. A. Hanger	Phyllis Beal
New Kensington	Recreational Board	W. C. Clowes	Mrs. R. S. Woodward	Carl C. Glock
	School District Playgrounds	William McCabe	Elizabeth Morgan	Carl C. Glock
Norristown	Board of Education	Harry Akins	Harold R. Kraty	August Wurcherer
	Playground Committee B. P. O. E.	Ralph Lang		
North Braddock	School Board	S. R. McClure	A. G. Wallace	Carolyn Johnston
Oakmont	Playground Committee, Woman's Club	Mrs. Thomas McGraw		Esther Long
Oil City	Recreation Board	Maurice Brewster	N. A. Newton	H. W. Papenfus
Parnassus	Playground Committee of Council	Clyde Hitschue	H. M. Herr	John Harrison
Perkasie	Playground Association	L. M. Schwenk	W. K. Terry	Lloyd Hoagly
Philadelphia	Bureau of Recreation	Chas. H. Grakelow	Louis N. Goldsmith	Emily L. Carmichael
	Board of Education	William A. Stecher		Elizabeth O'Neill
	Smith Memorial Playground		Mrs. P. H. Valentine	Mrs. P. H. Valentine
Phoenixville	Recreation Commission	J. C. Parsons	Joseph F. Jelley	H. K. Willett
Pittsburgh	Bureau of Recreation			W. C. Batchelor
Pottstown	Board of Education and Chamber of Commerce	Morris Miller		Professor Rosenberry
Pottsville	Playground Association	G. T. Burd		John F. Murray
Reading	Department of Recreation	George M. Jones	Lillian M. DeTurk	E. A. Pritchard
Renova	P. R. R. Y. M. C. A.	R. W. Wray	S. L. Williams	Eva Richardson
St. Marys	Junior Welfare Committee	Joseph E. Jackson	Walter Rigard	Henry J. Brock
Scranton	Municipal Bureau of Recreation	P. J. Dowdell	Mrs. Cora Dailey	F. E. Sutch
Sellersville	Athletic Association	Elmer E. Althouse	Joseph W. Daub	Earl Druckenmiller
Shamokin	Board of Education	Dr. W. C. Wetzel	B. F. Startzel	
Sharon	Shenango Valley Playground Association	Harry Becht	Mr. Newton	David Rees
Souderton	Playground Association	John Hunsberger	Charles Ihlenfeld	Joseph DePiano
Spring Grove	Recreation Center Committee	E. F. Troop	H. H. Hawkins	Minerva I. Reber
Steelton	Playground Commission	Charles S. Davis	Russell Rupp	James F. McGovern
Sunbury	Parent Teacher Association	Mrs. H. T. Keiser	Pearl Kawell	Mrs. H. T. Keiser
Tarentum	Recreation Board	H. W. Wood	J. C. Wehn	
Vandergrift	Playground Committee	William Smith		C. L. Hussey
Verona	Cribbs Athletic Field Committee	John S. Wolfe	R. H. Smith	
Warren	Park Commission	R. Z. Morrison		Evely Alter
Washington	Recreation Board	Clark Shroutz	Grant Hess	Miss Fogart
Waynesburg	Parent Teacher Association	Mrs. L. W. Sayers	Mrs. Roy Cummings	
West Chester	Civic Association	Herbert P. Worth	Clinton E. Moffett	Irene D. Welty
Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley	Playground and Recreation Association	E. G. Smith	Rev. P. N. Wohlsen	Arthur H. Miller
Wilkinsburg	Playground and Park Association	P. G. Lambert	Adah M. Merrifield	
Williamsport	Department of Parks and Public Property			George R. Fleming
Wilmerding	Playground Committee	R. W. Bishop	V. B. Fisk	S. H. Stevens
Woodlawn	Recreation Committee	George Atchley	Finley Patterson	Nadine Goetz Carroll
York	Department of Recreation	John F. Rudisill	Ruth E. Swezey	Ruth E. Swezey

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Rhode Island				
Barrington	Maple Avenue Community House	Mrs. William H. Hoffman	Mrs. Clifford M. Wilson	Ella H. Pinkham
Bristol	Board of Recreation	B. W. Wall	Mrs. M. B. Hoar	George J. O'Brien
Central Falls	Board of Recreation	Elizabeth K. F. Freeman	Ernest B. F. G. Piggott	Louis A. R. Piere
Newport	Board of Recreation Commissioners	A. R. C. Gatzenmeier	Ruth B. Franklin	Arthur Leland
Pawtucket	Playground Committee	John H. Worthington		
Providence	Board of Recreation	James E. Dunne, Mayor	Joseph J. McCaffrey	Joseph J. McCaffrey
Westerly	School Committee	Thomas Perry	Edgar P. Maxson	Willard H. Bacon
Woonsocket	Park and Playground Department	Dr. Robert G. Reed	Dr. Robert G. Reed	E. M. Weeden
South Carolina				
Charleston	Board of Parks and Playgrounds, Playground Department	Alfred H. VonKolintz	Mrs. John C. Tiedeman	Corrinne V. Jones
Columbia	Playground Department	Charles C. Stanley		Adele J. Minahan
Greenville	Playground Association	Mrs. M. P. Gridley	Nora McAlister	Nora McAlister
Orangeburg	Playground Commission	Mrs. James M. Albergotti	Annie Hydrick	Mary Jo. Wise
Pauline	Community Club	Mrs. W. F. Sellars	Mrs. A. L. Sellars	
Spartanburg	Recreational Committee of Woman's Community Club	Mrs. S. N. Burts	Mrs. A. E. Woody	Mrs. S. N. Burts
South Dakota				
Mitchell	Park Board	W. R. Ronald	Max F. Nobis	W. E. Webb
Yankton	School and Park Boards			Oscar F. Gunrich
Tennessee				
Knoxville	Community Service Council	Walter R. Bradley		Helen H. Porterfield
	City Bureau of Recreation	T. H. Haynes		Helen H. Porterfield
Memphis	Recreation Department of Park Commission	A. L. Parker	W. T. Walker	Robert O'Brien
Nashville	Recreation Department of Board of Park Commission	Percy Warner	John S. Lewis	Ewell M. Costello
Union City	School Board	J. G. Prieto	C. K. Wiederson	W. S. Hanner
Texas				
Austin	Playgrounds Recreation Committee of Lions Club	Horace C. Barnhart F. M. Midkiff	Bob J. Lyles	Horace C. Barnhart
Beaumont	Department of Parks and Playgrounds			Frank L. Bertschler
Dallas	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	L. Blaylock, Mayor	W. F. Jacoby	W. F. Jacoby
Denison	City of Denison	W. S. Hibbard, Mayor	R. G. Gresham	Lucile Thomas
Fort Worth	Public Recreation Board	M. D. Evans	Mrs. Roy C. Vance	R. D. Evans
Galveston	Playground Association	William Murphy	Mary Martin	
Houston	Recreation and Community Service Association	R. W. Wier	S. I. Miller	Corrine Fonde
Laredo	Rotary Club	Jack Brumberg		
Mineral Wells	Public Schools	T. T. Bouldin	R. W. McLeod	S. J. Smith
Plainview	Playground Association	W. J. Klinger	E. B. Miller	W. J. Klinger
San Antonio	Park Department	Ray Lambert		J. W. Hansard
	Public Schools			R. H. Brewer
Waco	Recreation Commission	Nat Tanenbaum	Mrs. F. G. Guittard	R. C. Oliver
Wichita Falls	Park Department			C. C. Frazer
Utah				
Logan	Mormon Church	Joseph R. Jenson	Virginia Daniels	Joseph R. Jenson
Provo	Recreation Department	O. K. Hansen, Mayor		Dell Webb
Salt Lake City	Department of Parks and Public Improvements	Harry L. Finch		Charlotte Stewart
Springville	Welfare Department			Ivan W. Young
Vermont				
Bellows Falls	Playground Department	Egbert W. Robinson		Gladys Hogan

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Lyndonville	Village Improvement Society	Mrs. J. W. Copeland	Mrs. Willis Connor	Hubert Wood
Montpelier	Recreation and Sports Committee of Chamber of Commerce	L. E. Merrow	Webster Miller	
Putney	Community Center, Inc.	Bertha Estey	Mrs. Esther J. Pratt	Mrs. Esther J. Pratt
Randolph	American Red Cross	F. A. Salisbury	Mrs. Leon Drew	C. V. Tousley
Rutland	Playground Association	Dr. Ray Smith	Mrs. Samuel Frank	Ruth E. Quigley
	Mead Community House	Miles S. Sawyer	Louise Paige	
Springfield	Playground Committee	R. M. Wilcomb	R. M. Wilcomb	W. W. Watters
Woodstock	Improvement Society	Henry B. Chapman		
Virginia				
Alexandria	Recreation Committee	Mrs. T. C. Howard	Helen Cummings	Mrs. T. C. Howard
Bristol	Recreation Commission	Clarence G. King	Mrs. Virginia Parrish	R. O. Schlenter
Clifton Forge	Board of Parks and Recreation	R. V. Vanhorn, Mayor	Mrs. W. G. Kent	
Danville	Playground and Recreational Association	Mrs. M. R. Perkinson	Mrs. A. R. Fuller	W. L. Reynold
Hampton	Colored Community Center, Inc	Rev. E. H. Hamilton	Mrs. Maggie Harris	Mrs. Maggie Harris
Lynchburg	Municipal Department Recreation & Playground			Mrs. R. P. Munday
Norfolk	Department of Public Welfare	Dr. P. S. Schenck	Katherine Cahill	Katherine Cahill
Richmond	Municipal Recreation Department	Humphrey Calder	J. M. Pace	Mrs. Lily Todd Phillips
Roanoke	City of Roanoke			I. L. Robinson
Winchester	Playground Association	H. S. Duffey	D. W. Lupton	John I. Brown, Jr.
Washington				
Ellensburg	Municipal Park Board	A. L. Kreidel	Albert Crimp	Alice Wilmarth
Hoquiam	Community Service	E. W. Daniels	I. Louise Jones	I. Louise Jones
Seattle	Board of Park Commissioners	J. G. Von Herberg	Allen Erickson	Ben Evans
Spokane	Board of Park Commission	W. J. C. Wakefield	H. J. Gibbon	Benjamin A. Clark
Tacoma	Department of Playgrounds and Recreation, Metropolitan Park Board	Roy E. Thompson	Fred W. Boaler	C. V. Munsey
Walla Walla	Park and Civic Arts Club	Mrs. George Whitehouse	Mrs. H. A. Gardner	Freda Petterson
West Virginia				
Charleston	Department of Playgrounds	H. C. Walker		William Lambert Lewis
Clarksburg	Recreation Department	H. G. Otis		Clay B. Hite
Fairmont	Board of Education			Mary Louise Conn
McMechen	Playground Association	Mrs. A. B. Rinehart	Mrs. J. D. Marple	Wilma Schafer
Martinsburg	George Street Good Neighbors	Mrs. Harry Ring	Mrs. Leah Custer	Elizabeth M. Townsend
Morgantown	Board of Education, Recreation Council	A. A. Hall	W. T. Reed	W. T. Reed
Parkersburg	Playground Association	J. D. Kiblu	Maude Mallory	Fanny J. Marvin
Wheeling	Playground and Recreation Department		Margarett Carlwright	Robert J. Browning
Wisconsin				
Appleton	Woman's Club	Mrs. L. J. Marshall	Mrs. S. C. Shannon	Agnes C. Vanneman Elinor L. Strickland
Beloit	Park Board	W. S. Perrigo	B. E. Wood	C. E. Osgood
Fond du Lac	Board of Education	P. J. Calvey	C. J. Fay	F. G. Kiesler
Green Bay	Board of Park Commissioners	Earle Murray	William L. Kerr	Ruth Hayden
Janesville	Board of Education	Rex Jackobs	F. O. Holt	John Grove
Kenosha	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	L. W. Powell	G. F. Loomis	Chester H. Smith
La Crosse	Board of Education		George Howe	L. R. Finley
Madison	Board of Education, Department of Recreation	E. B. Skinner	F. W. Erickson	Harry A. Thompson
Manitowoc	Board of Education	Dr. N. T. Ziglinski	Miss Emana Kerwin	B. Nespor
Milwaukee	Extension Department, Public School	Waldemar Wehe	Frank Harbach	Dorothy C. Enderis
Oshkosh	Board of Education, Recreation Department	Mrs. Katherine Ryckman	E. G. Beardmore	Frank F. Berg

State and City	Name of Organization	President or Chairman	Secretary	Superintendent or Supervisor
Racine	Park Board			I. B. Farmer
Sheboygan	Recreation Board	Mrs. W. T. Zierath	Mrs. L. Larson	A. O. Iverson
Two Rivers	Boys Work Association	T. A. Suddard	F. J. Krocha	J. E. Dennison M. J. Schlaack
Waukesha	Municipal League	Mrs. Harvey Frame	Mrs. Oatevay	James Egan
CANADA				
Alberta				
Calgary	Parks Department	William R. Reader		
Letheridge	Parks Department	H. W. Meech	R. Lang	Mr. Llewellyn
British Columbia				
New Westminster	Parks and Playground Committee of The Kiwanis Club	Ross W. Smith	R. A. Braden	T. A. Butler
Vancouver	Board of Park Commissioners	W. C. Shelly	W. S. Rawlings	Stuart W. Miller
Manitoba				
Brandon	Kinsmen Club of Brandon	J. H. Macpherson	H. A. McNeill	J. H. Macpherson
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	Playground Commission	William E. Donovan	George J. Lynch	W. E. Stirling
Cape Breton				
Sydney	Public Playgrounds Association	F. E. Bayer	F. C. Kember	James MacCormick
Ontario				
Hamilton	Playground Association	John M. Eastwood	Charles Peebles	John J. Syme
Kingston	City Parks Committee	R. E. Kent	Dr. W. W. Sands	R. E. Kent
Kitchener	Public Schools	E. G. Stuebing	Edmond Pequegnat	Harold Ballantyne
London	Playgrounds Department, Public Utilities Commission	E. V. Buchanan	O. Ellwood	Gerald N. Goodman
Niagara Falls	Home and School Council	Donald Sheldrick	James Welsh	M. S. Zavitz
Ottawa	Playground Committee	David A. Esdale	Vincent F. Courtemanche	Ernest F. Morgan
Toronto	Parks Department	C. E. Chambers	S. H. Armstrong	S. H. Armstrong
	Board of Education	Hugh L. Kerr, B.A.	W. W. Pearse	T. E. Johns
Windsor	Board of Education	T. W. Brooke	Roy Noble	P. D. McCallum
Quebec				
Montreal	Parks and Playgrounds Association	W. E. Findlay	Dr. A. S. Lamb	William Bowie
	Department of Public Recreations			Dr. J. P. Gadbois
Quebec	Playgrounds Committee	J. C. Sutherland	J. B. O'Regan	Sadie Lazarovictz
Saskatchewan				
Moose Jaw	Recreation Committee	J. P. Keleher		G. H. Newman
Regina	Civic Playgrounds Commission	C. Gardner	A. R. Mackie	A. Boland

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1926

Footnotes follow the table

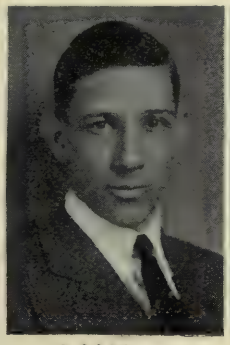
STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants. All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
ALABAMA																									
Birmingham	230,000	Park and Recreation Board	....	32	....	32	1	6	7	....	2	....	2	17	46	2	2	4	.....	75.75	7,170.10	17,729.89	24,975.74	M&P	R. S. Marshall
Mobile	70,000	Recreation Department	7	9	....	16	....	1	1	....	2	....	2	3	21	13	4	22	.....	.....	26,725.57	32,478.65	59,204.22	M	H. G. Rogers
Montgomery	75,000	Municipal Playground Association	5	....	....	5	2	1	3	2	2	1	5	....	10	10	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	Daisy V. Smith
ARIZONA																									
Douglas	10,000	Community Recreation Board	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	3	....	3	1	1	.....	..	10	157	150.00	.....	650.00	800.00	M	R. E. Souers
Morenci	6,000	Public Schools	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M&P	Olive G. Hopkins
ARKANSAS																									
Camden	7,000	Parent Teacher Association	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	560.00	31.94	225.00	816.94	P	F. W. Whiteside
Crossett	3,000	Playground Association	....	1	....	1	3	....	3	....	1	....	1	2	1	1	2	...	220	.....	.....	3,420.00	3,420.00	P	Virginia Marlar
El Dorado	30,158	Playground and Recreation Ass'n	4	.....	....	4	5	....	5	2	1	....	3	3	2	1	35	25	900	.....	1,500.00	5,400.00	6,900.00	M&P	Charles E. Osborne
Little Rock	85,000	Playground Association	....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	3	6	5	....	4	....	676	346.04	226.57	2,275.26	2,847.87	P	Mrs. Ed. Cornish
Rogers	5,000	Playground Association	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	P	Dr. H. J. G. Koobs
Stuttgart	6,000	Harmon Field Committee	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	953.34	M&P	J. E. Bardelmeier
CALIFORNIA																									
Alameda	37,000	Recreation Department	4	4	....	8	1	....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	3,241.17	2,714.94	25,766.70	31,722.81	M	E. J. Probst
Alhambra	30,000	City of Alhambra and Playground Commission	1	5	....	6	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	2	50	50	1,000	.....	.....	.....	36,697.87	M	Mrs. M. E. Carroll
Anaheim	12,500	City Park Department	.....	1	....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	....	1	7	4	1	.....	.....	254	3,200.00	1,000.00	6,100.00	10,300.00	M	Warren L. Ashleigh
Berkeley	81,000	City Recreation Department and Board of Education	21	.....	.....	21	2	....	2	.....	2	.....	2	22	15	18	4	16	.....	27,500.00	7,700.00	35,190.00	70,390.00	M	Granville E. Thomas
Fresno	80,000	Playground and Recreation Dept.	12	3	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	16	22	.....	.....	.....	3,757.60	9,205.20	30,193.75	43,156.55	M	Raymond L. Quigley
Glendale	70,000	Recreation Department	....	9	15	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	20	25	6	20	34	2,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	M&P	Marion G. Sibley
Lodi	7,500	Playground Commission	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	400	75.00	400.00	1,050.00	1,525.00	M&P	Holmes R. Stewart
Long Beach	140,000	Public Recreation Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	2	3	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	62	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	S. F. Duree
		Board of Education	28	.....	.....	28	20	8	28	1	.....	.....	1	61	54	3	20	30	8,618	.....	2,600.00	28,996.00	31,596.00	M	Charles H. Hunt
		Dept. of Playgrounds and Recreation	20	.....	.....	20	13	....	13	6	11	....	17	38	36	34	.....	.....	31,083	551,934.31	90,316.83	181,789.58	824,040.72	M&P	George Hjelte
Los Angeles	1,300,328	Department of Parks	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	....	5	2	.....	.....	2	7	.....	7	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	129,843.66	M	J. J. Hassett
		School District	67	.....	86	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	125	70	20	10	10,777	.....	5,100.60	85,385.00	90,486.00	M	C. L. Glenn
Merced	6,000	Rotary Club	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360.00	C	C. H. Wright
Monrovia	12,500	Recreation Park Commission	3	.....	.....	3	2	....	2	....	1	1	2	5	2	2	95	45	800	.....	.....	.....	19,150.00	M&P	Lowell D. Hoxsey
Montebello	6,000	Lions Club	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	N. C. Banks
Oakland	307,000	Recreation Department	53	.....	.....	53	12	....	12	1	2	....	3	26	50	24	16	17	5,963	12,904.10	57,922.80	141,300.93	212,127.83	M	R. W. Robertson
Oxnard	7,500	Community Service and Recreation Department	2	3	....	5	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	200	200	225	500.00	500.00	6,000.00	7,000.00	M&P	F. J. Hokin
Pasadena	85,000	Playground Community Service	10	10	10	20	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	16	28	5	.....	.....	1,627	.....	3,585.74	21,445.61	25,031.25	M	Cecil F Martin
		Park Department	6	.....	.....	6	4	....	4	4	.....	.....	4	20	5	8	8	8	800	.....	.....	.....	241,288.00	M	C. L. Skutt
Pomona	20,000	Park and Playground Commission	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,300.00	M	Hubert Whitehead
Richmond	28,000	Park and Playground Commission and School Recreation Department	.....	.....	5	5	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	7,925.53	M	John A. Miller
San Bernardino	39,000	Park Commission and Board of Education	2	2	....	4	3	....	3	2	5	....	7	6	4	6	.....	.....	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	C. R. Holbrook
San Diego	147,964	Playground Commission	5	.....	.....	5	4	....	4	1	.....	.....	1	9	6	13	.....	.....	1,713	11,500.00	6,431.67	35,000.00	52,931.67	M	Bernard C. Nichols
		Park Commission	5	.....	.....	5	4	....	4	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000.00	M	A. S. Hill
San Francisco	706,391	Playground Commission	26	.....	.....	26	15	....	15	3	.....	.....	3	38	39	77	.....	.....	5,422	144,576.15	70,006.60	138,236.01	352,818.76	M	Veda B. Young
		Board of Park Commissioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,018.60	M	B. Lamb
		Com'nity Service Recreation League	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	23	28	6	7	.....	.....	1,548.93	19,931.81	21,480.74	P	Lois M. Williams
Santa Ana	30,000	Board of Education	.....	6	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	282	.....	166.38	1,615.00	1,781.38	M&P	L. W. Archer
Santa Monica	45,000	Board of Education and Community Service	5	....	12	17	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	19	20	7	.....	.....	646	3,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00	13,000.00	M&P	R. E. Munsey
Santa Rosa	12,000	Playgrounds Association	....	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	210.00	590.00	800.00	P	William F. Bennyhoff
South Pasadena	14,000	Board of Education	....	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	270	.....	310.00	945.00	1,255.00	M	George C. Bush
Stockton	55,000	Recreation Department	....	7	3	10	....	1	1	1	1	2	4	18	21	3	6	2	.....	2,795.64	15,188.72	20,188.72	38,173.00	M	Bert E. Swenson
Walnut Creek	1,000	Playground Committee	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	William E. Miles
COLORADO																									
Boulder	15,000	Public Welfare Department	1	1	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	2	4	....	6	6	400	.....	.....	.....	2,800.00	M	J. E. Kirkbride

und and Recreation Association of America

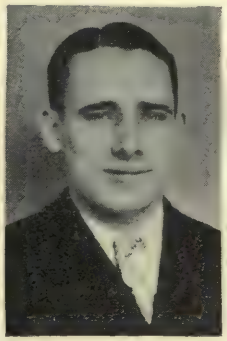
NG CLASS


A. DuMont


Elizabeth Taylor

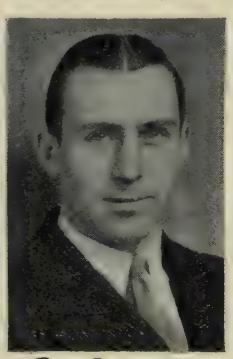

A. W. Kemp


Caroline Griffith

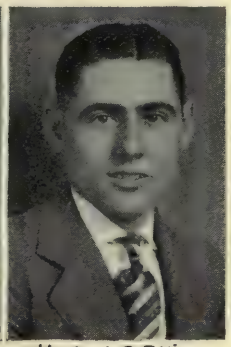

Ray H. Myers

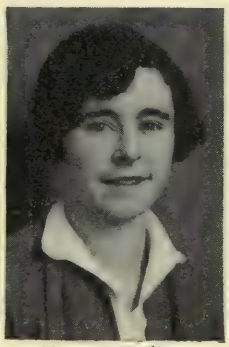

Helen McCrea

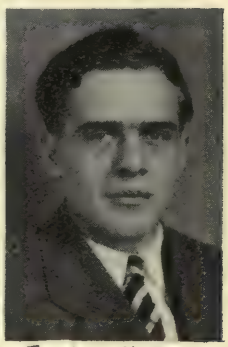

F. Johnson


Ben Rumpottes

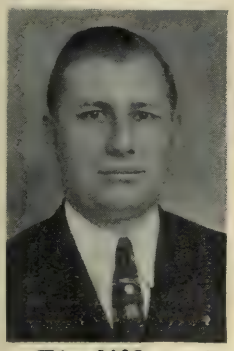

Elizabeth Engle


Herbert G. Ellis

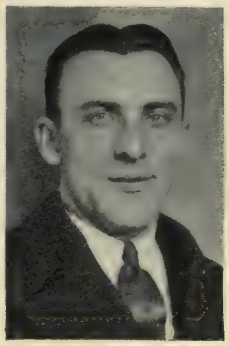

Mary E. Mulhern


Franklyn Harbach




John M°Cormack


Mrs. Ruth Stacy


C. Ralph Allspack


Mildred Oliver


Leslie G. Anderson

ble. Requests for workers now being received.

LY NOW FOR

l Session—Dates, September 19, 1927-June 1, 1928

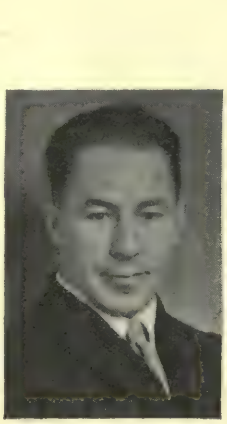
sessions begin.

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th Avenue, New York City

National Recreation School Conducted by F

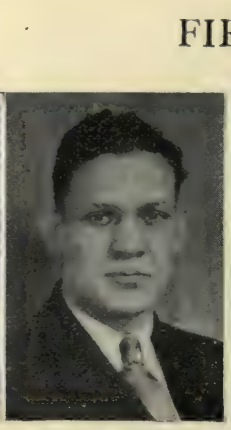
FIRST GRA


William Walters


Katharine Krieg


William Hansen


Anna C. Bullock


David B. Kilgore


Elizabeth Er


Leota Haynes

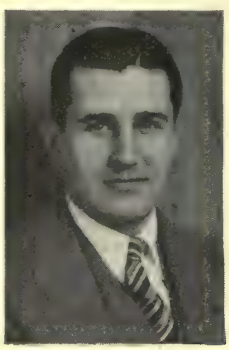

Carleton Thoroman


Georgianne Horock

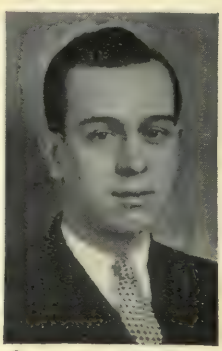

John T. Hunt


Edythe Weichselbaum


Roy A. Ho


George F. Denniston


Edna Steitz


George Crum Walbaum


Ruth E. Garber


Justus M. Hull



Present session closes June 3, 1927. Worker

NEW STUDENT

Summer Session—Dates, June 27-August 5, 1927 -

No students ad

For

NATIONAL RECREATION SCHO

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants: All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
COLORADO—Cont.																									
Colorado Springs	30,000	City of Colorado Springs and Park Department	....	5	....	5	1	2	3	....	5	....	5	5	11	3	....	....	2,000	....	....	....	54,521.00	M	Celia Gormley
Denver	320,000	Municipal Recreation Department	....	24	....	24	7	....	7	2	5	2	9	15	37	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	23,698.95	M&P	Anna Louise Johnson
Grand Junction	12,500	Community Service Department	....	5	....	5	....	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	5	1	....	....	525	....	....	....	10,993.12	M	T. E. Thompson
CONNECTICUT																									
Ansonia	18,000	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	250	....	850.00	650.00	1,500.00	M	Mae A. Gaffney
Branford	6,600	Community Council	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	5	....	5	1	1	1	4	2	220	11,500.00	3,600.00	2,400.00	17,500.00	P	Paul H. Rhode
Bridgeport	162,000	Board of Recreation	9	....	....	9	....	4	4	2	....	....	2	34	23	5	....	....	7,176	....	23,050.00	10,800.00	33,850.00	M	Robert A. Leckie
Bristol	2,500	Individual	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,500.00	P	Mrs. A. F. Rockwell
Derby	11,000	Playground Association	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	3	....	24	30	860	....	2,700.00	1,700.00	4,400.00	M&P	George W. Anger
Glastonbury	6,000	Williams Memorial Building Ass'n	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,500.00	P	R. S. Williams
Hartford	162,000	Park Department	4	10	4	18	8	4	12	2	....	....	2	22	43	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	75,000.00	M	James H. Dillon
Meriden	35,000	Recreation Commission	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	8	7	....	....	....	1,000	1,500.00	2,300.00	2,000.00	5,800.00	M	Oscar L. Dossin
Middletown	25,000	Park and Playground Department	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	8	....	....	....	900	....	....	....	10,000.00	M	P. M. Kidney
Naugatuck	16,000	School Department and Playground and Recreation Association, Inc.	....	4	....	4	1	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	719	746.07	917.13	685.00	2,348.20	M&P	Harold E. Chittenden
New Britain	80,000	Municipal Recreation Commission	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	7	9	....	....	....	....	1,000.00	600.00	2,300.00	3,900.00	M	H. C. Jackson
New Haven	182,000	Community Service, Inc.	....	....	....	....	1	7	8	....	12	....	12	2	2	4	280	120	....	....	2,182.82	8,495.48	10,678.40	P	E. L. Manning
New London	29,000	Department of Playgrounds, Division of Parks	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000.00	M	Robert C. Rice
Norwalk	31,300	Playground Association	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	3	....	....	....	1,610	....	500.00	1,761.00	2,261.00	P	H. H. Langer
Norwich	30,000	Recreation Commission	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	10	....	....	....	3,500	1,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	M	William J. Fitzgerald
Seymour	6,500	Playground Association	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	200	....	75.00	325.00	400.00	P	F. B. Towle
Shelton	10,000	Playground Commission	....	3	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	2	1	15	20	450	....	....	....	1,750.00	M&P	George W. Anger
South Manchester	22,000	Recreation Committee of the Ninth School District	....	2	....	2	4	....	4	1	1	1	3	4	6	4	....	....	2,080	....	13,290.64	6,946.95	20,237.59	M&P	Marjorie C. Geary
Southport	2,800	Wakeman Memorial	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	4	4	2	2	2	205	....	....	....	7,000.00	P	Milton B. Hunt
Stamford	50,000	Board of Public Recreation	2	6	5	13	1	3	4	1	....	1	2	3	5	4	....	....	....	394.77	973.73	9,435.00	10,803.50	M	Sophie T. Fishback
Torrington	25,000	Recreation Commission	....	3	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	1	15	....	....	700.00	2,300.00	3,000.00	M&P	R. Marguerite Wilson
Wallingford	13,000	Playground and Recreation Ass'n	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	550	75.00	264.84	572.60	911.84	M&P	Joseph Bedell
Watertown	8,700	Civic Union	....	4	1	5	1	....	1	3	....	2	5	3	2	3	20	25	1,020	1,200.00	3,300.00	6,500.00	11,000.00	P	Ralph S. Pasho
Winsted	12,000	Individual	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	12	....	10,000.00	900.00	1,100.00	12,000.00	P	L. W. Tiffany
DELAWARE																									
Wilmington	124,000	Park Commission	....	20	....	20	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	7	10	....	....	....	....	....	6,458.62	12,546.63	19,005.05	M	Edward R. Mack
		Community Service	....	....	13	13	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	8	14	3	....	....	....	....	5,626.89	12,252.33	17,879.23	P	C. B. Root
DIST. OF COLUMBIA																									
Washington	472,052	Department of Playgrounds	28	35	10	73	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	101	107	60	....	....	....	135,000.00	40,000.00	76,000.00	251,000.00	M	Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes
		Community Center Department	....	....	....	....	2	18	20	....	2	....	2	18	48	15	40	48	978	1,563.08	536.89	35,899.91	37,999.88	M	Sybil Batter
		Board of Education, Division 1-13	....	35	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	214	2	....	....	6,000	....	....	....	30,000.00	M	Walter B. Patterson; L. L. Perry
FLORIDA																									
Bartow	7,500	Department of Public Recreation	1	1	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	....	2	3	1	1	1	1	150	250.00	250.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	M	Dean K. Gardner
Bradentown	15,000	Department of Public Recreation	6	....	....	6	2	....	2	6	....	....	6	3	3	1	15	28	3,910	....	2,100.00	4,900.00	7,000.00	M&P	Dr. R. G. Manchester
Daytona Beach	20,000	Department of Public Recreation	2	3	....	5	4	....	4	1	....	....	1	5	5	6	6	8	....	....	....	13,000.00	43,000.00	M	Philip Le Boutillier
Fort Myers	20,000	Board of Public Recreation	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	5	1	1	1	10	15	200	90,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	93,000.00	M	John W. Reel
Jacksonville	136,866	Playground and Recreation Board	10	1	2	13	....	1	1	10	16	6	31	11	14	8	15	25	1,527	4,750.00	27,254.17	39,854.15	71,858.32	M	W. J. Sanford, Jr.
Miami	131,000	Department of Athletics and Recreation, Division of Parks	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	2	3	....	2	1	....	100	....	....	2,100.00	56,000.00	M	Lewis H. Keith
Orlando	35,000	Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation	....	6	....	6	....	1	1	2	1	....	3	15	12	3	200	500	....	2,700.00	4,300.00	8,000.00	15,000.00	M	Thomas W. Lantz
St. Petersburg	80,000	Board of Recreation	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	6	25	6	....	....	1,831	....	5,000.00	17,500.00	22,500.00	M	P. V. Gahan
Sanford	12,000	City Playground Commission	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	300	2,000.00	....	1,200.00	3,200.00	M&P	Alva Wright
Sarasota	15,000	Department of Public Recreation	2	....	1	3	2	....	2	4	....	....	4	3	5	6	2	2	....	800.00	900.00	4,900.00	6,600.00	M	D. B. Wright
Tampa	160,000	Board of Public Recreation	15	14	....	29	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	13	18	20	215	215	3,039	19,000.00	3,000.00	36,000.00	58,000.00	M&P	W. L. Quinlan
West Palm Beach	50,000	Department of Public Recreation	3	....	....	3	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	5	5	30	30	80	7,000.00	5,000.00	11,685.00	23,685.00	M&P	Nathan L. Mallison
Winter Haven	8,000	Department of Public Recreation	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M&P	August Fischer

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1926

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants. All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
GEORGIA																									
Atlanta	260,000	Park Department	23	1	....	24	....	....	....	2	6	....	8	....	25	25	....	....	7,472	25,159.32	36,361.00	86,237.84	147,758.16	M	L. L. Wallis
Augusta	55,000	Community Service	4	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	1	....	750	1,800.00	1,000.00	3,200.00	6,000.00	M&P	James B. Williams
Columbus	50,000	Department of Recreation	....	11	11	11	....	4	4	....	7	11	11	3	18	3	6	19	1,093	528.00	2,910.00	9,689.00	13,127.00	M	W. J. Cartier
Macon	77,000	Board of Recreation	9	....	....	9	3	....	3	6	....	....	6	1	10	10	....	....	876	200.00	487.00	4,585.00	5,272.00	M	Mrs. George Beggs
Savannah	100,000	Recreation Commission	9	....	2	11	....	3	3	1	2	....	3	7	18	16	....	....	.....	800.00	1,471.00	12,729.00	15,000.00	M	H. S. Bounds
IDAHO																									
Boise	23,000	School Board	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	10	200	.....	.....	.....	600.00	M	L. H. Basler
ILLINOIS																									
Alton	27,000	Playground and Recreation Com'n	....	10	....	10	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	12	10	2	....	....	2,807	1,855.00	4,408.72	6,845.00	13,108.72	M	John E. MacWherter
Aurora	47,316	Playground Department	1	3	....	4	1	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	10	1	....	....	1,525	5,500.00	5,095.36	4,324.89	14,920.25	M	Jean E. Mored
Berwyn	45,000	Recreation Board of Commissioners	....	4	....	4	6	....	6	2	3	7	12	13	8	1	20	25	162	990.00	2,265.41	5,000.00	8,255.41	M	W. F. Pfuderer, Jr.
Bloomington	34,000	Fell Avenue Community Playground	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	80	.....	.....	.....	900.00	P	F. R. Sack
Blue Island	16,000	Recreation Commission	2	3	1	6	1	3	4	....	1	6	7	1	5	1	2	8	1,975	1,400.00	375.00	4,000.00	5,775.00	M&P	Clarence J. Day
Canton	12,000	Park District	3	....	....	3	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	2	1	....	3	1	1,600	.....	.....	.....	2,700.00	M	C. Harold Hippler
Centralia	17,000	Board of Recreation	....	5	....	5	....	2	2	....	2	....	2	4	4	1	....	....	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	M&P	Eddie L. Walkup
Chicago	3,048,000	Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches	27	1	....	28	....	....	....	4	4	....	8	32	10	42	....	....	7,000	265,000.00	25,437.00	117,920.00	408,357.00	M	Walter Wright
		South Park Commissioners	....	23	....	23	16	....	16	....	18	3	21	65	54	56	....	....	31,700	.....	59,660.00	551,270.00	610,930.00	M	V. K. Brown
		West Chicago Park Commissioners	17	....	....	17	22	....	22	1	15	....	16	130	81	54	....	....	.....	50,000.00	52,895.25	236,495.70	339,390.95	M	William J. H. Schults
		Bureau of Recreation, Board of Education	60	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66	66	120	....	....	.....	167,000.00	119,000.00	330,600.00	616,600.00	M	C. H. English
		Irving Park District	3	....	....	3	6	....	6	1	....	....	1	20	5	25	....	....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	61,862.62	M	Thomas Edgar
Chicago Heights	19,653	Park Board	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	105	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	M	W. G. Gaunt
Decatur	56,000	Pines Community Association	1	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	3	....	3	4	1	1	3	10	1,060	.....	1,540.00	3,460.00	5,000.00	P	E. J. Muffley
East St. Louis	66,767	Park District	3	5	....	8	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	12	9	4	5	6	.....	500.00	4,000.00	6,750.00	11,250.00	M	Emmett P. Griffin
Evanston	63,000	Bureau of Recreation	4	8	1	13	....	10	10	....	6	19	25	30	35	5	28	36	9,805	95,500.00	8,955.00	22,140.00	126,595.00	M&P	W. C. Bechtold
Galesburg	28,000	School Board	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	7	....	....	7	8	3	3	....	....	2,570	26,500.00	.....	6,000.00	32,500.00	M&P	C. F. Miller
Granite City	22,309	Y. M. C. A.	....	2	5	7	....	1	1	1	3	....	4	4	3	3	6	3	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	L. P. Frohardt
Highland Park	14,000	Park Board	1	1	2	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	200	.....	300.00	500.00	800.00	M	Miss L. Wilson
Jacksonville	15,000	Park Board	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	17	....	2	5	3	2,800	2,500.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	17,500.00	M	T. W. Beadle
Joliet	70,000	Bureau of Recreation	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	1	....	1	4	....	1	12	....	200	.....	950.00	3,750.00	4,700.00	M	P. H. Slocum
Kankakee	20,000	Playground and Recreation Dept	....	4	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	4	1	....	2	550	614.40	1,763.69	2,411.03	4,789.12	M&P	R. C. Carnes
Kewanee	20,000	Park District	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	G. Robert Galloway
Lake Forest	10,000	Park Board	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	4	3	1	4	3	500	500.00	200.00	3,500.00	4,200.00	M	R. H. Peters
La Salle	13,050	Playground Commission	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	1,100	998.00	55.00	977.00	2,030.00	M	Howard Fellows
La Salle-Peru and Oglesby	30,000	La Salle-Peru Township High School Social Center	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	7	5	4	....	....	1,110	641.09	631.50	8,992.54	10,265.13	M	Howard Fellows
Maywood	23,000	Playground and Recreation Board	....	5	....	5	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	8	1	....	1	385	.....	804.83	4,201.06	5,005.89	M	Bernard M. Joy
Moline	34,000	Park Board	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	2	13	....	....	....	1,700	.....	.....	1,700.00	1,700.00	M	Fred Brandt
North Chicago	8,000	Playground and Recreational Ass'n	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	100	.....	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	P	F. E. Deyoe
Oak Park	59,000	Playground Board	4	....	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	7	5	1	1	300	7,032.88	8,932.36	10,013.95	25,979.19	M	Josephine Blackstock
Ottawa	12,500	Recreation Commission	2	2	....	4	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	4	4	1	20	15	790	.....	1,000.00	900.00	1,900.00	M	Dr. P. J. Wendell
Peoria	80,000	Recreation Commission	....	2	....	2	....	4	4	....	3	....	3	7	15	1	3	....	417	.....	1,000.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	M	Walter B. Martin
Princeton	4,126	Douglas Branch Parent Teacher Association	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	25	.....	50.00	200.00	250.00	M&P	George O. Smith
River Forest	7,500	Playground and Recreation Board	....	3	....	3	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	5	5	1	....	1	500	.....	200.00	2,700.00	2,900.00	M	Leland L. Lawrence
Rockford	85,000	Department of Recreation	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	6	6	....	....	....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	Leo M. Lyons
Rock Island	42,500	Playground and Recreation Com'n	....	3	1	4	....	9	9	....	1	6	7	5	5	1	10	12	1,960	350.00	1,000.00	4,200.00	5,550.00	M	Melville H. Hodge
Rushville	3,000	Scripps Park Playground Association	....	1	....	1	2	2	4	....	1	....	1	1	3	1	....	1	250	.....	5,498.21	2,888.00	8,383.21	M&P	Dorothy Dean
Silvis	2,700	Recreation Commission	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	258	200.37	431.94	225.00	857.31	M	Mrs. Almeda Humphrey
Springfield	70,000	Playground and Recreation Com'n	....	15	....	15	1	10	11	....	3	....	3	25	28	4	60	220	.....	2,599.00	5,434.00	15,676.00	23,709.00	M	Arthur T. Noren
Urbana	15,000	Park District	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	W. C. Noel
Waukegan	45,000	Playground Dept. of Woman's Club	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	2	2	450	.....	200.00	200.00	400.00	P	Mrs. T. J. Stahl
Wilmette	12,500	Playground and Recreation Board	....	3	1	4	....	2	2	....	1	....	1	4	3	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,442.11	M&P	Daniel M. Davis
INDIANA																									

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1926

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants. All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
INDIANA—Cont.																									
Anderson	34,000	Park Department	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	A. R. Stagg
Bedford	16,000	Recreation Commission	....	5	....	5	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	12	9	....	....	....	....	36,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	40,000.00	M&P	James J. Crossett
Brazil	10,000	Recreation Committee	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	425	....	....	....	....	M	George Kerr
East Chicago	57,000	Board of Community Recreation	....	9	....	9	....	9	9	....	1	....	1	8	9	2	8	1	2,315	....	4,000.00	7,500.00	11,500.00	M	G. G. Eppley
Evansville	100,000	Park Board	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	15	14	....	15	14	1,350	....	1,121.89	6,898.24	8,020.13	M	Philip F. Grill
Fort Wayne	110,000	Board of Park Commissioners	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	4	14	....	....	....	1,250	....	5,221.90	4,270.00	9,491.90	M	Carrie A. Snively
Goshen	10,000	Recreation Commission	....	4	....	4	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,700.00	M	William G. Kensinger
Hammond	65,000	Community Service and Municipal Recreation Department	....	8	3	11	....	11	11	....	12	2	14	4	3	1	9	4	....	49,000.00	4,000.00	7,000.00	60,000.00	M&P	Charles H. Clark
Huntington	16,000	City of Huntington	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	74	....	....	....	....	....	M	Mrs. Isabel Evans
Indianapolis	380,000	Recreation Department Board of Park Commissioners	6	34	8	48	8	....	8	13	....	21	34	153	157	11	....	....	....	....	16,601.05	65,073.61	81,674.66	M	R. Walter Jarvis
Jasonville	4,500	Park Commission	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	250	2,000.00	600.00	500.00	3,100.00	M&P	Clayton Hudson
Kokomo	30,000	Park Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	C. V. Haworth
Lafayette	30,000	Playground Association	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	400	....	....	....	300.00	P	O. F. Hall
La Porte	17,000	Board of Education	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	4	....	....	2	161	4,200.00	....	1,000.00	5,200.00	M&P	Mabel Foor
Logansport	23,000	Park and Playground Department	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	5	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	2,100.00	M	John W. Holland
Michigan City	27,000	Board of Education	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	1	1	2	3	....	....	2	400	....	....	....	....	M	Frances Sebasta
Mishawaka	23,000	City of Mishawaka	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	500	2,000.00	200.00	1,000.00	3,200.00	M	F. M. Steele
Muncie	42,491	Playground Association	....	5	....	5	....	2	2	....	6	....	6	3	7	....	....	....	....	....	97.41	1,835.00	1,932.41	M&P	Glen D. Brown
New Albany	22,000	Community Service	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	5	1	....	....	520	144.79	398.32	1,763.35	2,306.46	P	Frankie Zenor
Noblesville	5,000	Park Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	M	Dr. Earl Brooks
Richmond	30,000	School Board	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	7	....	....	....	2,417	....	....	....	....	M	Hazel M. Fish
South Bend	100,000	Board of Education and Park Board	....	5	6	11	....	8	8	1	2	3	6	19	15	1	....	....	525	....	....	7,885.75	7,885.75	M	E. H. Burnham
Tell City	4,500	Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	214	....	52.97	200.00	252.97	M&P	Mrs. Florence Ahlf
Terre Haute	72,800	Park Board	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	5	2	7	....	12	....	....	....	780	....	....	....	....	M	R. E. Luhn, Jr.
Wabash	9,890	Community Service	2	2	....	4	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	7	7	2	....	....	205	150.00	5,000.00	1,800.00	6,950.00	M&P	W. C. Mills
Wakarusa	1,000	Playground Association	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	P	C. L. Amick, M.D.
Warsaw	6,000	Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs	....	2	2	4	2	2	4	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	245	1,600.00	....	3,000.00	4,600.00	P	L. N. Thorn
Whiting	14,000	Community Service	....	5	....	5	2	1	3	1	10	....	11	7	9	3	1	1	....	....	24,000.00	26,000.00	50,000.00	M&P	John Sharp
IOWA																									
Cedar Rapids	50,000	Playground Commission	....	6	....	6	1	1	2	....	6	10	16	1	1	2	3	5	2,540	1,000.00	1,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00	M	Willard L. Hayes
Davenport	53,000	City Council	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	7	13	....	....	....	1,000	1,437.52	1,401.05	4,700.00	7,538.57	M	Elmer F. Layden
Des Moines	150,000	Playground Commission	....	12	6	18	....	4	4	....	6	19	25	20	40	1	....	....	5,250	....	2,309.40	16,692.22	19,001.62	M	Lewis R. Barrett
Dubuque	45,000	Playground Commission	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	9	....	....	....	1,989	700.00	1,200.00	3,900.00	5,800.00	M	Earl G Cook
Fort Dodge	23,000	Board of Education	10	....	....	10	4	....	4	10	1	1	12	7	22	7	....	....	....	2,000.00	200.00	3,250.00	5,450.00	M	John M. Bice
Keokuk	16,000	Playground Association	....	7	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	100	3,200.00	....	312.00	3,512.00	M	E. P. Purcell
Maquoketa	3,600	Parent Teachers Association	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	75	....	33.15	75.00	108.15	P	M. W. Joiner
Oskaloosa	10,000	Independent School District	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	10	18	424	....	50.00	250.00	300.00	M	Frank W. Markley
Sioux City	81,000	Playground Department of Board of Education	....	10	....	10	....	6	6	....	3	....	3	30	34	1	....	....	1,160	....	5,381.28	6,581.11	11,962.39	M	A. N. Morris
KANSAS																									
Arkansas City	14,000	Board of Education	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	175	....	....	....	....	M	C. E. St. John
Atchison	15,000	Park Board and Board of Education	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	478	....	....	....	350.00	M	Bert C. Wells
Bonner Springs	2,500	Board of Education and Parent Teacher Association	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	70	....	....	300.00	300.00	M&P	Mrs. W. J. Fullam
Galena	6,000	Park Board	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	1,800.00	M	Arthur S. McNay
Hays	4,500	Board of Education	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	300	4,000.00	....	....	4,750.00	M	C. A. Shively
Junction City	7,000	Board of Education	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	300	....	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	M	H. E. Chandler
McPherson	4,595	School Board and Y. M. C. A.	....	....	4	4	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	3	1	1	8	6	1,100	....	....	....	7,200.00	M&P	R. W. Potwin
Oakley	1,200	Community Recreation Association	1	1	....	2	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	175	1,500.00	500.00	150.00	2,150.00	M&P	I. W. Irwin
Russell	2,000	School District No. 5	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	10	2	....	....	....	....	....	M	S. S. Miller
Topeka	60,000	Board of Education	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	17	....	1	2	3,204	....	857.60	5,805.00	6,662.60	M	L P. Dittemore
Wichita	92,500	Board of Park Commissioners	4	1	7	12	....	....	....	7	....	....	7	6	....	....	....	....	4,925	....	....	....	....	M	Alfred MacDonald

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1926

Footnotes follow the table

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KENTUCKY																									
Covington	65,000	Board of Park Commissioners	....	5	....	5	....	1	1	....	2	....	2	2	9	....	....	....	500	2,500.00	2,150.00	1,850.00	6,500.00	M	Hugh J. Howard
Lexington	57,000	Civic League	....	11	....	11	....	3	3	4	1	....	5	8	16	7	4	5	3,018	.....	5,360.47	6,316.76	11,677.23	M&P	Anna S. Pherigo
		Community Service League	....	4	....	4	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	2	8	500	.....	580.29	1,900.00	2,480.29	P	J. C. Johnson
Louisville	350,000	Board of Park Commissoners	....	18	....	18	....	....	....	3	2	....	5	27	37	....	....	....	.....	36,704.57	33,207.70	9,282.06	79,194.33	M	John G. Heyburn
LOUISIANA																									
New Orleans	425,000	Playground Community Service Commission	18	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	6	22	21	....	....	2,800	16,000.00	8,046.10	17,267.94	41,314.04	M&P	L. DiBenedetto
		City Park Improvement Ass'n	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	16	4	6	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	Joseph Bernard
Shreveport	72,000	Department of Recreation	8	....	....	8	....	2	2	1	....	....	1	11	11	5	....	....	.....	.....	18,000.00	14,000.00	32,000.00	M	Grover C. Thames
MAINE																									
Augusta	16,000	Park Commission	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	91	.....	150.00	350.00	500.00	M	John F. Hyde
Derby	325	Improvment Society	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	30	.....	20.05	238.35	258.40	P	Mrs. Clyde L. Barden
Millinocket	5,500	Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	M	Mrs. G. W. MacKay
Portland	75,000	Recreation Committee	....	15	....	15	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	24	1	....	....	3,500	.....	.....	7,500.00	14,000.00	M	Granville R. Lee
Rumford	12,000	Park Commission	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	100	.....	.....	120.00	120.00	M	Charles A. Mixer
Waterville	15,000	Community Service	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	900.00	1,000.00	1,900.00	M&P	Florence M. Wallace
Westbrook	10,000	Community Association	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	2	2	2	1	9	3	832	.....	2,066.32	3,500.00	5,566.32	P	Joseph A. Warren
MARYLAND																									
Baltimore	810,000	Playground Athletic League, Inc	5	104	....	109	5	131	136	13	30	5	48	103	280	131	....	....	.....	324.35	36,220.39	156,259.90	195,804.64	M	Wm. Burdick, M.D.
Frederick	12,000	Playground Commission	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	290	.....	252.27	470.00	722.27	M&P	A. LeRoy McCardell
MASSACHUSETTS																									
Amesbury	12,000	Park Commissioners	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	5	150	20,000.00	168.93	581.07	20,750.00	M	Frank F. Perry
Andover	10,000	Andover Guild and Andover Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	1	4	375	.....	.....	.....	4,253.83	P	C. Carleton Kimball
Arlington	24,700	Department of Playgrounds and Recreation School Committee	....	4	....	4	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	16	16	926	7,500.00	2,750.00	2,320.00	12,570.00	M	Ralph C. Hendricus
Attleboro	22,000	Park Commissioners	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	6	....	250	500.00	269.00	480.00	1,240.00	M&P	John E. Anderson
		Horton Field	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	5	3	500	13,000.00	1,668.00	924.00	15,592.00	M&P	W. M. Kendall
Belmont	16,000	Playground Department	....	5	....	5	....	3	3	....	4	....	4	7	4	....	....	....	.....	9,200.00	2,400.00	1,800.00	13,400.00	M	Lewis S. Harris
Beverly	25,000	Board of Public Works	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	8	....	....	....	600	100.00	2,333.28	1,680.00	4,113.28	M	James W. Blackmer
Boston	779,620	School Committee Department of Physical Training	....	5	85	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	4	....	....	16,000	.....	19,741.70	86,676.16	106,417.86	M	Nathaniel J. Young
		Department of Extended Use of Public Schools	....	....	....	....	....	12	12	....	....	....	....	97	125	....	10	15	.....	.....	25,000.00	45,000.00	70,000.00	M	James T. Mulroy
		Community Service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	7	....	....	.....	.....	4,785.00	11,016.00	15,801.00	P	Mrs. Harriet S. Russell
Braintree	13,000	Board of Park Commissioners	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	150	.....	.....	.....	800.00	M	Lawrence Trainor
Brockton	65,000	Playground Commission	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	12	14	....	....	....	1,260	266.75	1,345.58	6,762.04	8,374.37	M&P	Abbie O. Delano
Brookline	47,000	Playground Commission	12	....	....	12	1	....	1	2	....	....	2	8	9	3	....	....	1,600	5,000.00	16,000.00	29,000.00	50,000.00	M	Sara Cunniff
Cambridge	120,000	Board of Park Commissioners	4	8	6	18	2	3	5	....	2	....	2	31	24	5	....	....	9,930	11,000.00	.....	.....	40,000.00	M	Stephen H. Mahoney
Chelsea	51,000	Park Commission	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	18	14	....	....	....	3,618	.....	22,000.00	3,000.00	25,000.00	M	Arthur J. Carolin
Chicopee	40,000	Playground Commission	2	7	....	9	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	16	15	1	....	....	3,038	2,000.00	9,327.00	4,373.00	15,700.00	M	William P. Hurst
Clinton	14,000	Playground and Recreation Comm'n	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	4	5	....	....	....	400	422.00	605.00	1,511.00	2,538.00	M	Josiah Stickney
Dalton	4,092	Community Recreation Association	....	3	....	3	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	3	6	1	4	8	685	.....	11,955.00	7,608.00	19,563.00	M&P	Ben S. Dillenbeck
Danvers	10,000	Park Commission	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	200	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	M	Helen Fanning
Dedham	13,000	Community Association, Inc	1	....	....	1	3	....	3	4	3	....	7	....	1	1	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M &P	Mrs. Ada H. Pillsbury
Easthampton	11,000	Recreation Commission	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	5	5	....	....	....	1,000	.....	897.00	1,503.00	2,398.00	M	Arnold V. Cleary
Everett	47,000	Playground Commission	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	300	500.00	1,128.00	4,372.00	6,000.00	M	Fred A. Hutchings
		Park Commission	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1,668.00	M	John F. Dixon
Fairhaven	12,000	Park Board	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	M&P	H. B. Dutton
Fall River	30,000	Recreation Commission	....	9	9	9	....	5	5	....	2	....	2	14	14	10	....	....	1,840	.....	17,124.14	21,337.43	38,461.57	M	Helen M. Leary
Falmouth	5,000	School Department	5	....	....	5	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	700	.....	500.00	4,000.00	4,500.00	M	Paul Dillingham
Fitchburg	43,609	Park Department	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	....	....	....	2,645	.....	3,958.20	2,515.80	6,474.00	M	G. A. Hubbard
Framingham	20,000	Park Commission	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	10	....	....	....	400	397.00	1,303.00	1,300.00	3,000.00	M	Arthur C. Winch

Footnotes follow the table

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MASSACHUSETTS—Cont.																									
Gardner	19,000	Park and Playground Commission	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	2	....	....	....	400	.....	6,220.00	800.00	7,020.00	M	Arnold A. Bent
		Bath House Commission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,500.00	M	Arnold A. Bent
Gloucester	22,000	Cape Ann Community League	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	3,900.00	1,200.00	5,100.00	P	Mary Pew
Great Barrington	6,600	Recreation Commission	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	99	.....	225.00	375.00	600.00	M	George R. Bower
Greenfield	16,000	Recreation Commission	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	....	....	....	500	.....	.....	.....	3,700.00	M	Mrs. E. R. Fiske
Hamilton Wenham	3,000	Community Service	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	1,650.00	1,900.00	3,550.00	P	Houston A. Thomas
Haverhill	53,400	Recreation Dept. of Park Comm'n	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,648.00	M	F. James Caswell
Hingham	6,000	Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	76	.....	920.00	280.00	1,200.00	M	Mrs. D. L. Belding
Holyoke	65,000	Parks and Recreation Commission	....	8	6	14	....	....	....	2	4	7	13	11	47	1	....	....	7,689	.....	8,236.42	11,775.00	20,011.42	M	Mina F. Robb
Lawrence	95,000	Recreation Department	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	18	1	19	10	10	1	....	....	9,520	172,429.50	4,025.87	22,060.17	198,515.54	M	William V. Crawford
Leominster	22,120	Community Service	....	3	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	7	24	566	500.00	648.94	2,000.00	3,148.94	M&P	Carolyn E. Hannigan
Lexington	7,000	Park Department	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	400	.....	.....	.....	300.00	M	John J. Garrity
Lowell	112,000	Board of Park Commissioners	....	12	10	22	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	8	29	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,475.33	5,404.80	6,880.13	M	John W. Kernan
Ludlow	9,000	Athletic and Recreation Association and Playground Commission	....	4	1	5	2	....	2	1	1	....	2	5	6	5	1	4	400	.....	.....	.....	11,700.00	M&P	George B. Haas
Lynn	103,147	Board of Park Commissioners	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	10	16	....	....	....	4,600	.....	15,176.39	28,913.10	44,089.49	M	John Morrissey
Malden	5,400	Park Commission	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	7	6	....	....	....	1,500	.....	400.00	2,100.00	2,500.00	M	F. J. Walsh
Marblehead	8,000	Park Department	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	560	.....	200.00	600.00	800.00	M	William H. Symonds
Marlboro	16,025	Community Service Playground Committee	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	600	.....	150.00	812.00	962.00	M&P	Ernest P. Carr
Medford	50,971	Park Department	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	5	4	....	....	....	951	.....	531.86	1,853.25	2,385.11	M	E. P. Adams
Melrose	21,000	Park and Playground Commission	....	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	5	1	....	....	1,250	2,200.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	8,700.00	M	George W. Rogers
Milford	14,000	Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	500	.....	.....	700.00	700.00	M	Mrs. J. F. Damon
Millbury	5,000	Community Service	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	600.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	P	Frank Moore
Milton	14,259	Park Department	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,200.00	M&P	A. H. Yeaton
		Directors of Cunningham Gymnasium and Park	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	William L. Caldwell
Montague	7,800	Dept. of Recreation and Playground	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	2	350	4,500.00	500.00	3,700.00	8,700.00	M	James E. Coogan
Natick	12,300	Playground Committee	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	6	....	....	2	250	.....	.....	844.00	1,065.36	M	Mrs. B. I. McManus
New Bedford	122,000	Playground and Community Center Departments	....	12	....	12	....	8	8	....	1	....	1	21	41	2	....	....	4,000	.....	3,200.00	14,000.00	17,200.00	M	Edward C. Galligan
Newton	53,003	Playground Department	12	11	11	23	8	1	9	....	12	....	12	39	37	14	....	....	8,450	12,800.00	35,400.00	32,345.00	80,545.00	M	Ernst Hermann
North Attleboro	11,000	Community Field Playground Committee	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	300	240.00	260.00	924.10	1,424.10	P	Dr. F. J. Carley
		Parent Teacher Association	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	137	300.00	100.00	400.00	800.00	P	Mrs. C. E. Bruce
Norwood	15,000	Recreation Committee of Woman's Club	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	3	....	....	3	2	3	....	....	....	509	402.93	237.75	1,088.00	1,728.68	P	Mrs. H. B. C. Riemer
		Civic Association	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	550	.....	10,023.98	2,976.02	13,000.00	M&P	Josephine A. Cogan
Orange	5,500	Recreation Committee	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	60	.....	1,800.00	200.00	2,000.00	M	J. S. Whitman
Peabody	20,000	Playground Commission	....	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	8	....	....	....	1,122	.....	2,800.00	3,700.00	6,500.00	M	Henry A. King
Pittsfield	46,877	Park Department	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	10	15	....	....	....	2,300	.....	500.00	2,800.00	3,300.00	M	John Carmody
Plymouth	12,000	Park Commission	....	4	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	2,600.00	1,000.00	3,600.00	M	Lawrence Dale
Quincy	58,000	Park Department	....	11	....	11	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	6	18	....	....	....	800	.....	500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	M	F. B. Mitchell
Reading	9,000	Memorial Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	150	.....	315.00	695.00	1,010.00	M&P	Helen L. Thompson
Salem	42,529	Board of Park Commissioners	....	13	....	13	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	18	27	....	....	....	3,446	1,032.42	2,426.97	7,834.81	11,294.20	M	Oliver G. Pratt
Somerville	100,000	Public Welfare and Recreation Commission	16	2	6	24	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	13	22	1	3	3	4,000	2,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00	20,000.00	M&P	Francis J. Mahoney
Southbridge	15,500	School Committee	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	16	....	....	....	1,000	.....	1,321.00	1,175.00	2,496.00	M	F. E. Corbin
Springfield	145,000	Division of Recreation Department of Public Parks	6	8	5	19	1	11	12	....	3	23	26	139	144	7	....	....	15,400	.....	14,184.11	35,169.26	49,353.37	M	James S. Stevens
Stoneham	10,000	Board of Park Commissioners	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	200	.....	40.00	300.00	340.00	M&P	George M. Jefts
Taunton	39,000	Playground Commission	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	16	11	....	....	....	1,000	.....	1,538.00	3,462.00	5,000.00	M	Sophia M. Dupont
		Davol Playground Commission	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	M	Ralph Davol
Wakefield	16,000	Recreation Commission	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	3	....	....	5	376	.....	336.00	1,164.00	1,500.00	M	Mrs. W. W. Greenough
Waltham	34,800	Recreation Board	3	7	....	10	....	2	2	....	2	8	10	12	20	....	....	....	2,450	2,100.00	11,900.00	5,700.00	19,700.00	M	John L. Leary
Watertown	27,500	Playground Commission	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	7	7	....	....	1	1,500	.....	2,400.00	3,000.00	5,400.00	M	Francis J. McNamara
Webster	14,000	School Committee	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	6	....	....	....	950	1,100.00	500.00	1,300.00	2,900.00	M	George H. Finnegan
Wellesley	10,000	School Department	1	5	4	10	10	....	10	....	1	....	1	6	8	....	....	....	.....	683.68	1,130.17	8,231.52	10,045.37	M	Dr. S. Monroe Graves

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1926

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants. All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
MASSACHUSETTS—Cont.																									
Westfield	21,000	Recreation Commission		2	2	2								3	3	1			500	729.00	867.26	1,942.26	3,538.52	M	Mrs. Edith M. Fielding
Westford	3,200	School Department	5			5									1				700					M	Charles G. Carter
West Springfield	15,000	Playground Commission		3		3								4	3			1	521	579.42	808.08	957.00	2,344.50	M	R. B. Pillsbury
West Warren	2,000	Community Service		1		1	1		1					2		1	8	3			500.00	2,100.00	2,600.00	P	Victor Berthaume
Weymouth	17,253	Park Department		5		5								1	5					7,800.00	2,000.00	300.00	10,100.00	M	Mr. Coty
Winchendon	5,900	Boys Club	1			1	1		1					1		1			175			5,500.00	11,800.00	P	Thomas C. Ferguson
Woburn	17,000	Department of Public Works		4		4								4	4				300			1,480.00	2,988.61	M&P	William B. Jones
Worcester	198,000	Parks and Recreation Commission		16		16	3		3		7		7	22	47	2				12,423.98	26,659.99	13,586.82	52,670.79	M	Thomas E. Holland
MICHIGAN																									
Albion	10,000	Community Recreation Association		5		5		1	1		1		1	4	4	1			380	1,350.00	2,950.00	3,300.00	7,600.00	M&P	Daniel Kick
Ann Arbor	20,000	Department of Recreation and Public Schools		3		3		5	5		1		1	11	9	1			615	728.44	4,100.00	2,100.00	6,928.44	M	L. H. Hollway
Battle Creek	48,000	Recreational Association		6		6				1	3		4	5	8	1			2,182	6,000.00	200.00	2,000.00	8,200.00	M&P	A. R. Flannery
Bay City	50,000	City Commission		5		5								6	2						300.00	1,700.00	2,000.00	M	W. E. Baumgardner
		Community Service					1		1		1		1	1		1					2,400.00	3,400.00	5,800.00	P	Carl H. Smith
Birmingham	10,000	Community Recreation Group		2		2	1		1					1	2		5	5	325				3,400.00	M&P	Clarence Vliet
Caspian	2,500	Presbyterian Church			1	1	1		1		1		1	1	4	3	10	20	250					P	Walter M. Berry
Detroit	1,345,000	Department of Recreation	3	33	31	67	20	154	174		6		6	201	246	107	30	30		80,300.00	71,600.00	438,100.00	590,000.00	M	C. E. Brewer
Flint	152,000	Park Board	2	5		7	2		2	1	6		7	18	15	6				29,000.00	12,800.00	17,100.00	58,900.00	M	E. C. Dayton
Grand Rapids	156,000	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare and Board of Education		18		18	3	35	38		13		13	41	20	1			11,430	25,000.00		17,487.11	42,487.11	M	H. W. Lightner
Greenville	5,000	Chamber of Commerce		4		4								1								125.00	125.00	P	W. R. Booker
Hamtramck	80,000	Department of Recreation		6		6	2	4	6			1	1	18	9	1			4,070	734.23	1,974.74	10,894.32	13,603.29	M	C. J. Reid
Harbor Beach	2,000	Community House Association		1		1	1		1					2	3	3	8	5	115					M&P	A. L. Cook
Highland Park	62,000	Recreation Commission	10	3		13	12		12	9	12		21	21	12	16	12	30		4,300.00	50,017.63	42,550.00	96,867.63	M&P	T. H. Fewlass
Ionia	10,000	School District		3		3									1									M	A. A. Rather
Jackson	60,000	Board of Education	5			5								5	5				1,055		175.00	2,300.00	2,475.00	M	Donald D. Lawler
Kalamazoo	60,000	Department of Recreation		5		9		6	6		4		4	18	15	2				1,600.00	1,863.00	8,450.00	11,913.00	M	Lawrence P. Moser
		Douglas Community Center					1		1					1		1					3,120.39	3,347.26	6,467.65	P	E. M. Barnes
Lansing	76,000	Board of Park Commissioners		4	3	7					2		2	5	7					2,200.00	900.00	3,500.00	6,600.00	M	Lee Bancroft
		Board of Education		5		5		5	5	4			4	7	9	1					200.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	M	H. L. Chamberlin
Ludington	8,890	Public Schools					4		4					1	1	2	5	2		300.00	1,000.00	3,500.00	4,800.00	M	H. E. Waite
Manistee	10,000	School Board		3		3	3		3		2		2	2	1	2			610			3,850.00	3,850.00	M	B. Klager
Marine City	4,000	Community Building Association	4			4	1		1		3		3	2	1	3			400	25,000.00	600.00	1,200.00	26,800.00	M	A. T. Greenman
Menominee	11,000	Public Schools, Park Commissioners and D. A. R. Club	1	1		2	1		1					1				3			1,000.00	400.00	1,400.00	M	John L. Silvernale
Midland	6,000	Community Center		2		2	1		1	2		1	3	2	2	3	1	1	410		12,104.10	10,177.85	22,281.95	M&P	Guy L. Shipps
Monroe	15,000	Public Recreation Department						3	3					2	2		3		125					M	C. W. Crandell
		Community Service and Recreation Department		1		1	1		1					1		1			75		3,207.85	3,635.00	6,842.85	P	Irma B. Marquardt
Mount Clemens	14,000	Department of Recreation		5		5	1		1			1	1	5	4	2				500.00	435.00	2,650.00	3,585.00	M&P	W. A. Olsen
Munising	6,000	Alger County Club	1			1	2		2					4	1	5			300					P	Charles T. Hannah
Muskegon	43,884	Public Schools	13	2		15	7		7	1	2		3	7	12	19			10,000			30,000.00	30,000.00	M	M. W. Longman
Niles	12,000	Public Schools	7			7	1		1					1	1				2,300				800.00	P	F. W. Crawford
Pontiac	57,000	Board of Education		6		6		6	6					4	6			1		1,500.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	4,300.00	M	John Johnstone
		Recreation Division of Welfare Department									2		2	6	5	2			474	60,000.00	21,720.58	5,735.60	87,456.18	M	Arthur E. Genter
River Rouge	15,000	Recreation Commission		3		3	1		1	1			1	2	4	1			1,000		917.00	904.00	1,821.00	M	Frank Weeber
Saginaw	73,000	Department of Recreation	5			5					1		1	4	10	1			1,387				5,757.00	M&P	C. F. Van Ducen
St. Joseph	10,000	School Board		1		1	1		1	3			3	2	2	4			550		1,000.00	6,000.00	7,000.00	M&P	E. P. Clarke
South Haven	5,000	Kiwanis Club		1		1					1		1	1			2		1,100	800.00	175.00	225.00	1,200.00	P	L. C. Mohr
Sturgis	8,000	Board of Education		1		1	1	2	3		1	1	2	1					150	210.74	660.44	450.00	1,321.18	M	C. A. Light
Ypsilanti	10,000	Recreation Commission		3		3		4	4			2	2	3	5	1			200	2,000.00	6,100.00	4,200.00	12,300.00	M&P	E. D. Cushman
MINNESOTA																									
Bemidji	8,000	Board of Park Commissioners		1		1		1	1		1		1		1		3	2						M	N E. Given

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership											Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Volunteer Workers		Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants. All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
			Playgrounds				Community Centers			Other Areas															
			No. Open Year Round	No. Open Summer Only	No. Open Other Seasons	Total	Year Round	Other Seasons	Total	No. Open Year Round	No. Open Summer Only	No. Open Other Seasons	Total	No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Men	Women		Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total		
MINNESOTA—Co nt.																									
Chisholm	10,000	Independent School District No. 40	6	1		7	3		3	2	2		4	8	12				1,837	1,200.00	7,008.49	27,102.57	35,311.06	M	John MacDonald
Duluth	115,000	Recreation Department	1	12		13		18	18					69	38	5				57,500.00	5,545.16	26,340.43	89,385.59	M	F. H. Marvin
Ely	6,000	Community Service Center	2	2	3	7	2	1	3	1	5	1	7	3	2	1	4	3	730				10,500.00	M	Ray Hoefler
Eveleth	9,500	School District	5	2	2	7	2	1	3	4			4	7	6	2			675					M	A. W. Lewis
Hibbing	20,000	Recreation Department of the Recreation Council		17	19	36	1	21	22			2	2	59	55	4					5,922.53	27,431.26	33,353.79	M	B. G. Leighton
Mankato	15,000	Board of Education		4		4								1	1				200					M	Louis Todnem
Minneapolis	480,000	Recreation Department of Board of Park Commissioners	30			30	16		16	15	2	4	21	147	57	16	22	37		30,000.00	56,663.00	156,857.00	243,520.00	M	K. B. Raymond
		Board of Education		12		12		59	59			5	5	14	13	2					1,295.51	5,043.25	6,338.76	M	R. C. Tapp
Pipestone	3,500	Playground Committee of Kiwanis Club	1			1					1		1	3	3		4		450	1,200.00	300.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	M&P	M. J. Meeker
Rochester	15,000	Parent Teachers Association		6		6					1		1	2	6				612		532.88	1,650.00	2,182.88	M&P	Paul F. Schmidt
St. Paul	300,000	Department of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Buildings	25	6		31	2		2	3			3	16	15	7		1	16,381		33,920.00	30,475.00	64,395.00	M	Ernest W. Johnson
Virginia	16,500	Independent School District		8		8	7		7	1			1	3	11							2,795.24	2,795.24	M	O. E. Anderson
Winona	19,143	Playgrounds Association		5		5					1	3	4	6	5						1,076.22	1,614.34	2,690.56	M	C. D. Tearse
MISSISSIPPI																									
Clarksdale	10,000	The Mothers Club		2		2	1	1	2	3			3		4			6	290				1,040.00	M&P	Mrs. T. G. Hughes
MISSOURI																									
Hannibal	20,000	Playground and Recreation Ass'n		5		5									6				316				1,600.00	P	T. T. McKinney
Kansas City	438,000	Recreation Department, Department of Welfare and School Board		16		16	10	45	55	2	4		6	45	20	1			12,755		21,900.00	65,300.00	87,200.00	M	George C. Tinker
Marshall	7,000	Playground and Recreation Ass'n		3		3		4	4		2		2	1	1	1	15	5	925		150.00	2,075.00	2,225.00	M&P	P. J. Cole
Monett	6,000	Kiwanis Club		1		1	1		1		1		1	1	1					4,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	5,500.00	M&P	C. E. Evans
St Charles	11,000	City of St. Charles		1		1								1	1		5		200	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,720.00	5,720.00	M	William Sparrenberg
St. Joseph	87,000	Board of Park Commissioners		5	5	5					3		3	4	5					2,000.00		1,000.00	3,000.00	M	W. L. Skoglund
St. Louis	824,417	Recreation Department of Division of Parks and Recreation	12	15		27	2		2	4	4		8	155	127	41					7,807.26	80,904.70	88,711.96	M	Reuben W. Tapperson
		Board of Education		68		68								31	133				4,541		2,083.06	32,839.25	34,992.31	M	H. H. Davis
Sedalia	25,000	Liberty Park Playground Committee		1		1									1				185					P	Mrs. T. M. Pemberton
Wellston	3,500	Playgrounds Committee		3		3								3	3		7	14	263		278.75	600.00	878.75	P	P. G. Van Zandt
NEBRASKA																									
Fremont	12,000	Community Playground and Recreation Association		7		7					10		10	1			1	1	290		200.00	500.00	700.00	M	R. A. Johnston
Havelock	4,500	Summer Recreation Committee		2		2		1	1					2	1			3	400	50.00	25.00	535.00	610.00	M	Walter I. Black
Lincoln	75,000	Recreation Board		11		11				1	1		2	5	6	1		16			155.00	2,695.00	2,850.00	M	Earl Johnson
NEW HAMPSHIRE																									
Ashland	1,500	Parent Teachers Association		1		1									1				35				225.00	P	Mrs. R. M. Whitcomb
Claremont	10,000	Playground Commission	1		1	2	1		1						2				400	1,500.00	200.00	2,800.00	4,500.00	M&P	R. G. Blanc
Concord	23,000	Playground and Bath Committee		7		7								7	7				1,800			2,610.00	6,050.00	M	Dr. C. J. Washburn
Dover	14,000	Park Commission		3		3					1		1		4				145		1,100.00	700.00	1,800.00	M	J. Edward Richardson
		Neighborhood House						1	1						3	2		14	50			1,100.00	3,000.00	P	Edith G. Brewster
East Jaffrey	2,500	Parent Teachers Association		1		1					1		1		1				80					P	Mrs. I. C. M. Urquart
Franklin	6,200	Recreation Ass'n and School Board	1			1								1		1					1,700.00	1,800.00	3,500.00	M&P	Richard W. Sulloway
Keene	12,000	Playground Commission		5		5					1		1	3	1				400		249.36	814.00	1,063.36	M	Harold F. Drew
Laconia	12,000	Park Commission		4		4					2		2	2	3				200				2,036.00	M&P	Ruth H. Smith
Lancaster	3,000	Col. Towne Fund		4		4	1	1	2		6		6	2				12	365		75.00	400.00	475.00	P	Robert J. Fuller
Lebanon	6,000	Carter Community Building Ass'n						1	1					2			3	1	150		2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	P	Maynard L. Carpenter
Littleton	4,500	Community Center					1		1						1	1							3,000.00	M&P	H. L. Heald
Manchester	78,384	Parks, Commons and Playgrounds Commission		8	3	8					1		1	10	10				1,500			3,091.24	7,865.08	M	Frank C. Livingston
Nashua	29,800	Playground and Recreation Ass'n		5		5					1		1	11	6				2,100		2,764.28	5,715.34	8,479.62	M	R. A. Pendleton
Newport	5,000	Playground Committee		1		1					1		1		1			6	160		59.60	280.00	339.60	M&P	Paul E. Trask

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1926

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants. All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Cont.																									
Portsmouth	14,200	Playground Department, Board of Public Works	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	200	1,500.00	2,750.00	650.00	4,900.00	M&P	H. B. Dore
Rochester	10,000	School Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	75	.....	.....	400.00	490.00	M&P	William H. Buker
NEW JERSEY																									
Atlantic City	54,000	Dept. of Parks and Public Property	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	21	....	....	....	713	.....	4,160.90	7,439.82	11,600.72	M	Glenn C. Heller
Avalon	5,000	Fun Chase Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	75	.....	.....	125.00	125.00	P	Mrs. Joseph H. Gaskill
Belleville	28,000	Recreation Commission	....	3	....	3	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	5	1	10	20	550	.....	2,400.00	4,600.00	7,000.00	M	Bernice S. Begeman
Bernardsville	4,243	St. Bernard's Parish	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	1	100	.....	25.00	300.00	325.00	P	Lulu Wells
Bloomfield	35,000	Community House	....	2	....	2	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	34	72	439	.....	4,500.00	5,054.00	9,554.00	M&P	Charles C. Wright
Bordentown	4,371	Lions Club	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	David Styer
Bridgeton	16,000	Johnson Reeves Playground Ass'n	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	150	150.00	400.00	200.00	750.00	P	William T. Barker
Burlington	9,049	Woman's Civic Club Committee	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	200	.....	94.00	192.00	286.00	M&P	Mrs. W. E. Schermerhorn
Camden	126,309	Department of Recreation	....	17	....	17	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	27	30	....	....	....	3,700	38,986.99	3,460.87	13,297.98	55,745.84	M	M. E. Sprow
Collingswood	8,714	Board of Education	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	250	.....	132.50	860.00	992.50	M	Jesse C. Roberts
Cranford	8,000	Recreation Commission	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	212	.....	.....	600.00	600.00	M	Mrs. William Hopkins
East Orange	65,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	6	5	1	....	....	.....	178,846.69	7,857.05	18,617.95	205,321.69	M	Lincoln E. Rowley
Elizabeth	114,000	Recreation Commission	1	16	....	17	....	5	5	....	5	....	5	28	27	3	....	....	8,137	28,822.45	5,388.28	13,695.06	47,905.79	M	Claude A. Allen
Englewood	15,000	Board of Education	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	2	1	....	1	1	220	.....	300.00	900.00	1,200.00	M	Winton J. White
Essex County[2]	652,205	Essex County Park Commission	....	26	....	26	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	22	35	....	....	....	6,915	.....	5,327.41	11,743.81	17,071.22	C	David I. Kelley
Gloucester City	15,000	Children's Welfare Association	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	600	.....	200.00	850.00	1,050.00	M&P	Kathryn I. Antrim
Hackensack	20,000	Board of Education and Board of Parks and Playgrounds	....	5	....	5	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	5	5	1	3	2	565	.....	156.25	4,173.75	4,330.00	M&P	Francis A. Robbins
Hoboken	68,000	Department of Playgrounds	7	....	....	7	1	....	1	4	....	....	4	13	3	16	....	....	3,057	.....	6,000.00	26,000.00	32,000.00	M	Julius Durstewitz
Jersey City	326,924	Department of Parks and Public Property	12	16	....	28	....	....	....	12	12	....	24	24	22	18	....	....	12,560	2,000.00	5,000.00	20,760.00	27,760.00	M	James A. Cavanagh
Kearny	30,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	1	4	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	600	1,000.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	6,500.00	M	Charles W. McWilliams
Millburn	5,500	Shade Tree Commission	1	....	....	1	4	....	4	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,600.00	M&P	Mrs. W. H. Walbridge
Montclair	37,500	Department of Health Education	....	5	3	8	11	....	11	2	....	....	2	4	6	....	....	....	700	.....	114.97	2,505.50	2,620.47	M	Franklin G. Armstrong
Moorestown	6,000	Recreation Commission	....	3	....	3	1	2	3	1	1	....	2	4	5	3	52	64	599	216,300.00	5,719.38	8,090.62	230,110.00	M&P	Ian Forbes
Morristown	13,000	Caldwell Memorial Playground Ass'n	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	500	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	M&P	A. C. N. Fairlamb
Mount Tabor	1,000	Playground Association	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	25	.....	.....	200.00	200.00	P	William C. Cudlipp
Newark	452,000	Board of Education	6	26	16	48	23	....	23	....	....	....	....	48	37	23	....	....	27,673	.....	6,000.00	59,000.00	65,000.00	M	Randall D. Warden
New Brunswick	32,779	Park and Playground Department	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	....	227	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	M	William Beck
Orange	35,000	Department of Parks and Public Property	2	7	....	9	2	....	2	3	4	....	7	12	12	4	....	....	2,080	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	M	Carl F. Seibert
Passaic	65,000	Recreation Department	....	7	....	7	....	6	6	....	1	....	1	17	15	3	....	....	11,350	.....	3,710.00	8,640.00	12,350.00	M	Reeve B. Harris
Paterson	152,000	Board of Recreatfon	....	21	....	21	....	7	7	....	5	....	5	25	22	2	....	....	12,750	.....	10,848.00	21,338.00	32,186.00	M	L. R. Burnett, M. D.
Perth Amboy	50,000	Department of Recreation	2	7	7	9	2	....	2	....	2	2	4	16	22	2	8	10	2,100	2,755.16	5,176.84	7,078.00	15,010.00	M	C. A. Emmons, Jr.
Phillipsburg	17,000	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	100	890.00	80.00	120.00	1,000.00	M	George L. Hartman
Plainfield	37,000	Public Recreation Commission	....	7	....	7	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	10	5	1	....	....	.....	72.00	3,438.10	7,061.00	10,571.10	M	F. S. Mathewson
Prospect Park	5,600	Board of Education	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	800	.....	350.00	725.00	1,075.00	M	Thomas L. Bump
Ridgewood	11,000	Board of Education	1	....	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	25	....	15	10	500	.....	500.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	M	I. W. Travell
Rumson	2,000	Victory Park Trustees	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	Bertram H. Borden
Rutherford	9,497	Lions Club Playground Committee	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	150	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	M&P	H. H. Edwards
Salem	8,000	Playground Committee	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	4	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	Mrs. Harry L. Finlaw
South Orange	12,500	Recreation Commission	1	....	1	2	3	....	3	1	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	.....	.....	5,300.00	3,900.00	9,200.00	M	Joseph J. Farrell
Spring Lake	1,600	Memorial Community House Trustees	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	6	....	8	1	1	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	Mildred Van Ness Brant
Summit	12,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	1	....	....	....	536	22,000.00	.....	2,000.00	24,000.00	M	Mrs. James H. Gross
Westfield	15,000	Playground Commission	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	200	.....	150.00	450.00	600.00	M	C. C. Malsbury
West New York	38,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	2	5	....	....	.....	25,000.00	3,000.00	10,000.00	38,000.00	M	John J. White
West Orange	16,000	Department of Parks and Public Property and Community League	3	....	....	3	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	13	10	12	....	....	800	.....	.....	.....	25,810.00	M&P	Joseph W. Byrne
Woodbridge	4,500	Gorham L. Boynton Memorial	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350.00	P	E. H. Boynton
NEW MEXICO																									
Albuquerque	25,000	Public Schools	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	200	.....	75.00	530.00	605.00	M&P	Glen O. Ream
Chimayo	1,500	Community Playground Committee	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	Zoe Ellsworth

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants. All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
NEW YORK																									
Albany	130,000	Department of Public Works	5	17	....	22	....	10	10	....	....	....	....	15	60	1	....	....	5,347	2,000.00	2,729.75	5,477.01	10,206.76	M	Frederick F. Futterer
		Board of Education	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	36	....	....	....	700.00	900.00	1,600.00	M	Lawrence S. Hill
Albion	5,062	Community Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	60	....	100.00	300.00	400.00	P	Carl I. Bergerson
Auburn	35,000	Playground Department	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	5	8	....	2	....	480	2,157.45	725.00	1,860.00	4,742.45	M	Mrs. F. M. Hosmer
Ballston Spa	4,500	Community House Trustees	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	40	....	500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	P	Mrs. S. S. Whalen
Bath	5,200	Rotary Club	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	150	700.00	50.00	350.00	1,100.00	M&P	W. H. Vanderhoef
Beacon	11,000	Recreation Commission	....	3	....	3	1	....	1	....	4	....	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	600.00	400.00	1,000.00	M	Eugene P. Barry
Buffalo	575,000	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Parks and Public Buildings	3	16	16	19	57	19	76	3	7	....	10	17	19	36	....	....	60,000	400,000.00	29,250.00	133,240.00	562,490.00	M	Joseph F. Suttner
		Board of Education	....	....	....	....	....	40	40	11	....	....	11	59	51	....	....	....	2,134	....	....	....	....	M	Dr. George E. Smith
Cambridge	1,600	Playground Committee of Community Association	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	50	....	....	230.00	230.00	P	H. S. Howard
Canastota	4,200	Playground Commission	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	60	....	23.42	206.50	229.92	M&P	Mrs. Robert H. Imhoff
Chatham	2,700	Morris Memorial Community Center	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	610.00	450.00	1,060.00	P	F. J. Tabor
Cohoes	24,000	Recreation Commission	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	9	9	....	....	....	1,800	22,200.00	3,090.00	3,245.00	28,535.00	M	Burns W. Beach
Corning	16,000	Board of Public Works	....	3	3	3	....	2	2	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	1,475	....	3,241.07	5,671.92	8,912.99	M	William O. Drake
Coxsackie	2,800	Village Improvement Society	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	40	....	150.00	240.00	390.00	P	Mrs. Fannie W. Haas
Dunkirk	20,000	Board of Education and City Council	....	2	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	400	....	100.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	M	K. Hoeppner
East Aurora	5,000	Mothers' Circle	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	100	....	50.00	300.00	350.00	M&P	Harry G. Newmann
Eastchester	15,000	Recreation Commission	....	4	....	4	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	4	9	1	....	....	....	....	2,843.53	4,094.70	6,937.23	M	Marion Haviland
Elmira	54,000	Recreation Commission, Park Board and Community Service	....	14	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	20	2	200	100	2,000	....	....	....	42,307.34	M&P	Z. Nespor
Elmira Heights	5,000	Parent Teachers Association	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	175	....	....	120.00	120.00	P	Mrs. Leon Buckley
Elmsford	1,535	Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	63	137.63	85.01	200.00	422.64	P	Mrs. S. L. Stix
Geneva	18,000	Park Commission	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,500.00	M	W. A. Gracey
Glens Falls	18,000	Recreation Commission	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	5	7	....	....	....	1,005	1,533.50	1,166.41	3,532.47	6,232.38	M	Ralph H. Homan
Gloversville	22,110	Board of Education	1	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	350	....	1,259.73	3,767.50	5,027.23	M	A. E. Severn
Hastings on Hudson	10,000	Woman's Club	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	400.00	M	Mrs. R. H. Shren
Herkimer	10,800	Playground Commission	....	4	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	....	....	....	526	123.15	249.51	1,714.00	2,086.66	M	Helen A. Mangan
Hornell	15,000	Playground Association	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	125	....	....	....	1,000.00	P	Dorothy Higgins
Hudson Falls	6,300	Playground Committee of Woman's Civic League	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	54	....	60.27	280.00	340.27	M&P	Mrs. Preston Paris
Ilion	10,000	Park Commission	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	5	2	450	3,800.00	325.00	250.00	4,375.00	M&P	C. C. Brill
Ithaca	18,000	Playground Committee of Board of Education	....	10	3	10	....	2	2	....	5	....	5	1	11	3	....	....	1,466	2,738.35	1,500.00	2,372.40	6,610.75	M	Edgar E. Bredbenner
Jamestown	44,000	Board of Education	....	9	....	9	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	15	15	1	....	....	....	....	....	1,329.47	1,329.47	M	Harry T. Watson
Johnstown	11,000	Playground Committee of Business Men's Association	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	125	....	115.00	285.00	400.00	P	Leon F. Swears
Lackawanna	20,000	Department of Public Works	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	1	481	....	390.61	1,510.74	1,901.35	M	E. W. Fennie
Leroy	4,500	Playground and Recreation Com'n	1	1	....	2	3	4	7	....	3	2	5	3	1	1	5	5	1,260	....	429.25	289.00	718.25	M&P	Daniel Carroll
Mechanicville	8,500	Department of Public Safety	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	6	....	....	....	750	....	200.00	1,079.88	1,279.88	M	G. Kenneth Baxter
Middletown	22,000	Recreation Commission	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	415	....	998.15	1,400.00	2,398.15	M	Frederick P. Singer
Mount Kisco[5]	11,000	Recreation Commission of Bedford and Mt. Kisco	....	4	....	4	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000.00	M	Mrs. Kate A. Wasserscheid
Mount Vernon	52,000	Recreation Commission	....	10	10	13	....	24	24	....	3	7	10	36	28	4	....	....	....	2,168.00	2,916.69	14,915.75	20,000.44	M	Donald L. Macken
Newark	7,000	Y. M. C. A. and Chamber of Commerce	....	3	....	3	1	3	4	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	6	2	245	....	300.00	2,400.00	2,700.00	P	Paul U. Fortmiller
Newburgh	30,419	Recreation Commission	1	2	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	3	3	2	5	1	....	....	3,000	25,000.00	5,994.00	3,460.00	34,454.00	M	Douglas G. Miller
New Rochelle	46,000	Recreation Committee Board of Education	....	7	....	7	....	5	5	....	2	1	3	8	18	1	....	....	2,050	....	....	....	8,000.00	M	Edward A. Wilson
New York City	5,924,000	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan	25	30	....	55	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	82	103	51	....	....	175,000	10,000.00	500.00	126,795.00	137,295.00	M	James V. Mulholland
		Bureau of Recreation, Department of Parks, Borough of Bronx	....	....	12	12	....	....	....	....	7	3	7	6	27	2	....	....	....	....	....	19,660.00	24,710.00	M	John J. McCormack
		Bureau of Recreation, Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn	19	8	....	27	....	....	....	2	3	....	5	36	55	20	....	....	60,000	100,000.00	6,500.00	86,522.00	193,022.00	M	John J. Downing
		Bureau of Extension Activities, Board of Education	....	252	....	252	68	....	68	....	174	102	174	590	591	207	....	....	....	....	55 601.75	511,435.59	567,037.34	M	Eugene C. Gibney

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1926

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants. All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
NEW YORK—Con t.																									
New York City (Continued)	5,924,000	Parks and Playgrounds Assn'		18		18								7	19	3			2,200				11,600.00	P	Louise Morton
		Parks and Playgrounds Committee, Brooklyn		9		9								9	9				2,285				5,598.69	P	Elizabeth Van Vleck
		Urban League Inc		1		1									2				80					P	James H. Hubert
Niagara Falls	70,000	Board of Education and City Park Commission		10		10		3	3		3	15	18	11	11				3,554	16,900.00	14,300.00	4,000.00	35,200 00	M	Harold W. Herkimer
Norwich	8,500	Recreation Commission		2		2								1	2			1			261.65	460.00	721.65	M&P	Walter C. Force
North Tarrytown	7,000	Playground Committee of Civic Club	1			1									1	1				54.00	56.00	398.00	508.00	M&P	Mrs. Willard Price
Olean	23,000	Board of Education		4		4		4	4					3	4	1			415	1,379.45	187.65	2,200.00	3,767.10	M&P	William C. Greenawalt
Oneida	10,815	Parks and Playground Commission	2	2		4					1		1	1	1		4	3		900.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	4,400.00	M	Jerome H. Fort
Oneonta	13,000	Board of Education	1	3		4								2	4	1			171		202.85	910.00	1,112.85	M	Allen E. Risedorph
Ossining	12,769	Village of Ossining		1		1									2					300.00	267.77	200.00	767.77	M	Mrs. Chester G. Marsh
Oswego	23,636	Department of Works	2	2		4								5	4	1				2,000.00	600.00	1,800.00	4,400.00	M	J. Francis Gill
Patchogue	9,000	Community Recreation Association	2	1		3	1		1		1		1	1	1		9		100					M	Robert Emery
Peekskill	17.993	Board of Education		1		1									1						25.00	140.00	165.00	M&P	Fred J. Bohlman
Plattsburg	12,000	Board of Education		1		1									2				500			300.00	300.00	M	Mrs. R. L. Delaney
Portchester	23,000	Recreation Commission and Community Service	1	2		3	2		2		1	6	7	1	5	1	4	7	225		2,400.00	3,350.00	5,750.00	M&P	Halsey J. Munson
Poughkeepsie	40,000	Board of Education		5		5								2	20				850	14,386.28	7,394.24	2,941.40	24,721.92	M	Sam J. Kalloch and Thomas F. Lawler
Purchase	1,000	William A.Read Memorial House	1			1	1		1						3	1								P	Vivian O. Wills
Rhinecliff	500	Memorial Library Trustees		1	1	1	1		1						1	1			60		150.00	1,400.00	1,550.00	P	Harriet E. Woolley
Rochester	362,000	Bureau of Recreation and Playgrounds	18	10		28	6		6	1	11		12	75	81	63					49,521.80	134,657.18	184,178.98	M	Charles G. Shoener
Rome	30.000	Board of Public Works		3	2	5					1		1	7	5				2,200	500.00	1,100.00	3,000.00	4,600.00	M	Charles T. Lanigan
Rye	6,000	Westchester County Recreation Commission		1		1									1			14	25					C&P	Alice M. Grant
Sag Harbor	2,993	Park and Recreation Association	1			1								1		1							5,000.00	P	Walter H. Dippel
Salamanca	10,000	Commission of Education		1		1								1	1						250.00	250.00	500.00	M	George A. Place
Saratoga Springs	13,181	Board of Education	2			2								1	3						10.25	605.00	615.25	M	C. L. Mosher
Scarsdale	3,506	Community Service of Women's Club		1		1								1	1		4	2	325	78.00	88.46	600.00	766.46	P	H. Harold Axworthy
Schenectady	85,000	Park Board	6	23		29	25		25		15		15	36	35	1				20,000.00			30,000.00	M	D. J. Sweeney
Solvay	7,300	Board of Education						1	1					1					50			200.00	200.00	M	Anna L. Murtagh
Syracuse	197,000	Park Department		13		13	2	7	9	1	10	1	12	47	49	1			6,744	88,900.00	1,000.00	23,120.00	113,020.00	M&P	Mrs. Lucia L. Knowles
Tarrytown	6,500	Playground Com'tee of Civic League	1			1	1		1						1						220.42	332.50	552.92	M&P	Mrs. Willard Price
Troy	75,000	Recreation Commission		7	4	11		4	4					20	12	2		2	3,000	51,000.00	14,710.00	10,000.00	75,710.00	M&P	Paul J. Lynch
Utica	108,500	Department of Recreation		12	4	16		11	11		1		1	29	39	3			3,214	547.52	5,451.58	16,054.85	22,053.95	M	M. Esthyr Fitzgerald
Watertown	33,000	City of Watertown		3		3					3		3	7	7				1,300		5,901.62	5,740.86	11,642.48	M	J. Walter Ackerman
Watervliet	17,000	Recreation and Playground Com'tee		4		4					2		2	5	4				1.000		75.00	1,000.00	1,075.00	M	Robert J. Munsey
Wellsville	5,000	First Congregational Church		1		1									1			4					200.00	P	Robert G. Armstrong
Westchester Co*,**	425,798	Westchester County Recreation Commission												5	10	4					35,126.27	22,107.64	57,233.91	C&P	Mrs. Chester G. Marsh
White Plains	30,000	Playground Committee of Board of Education		3		3								2	2				650		686.80	711.00	1,397.80	M	Mrs. Henry P. Griffin
Yonkers	115,000	Community Service Commission	3	3		6		10	10	6	8		14	8	8	12	3	2	1,800	1,000.00	3,641.50	16,358.26	20,999.76	M	James F. McCrudden
NORTH CAROLINA																									
Asheville	28,504	Recreation Commission	3		5	8	3	3	6		2		2		10	2			2,100		1,700.00	6,950.00	8,650.00	M	Katherine Park
Burlington	9,000	Playground and Recreation Com'n	3	1		4		3	3					1	2						75.00	550.00	625.00	M&P	J. V. Dobbs
Durham	43,800	Recreation Commission	1	10		11	3	5	8		1	5	6	7	7	1	24	20	1,925	100.00	800.00	6,500.00	7,400.00	M	Clarence R. Wood
Fayetteville	16,000	Playground and Recreation Ass'n	3		1	4	3		3			3	3	1	4	1	15	15	280		350.00	1,620.00	1,970.00	M&P	Carrie L. Taylor
Gastonia	12,871	Community Service		2		2									1							400.00	400.00	P	William L. Balthis
Goldsboro	15,000	Wayne County Memorial Community Building		2		2	1		1	5			5	2	2	2	3				3,000.00	3,500.00	6,500.00	C M P	R. C. Robinson
Greensboro	50,000	Park and Recreation Commission	14	6		20		2	2		5	4	9	18	16	2								M&P	H. W. Park
Hamlet	8,000	Recreation Commission	2		3	5						1	1	2	8	1			300	372.47	23.00	2,060.00	2,455.47	M&P	Thelma Howell
Hickory	6,000	Public Schools	1		3	4					1		1	1	3				900		1,000.00	2,548.00	3,548.00	M	R. W. Carver
Lexington	10,000	Recreation Commission	4	1		5								1	1	1			1,500	500.00	500.00	1,800.00	2,800.00	M&P	J. H. Cowles
																			300		250.00	400.00	650.00	M	Lester J. Dawkins

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants. All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
NORTH CAROLINA—Cont.																									
Statesville	12,000	City and Public Schools			4	4					1		1	2	1				2,400		500.00	2,250.00	2,750.00	M	R. M. Gray
Winston-Salem	74,000	City Recreation Department		13	13	13				1	3		4	22	12	2			574		8,280.00	13,705.00	21,985.00	M	L. W. Crowell
NORTH DAKOTA																									
Grand Forks	16,000	Park Commission	2	2		4					2		2	3	4							3,000.00	M	M. B. Kannowski
Jamestown	8,000	Park Board Commission		2		2					2		2	2	3				420		525.00	480.00	1,005.00	M	James A. Murphy
OHIO																									
Akron	240,000	Board of Education		10		10				2	5		7	10	13				5,500		1,500.00	5,500.00	7,000.00	M	Milton H. Seitz
Barberton	24,000	Board of Education		3		3								3	1						250.00	750.00	1,000.00	P	Gladys E. Gray
Bellefontaine	10,000	Recreation Commission		5		5	1		1			1	1	2	5	1	2	4	525	1,058.00	1,394.00	2,211.00	4,663.00	M&P	C. A. Burnham
Bucyrus	12,000	Harmon Field Committee		1		1									2		1		50	151.43	167.06	327.00	645.49	M&P	Edward D. Carrigan
Canton	113,000	Community Recreation Council		11		11					1		1	8	13				2,802		808.08	3,977.09	4,785.17	P	J. L. Tuttle
Chillicothe	18,000	Board of Education		2		2								1	1			3	125		50.00	300.00	350.00	P	George A. Bowman
Cincinnati	409,000	Community Service						15	15		17		17	15	14	5	172	172	7,400		5,268.00	15,822.00	21,090.00	P	Will R. Reeves
Cleveland	875,000	Division of Recreation, Department of Parks and Public Property		29		29	7		7	2	7		9	66	58	16				12,312.00	46,214.00	30,537.00	89,063.00	M	Samuel Newman
		Division of Playground and Community Centers, Board of Education	2	46	20	48		28	28	3			3	78	136	9				6,000.00	25,558.00	131,632.08	163,190.08	M	Alfred O. Anderson
		Cleveland Recreation Council[8]												3		3							26,500.00	P	H. O. Berg
		Cleveland Girls' Council[8]													3	3		100					21,900.00	P	Isabel P. Kennedy
Cleveland Heights	41,000	Division of Public Recreation		5	5	10		7	7		1	1	2	23	26	2	8	4	896				14,447.56	M	Earle D. Campbell
Columbus	310,662	Division of Public Recreation		23	9	23	2	12	14		1	1	1	33	34	8			7,966	77,637.79	5,379.85	34,934.81	117,952.45	M&P	Grace English
Dayton	186,000	Bureau of Recreation	3	20		23	4	1	5		18		18	17	19	6						29,990.50	106,754.00	M&P	G. W. Moore
Delaware	10,000	Board of Education	4			4								3	4	1			300	1,200.00	100.00	1,000.00	2,300.00	P	W. R. Ash
East Liverpool	23,000	Playground Association		1		1								1	1				90		50.00	500.00	550.00	P	Mrs. John T. Bowers
Fremont	10,000	Federation of Women		1		1		1	1					1					111			300.00	500.00	P	Ellen A. Brady
Girard	8,000	Recreation Board		3		3						4	4		3				100		400.00	675.00	1,075.00	M&P	Dr. G. L. Moore
Ironton	16,000	Child Welfare Club		3		3								2	3				600		300.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	P	Mrs. A. R. Johnson
Kent	8,000	Public Schools		4		4								1	4				248		200.00	800.00	1,000.00	P	W. A. Walls
Lakewood	64,000	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	2	7	6	9		6	6			2	2	23	27	3	8	9	2,541	2,200.00	3,483.00	5,924.00	11,607.00	M	G. E. Bickford
Lancaster	21,000	Board of Education		2		2					2		2		2				350				500.00	P	J. J. Phillips
Lima	55,000	Recreation Board		6		6								7	7	1			1,400		500.00	5,000.00	5,500.00	M	C. C. Sexton
Lorain	45,000	Board of Education		6		6								7	3					126.05		2,497.82	2,623.87	M	D. J. Boone
McDonald	5,000	Carnegie Steel Co		1		1									1				911					P	A. H. Wyman
Mansfield	32,000	Recreation Board		5		5								6	5				1,000		303.17	1,662.00	1,965.17	P	Philip Smith
Marietta	16,000	Playground Association		6		6								3	4		2		250		358.59	1,040.00	1,398.59	P	A. G. Marquis
Martins Ferry	15,000	Playground Association		4		4									4				1,000		700.00	850.00	1,550.00	P	J. L. Langhorne
Massillon	30,000	Recreation Board		2		2								3	4	1			673	39.66	306.21	1,820.00	2,165.87	M	Marie Heitzman
Mingo Junction	4,500	Carnegie Steel Co		1		1									1				420					P	A. H. Wyman
Newark	30,000	Board of Education		5		5								4	2				1,050	1,300.00	200.00	2,600.00	4,100.00	M	Oren J. Barnes
Niles	18,000	Recreation Service		5	5	5	2		2			3	3	3	5	1			1,250		1,200.00	3,700.00	4,900.00	P	U. A. Miller
Paulding	2,080	Federated Women's Club		2		2					2		2		1		2	18	25	250.00	75.00	120.00	445.00	P	Nina Hyman
Piqua	17,000	Board of Education		5		5					1		1	2	4	1		2	250			850.00	850.00	M&P	Raymond S. Mote
St. Mary's	6,500	Community Welfare Association	1			1				1			1	1					150					P	C. C. McBroom
Salem	10,000	Memorial Building Association		2		2		1	1					2	2	2	5	5	410		3,500.00	6,500.00	10,000.00	P	J. M. Kelly
Sandusky	22,000	Civic Committee of Federation of Women's Clubs		2		2								1	2				164	1,000.00	140.00	650.00	1,790.00	M&P	Wilma K. Link
Sidney	9,000	Board of Education		1		1									1				50					M	Catherine McVay
Springfield	70,000	Playground Association		14		14					1		1	11	7					1,300.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	5,500.00	P	Oliver K. Cornwell
Steubenville	38,000	City Recreation Board		5		5		2	2		1	6	7	3	4		8		1,350	495.00	1,880.00	2,125.00	4,500.00	M	C. W. Schnake
Tiffin	15,000	Parent Teacher Association		1		1								1	1				50		100.00	264.00	364.00	P	Irma Garrett
Toledo	300,000	Community Recreation Department of Board of Education		15		15		25	25					14	13	1					780.00	7,473.00	8,253.00	M	T. G. Keller
		Division of Recreation, Playgrounds and Amusements		12		12					11	2	11	10	10						15,000.00	2,400.00	17,400.00	M	J. W. Brown

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1926

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OHIO—Cont.																									
Urbana	7,600	Community Center Club	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	100	.....	1,100.00	600.00	1,700.00	P	J. C. Neer
Warren	38,000	Recreation Dept. of Y. M. C. A.	....	4	....	4	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	4	2	310	.....	450.00	500.00	950.00	P	Ross G. Alexander
Wellsville	9,000	Recreational Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	200	.....	120.00	180.00	300.00	M	Mrs. Charles Culp
Wooster	10,000	Department of Recreation of Public Schools	2	5	....	7	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	G. C. Maurer
Youngstown	165,000	Playground Association	....	7	....	7	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	15	11	1	....	....	.....	300.00	500.00	7,200.00	8,000.00	P	John H. Chase
		Park Department	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	4	1	4	8	10	1	....	....	.....	75,000.00	30,000.00	5,000.00	110,000.00	M	Lionel Evans
		Carnegie Steel Co	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	1,402	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	A. H. Wyman
Zanesville[1]	35,000	Civic League Community Center (Colored)	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	60	200.00	97.00	742.30	1,039.30	P	C. M. Cunningham
OKLAHOMA																									
Oklahoma City	140,000	Playground Department of Public Schools	....	8	56	64	....	....	....	10	....	....	10	9	6	15	1	1	725	.....	.....	.....	11,000.00	M	Roy W. Williams
OREGON																									
Ashland	6,000	Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	100	.....	50.00	225.00	275.00	M&P	Louise A. Perozzi
Bend	10,000	Harmon Field Committee	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	100	1,300.00	1,150.00	3,825.00	6,275.00	M&P	G. W. Ager
Oregon City	7,000	Board of Education	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	56	.....	.....	.....	250.00	M	R. W. Kirk
Portland	347,781	Playground Division, Bureau of Parks	3	20	....	23	3	....	3	7	....	....	7	28	30	8	....	....	10,647	120,442.74	7,325.73	37,819.80	165,588.27	M	C. P. Keyser
Salem	25,000	Rotary Club	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	2	....	4	6	.....	.....	590.64	419.36	1,010.00	P	R. R. Boardman
PENNSYLVANIA																									
Allentown	92,613	Board of Education and Recreation Commission	....	20	....	20	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	14	20	....	....	....	26,663	.....	3,527.63	6,601.60	10,129.23	M	H. W. Dodd
Altoona	70,000	Municipal Playground Association, Department of Parks and Public Property	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	17	....	....	3	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	M	Elizabeth K. Eyre
Ambridge	20,000	Playground Association	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	1,500	1,400.00	200.00	1,300.00	2,900.00	P	J. J. Boyle
Arnold	8,500	Recreation Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1,400	2,560.00	100.00	2,400.00	5,060.00	M	W. R. Hemmerly
Barnsboro	4,000	Public Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	1	....	....	3	....	589	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	M	Rev. S. S. Aplin
Beaver Falls	13,500	School District	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	....	500	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	M	James L. Wasson
Bethlehem	67,000	School District	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	77.88	1,078.00	1,155.88	M	W. H. Weiss
Blairsville	6,000	P. R. R. Y. M. C. A.	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	300.00	150.00	450.00	P	Theodore E. Stacy
Brackenridge	9,000	Playground Association	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	4	....	....	2	300	400.00	62.00	428.00	890.00	M&P	Bertha Mae Weine
Carbondale	20,000	Community Service	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	50	500	1,000	1,000.00	.....	1,500.00	2,500.00	M&P	H. M. Bender
Carlisle	11,000	Playground Association	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	8	....	....	....	300	1,300.00	500.00	800.00	2,600.00	M&P	Mrs. W. L. Jackson
Chambersburg	14,000	Parks and Playground Commission	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	6	2	650	250.00	450.00	1,620.00	2,320.00	M&P	Paul J. Lynch
Chester	70,000	Public Recreation and Welfare Com'n	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	....	....	.....	.....	273.50	2,726.50	3,000.00	M	Walter H. Craig
Clearfield	9,000	Community Service Committee of the Y. M. C. A.	....	4	....	4	2	....	2	....	8	....	8	2	5	2	10	6	1,380	200.00	500.00	900.00	1,600.00	P	Conrad S. Bock
Coatesville	16,457	Parks and Playgrounds Department	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	7	1	....	....	900	9,000.00	2,800.00	2,700.00	14,500.00	M	Chester Ash
Connellsville	18,000	Playground Committee of Women's Culture Club	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	500	.....	175.00	850.00	1,025.00	M	Mrs. B. F. Jones
Conshohocken	9,500	Community Center	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	4	1	3	9	513	10,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	16,500.00	M&P	Mabel Lober
Crafton	8,000	Public School	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	M. B. Wenrick
Dubois	19,000	Planning Commission	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	400	1,150.00	195.00	455.00	1,800.00	M	James J. Mack
Duquesne	20,000	Carnegie Steel Co	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	5	6	....	....	....	2,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	A. H. Wyman
Easton	42,000	Department of Playgrounds	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	13	....	13	1	7	....	....	....	.....	.....	900.00	1,900.00	2,800.00	M	A. F. Heck
Ellwood City	10,000	Playground Commission	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	600	.....	400.00	1,400.00	1,800.00	M	Evelyn Spencer
Erie	125,000	School District	....	8	....	8	....	9	9	....	6	2	6	15	9	1	....	....	.....	176,000.00	2,567.75	4,990.40	183,558.15	M	Dr. D. G. Evans
Etna	7,000	Carnegie Steel Company	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	A. H. Wyman
Exeter	4,800	High School Playground Association	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	3	3	1	1	1,750	9,000.00	.....	5,805.00	14,805.00	M	Thomas F. McNeil
Franklin	10,000	School Board	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	800	.....	.....	600.00	600.00	M&P	C. E. Carter
Gettysburg	5,000	School Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	6	6	300	.....	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	M	A. B. Plank
Greencastle	2,500	Jerome R. King Playground Ass'n	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	100	1,136.24	142.45	563.55	1,842.24	P	B. S. Whitmore
Greensburg	16,000	Playground Association	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	628	.....	780.00	1,032.00	1,812.00	M&P	A. W. Lecking
Greenville	10,000	Thiel College	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	3	2	1	....	....	90	.....	5,400.00	1,600.00	7,000.00	P	J. B. Stoeber

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants. All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
PENNSYLVANIA—Cont.																									
Grove City	5,500	Women's Civic Club	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	150	600.00	20.00	500.00	1,120.00	M&P	H. M. B. Lehn
Hamburg	3,000	High School Parent Teacher Ass'n	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	200	.....	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	P	Catharine E. Geary
Harrisburg	80,000	Department of Parks and Public Property	17	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	18	....	....	....	7,412	.....	4,533.48	3,705.72	8,239.20	M	V. Grant Forrer
Hazleton	32,277	Playground Commission	....	9	....	9	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	858	590.00	390.00	1,420.00	2,400.00	M	M. J. Lyman
Homestead	25,000	Carnegie Steel Company	1	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	3	1	....	....	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	A. H. Wyman
Huntingdon	7,500	Municipal Playground Association	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	5	5	250	250.00	350.00	800.00	1,400.00	M&P	E. R. Barclay
Jeannette	14,000	Recreation Board	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	385.00	1,000.00	1,385.00	M&P	L. P. Jordan
Johnstown	75,000	Municipal Recreation Commission	....	21	....	21	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	10	25	1	....	....	3,500	150.00	2,060.38	11,899.00	14,109.38	M	Leo J. Buettner
Kennett Square	2,500	Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	20.00	125.00	145.00	P	Herman Schmaltz
Lancaster	60,000	Recreation and Playground Ass'n	13	....	....	13	1	....	1	2	....	....	2	13	19	1	20	18	3,350	16,000.00	3,243.50	7,717.50	26,961.00	M&P	Grant D. Brandon
Lansdale	8,000	Playground Association	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	L. L. Reading
Lansdowne	7,000	School Board	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	George E. Mark
Latrobe	12,000	Playground Committee of Women's Civic Club	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	500	.....	365.00	710.00	1,075.00	M&P	Mrs. H. A. Pepperday
Lehighton	7,000	Playground Committee of Women's Club	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	90.00	380.00	470.00	M&P	Mrs. Ellen Gross Pontius
Littlestown	1,600	Community Welfare Association	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	100	.....	250.00	200.00	450.00	M&P	L. D. Snyder
Lock Haven	8,000	Playground Association of Civic Club	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1,228	.....	.....	470.00	1,100.00	M	Mrs. W. T. Betts
McKeesport	55,000	Department of Parks and Public Property	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	9	....	....	....	3,500	699.80	1,260.99	11,501.37	13,462.16	M	Albert F. Johnson
Marcus Hook	5,000	Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	Mrs. Wm. J. Thornton
Mauch Chunk	3,666	Inter Borough Woman's Club	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	150	.....	60.14	257.50	317.64	P	Mrs. Laura L. Ruddle
Mechanicsburg	5,000	Park Commission and Recreation Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	5	5	.....	1,239.70	711.85	441.79	2,393.34	M	D. R. Jacobson
Milton	9,500	School Board	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	230	.....	250.00	5,000.00	5,250.00	M	John B. Van Why
Monessen	25,000	School Board	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	150.00	1,175.00	1,325.00	M	C. R. McClelland
		Playground Committee of Board of Trade	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	500	50.00	150.00	375.00	575.00	M&P	H. W. Day
Monongahela	12,000	Recreation Board	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	150	.....	.....	962.50	962.50	M	Mrs. Carl Gibson
Munhall	9,000	Carnegie Steel Company	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	527	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	A. H. Wyman
Nanticoke	25,000	School Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	3	....	500	.....	50.00	675.00	725.00	M	W. T. Diffendafer
New Castle	50,000	Carnegie Steel Company	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	3,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	A. H. Wyman
		Playground Committee of Federated Woman's Club	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	6	....	....	....	.....	2,000.00	250.00	1,250.00	3,500.00	M	Mrs. D. W. Ritchie
New Kensington	18,000	Recreational Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	600	50.00	100.00	490.00	640.00	P	Carl C. Glock
		School District	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	675	.....	1,613.63	760.00	2,373.63	M	E. T. Chapman
Norristown	32,319	Board of Education	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	400	.....	202.64	950.00	1,152.64	M	August Wucherer
		Playground Committee B. P. O. Elks	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	100	.....	.....	200.00	2,000.00	P	
North Braddock	22,000	School Board	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	12	....	....	....	.....	.....	50.00	1,274.00	1,324.00	M	H. G. Means
Oakmont	4,000	Playground Committee of Women's Club	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	250.00	250.00	P	Mrs. Thomas McGraw
Oil City	23,000	Recreation Board	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	....	....	....	2,000	6,000.00	300.00	1,700.00	8,000.00	M	N. A. Newton
Parnassus	3,000	Playground Committee of Council	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	300	.....	150.00	650.00	750.00	M	Clyde Hitschue
Perkasie	3,600	Playground Association	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	60	800.00	200.00	200.00	1,200.00	M&P	John W. Sprenkel
Philadelphia	2,100,000	Bureau of Recreation Department of Public Welfare	37	1	....	38	15	1	16	....	48	....	48	105	123	138	....	....	22,816	454,470.49	35,927.36	326,914.01	817,311.86	M	Gertrude MacDougall
		Division of Physical Education, Board of Education	....	101	50	151	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	79	179	1	....	....	14,362	.....	5,625.55	67,980.56	73,606.11	M&S	Elizabeth O'Neill
		Smith Memorial Playground (Fidelity Trust Co.)	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	17	14	15	....	6	895	25,000.00	13,158.41	36,606.70	74,765.11	P	Mrs. P. H. Valentine
Phoenixville	12,000	Recreation Commission	....	4	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	4	1	....	....	350	.....	1,263.62	3,611.00	4,874.62	M	H. K. Willett
Pittsburgh	637,000	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	7	26	7	40	15	1	16	1	6	....	7	69	56	40	8	12	14,104	150,270.00	44,890.00	151,626.00	346,786.00	M&P	W. C. Batchelor
Pottstown	19,000	Board of Education and Chamber of Commerce	....	5	....	5	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	4	6	....	....	....	400	150.00	500.00	1,500.00	2,150.00	M&P	Mrs. H. A. Shellenberger
Pottsville	25,000	Playground Association	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	610	.....	67.60	240.00	307.60	P	John F. Murray

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1926

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants, All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
PENNSYLVANIA—Cont.																									
Reading	110,000	Department of Recreation	15			15					1		1	18	22	3	68	130	2,717	1,584.21	11,843.58	16,333.40	29,761.19	M&P	E. A. Pritchard
Renovo	6,000	P. R. R. Y. M. C. A.		1		1									1				220		118.15	187.50	305.65	P	S. L. Williams
St. Mary's	7,000	Junior Welfare Committee		2		2		1	1		1		1	3	1	4	5		110		4,000.00	7,200.00	11,200.00	P	Henry J. Brock
Scranton	151,000	Municipal Bureau of Recreation	4	19		23	6	9	15	1	1	12	14	39	46	14			7,908	1,000.00	10,300.00	36,120.00	47,420.00	M&P	Frank E. Sutch
Sellersville	2,000	Athletic Association		1		1								1					50	2,175.00	445.29	648.48	3,268.77	M&P	Joseph W. Daub
Shamokin	21,204	Board of Education		4		4								4					300				1,500.00	M	W. J. Wiest
Sharon	50,000	Shenango Valley Playground Ass'n		10		10								11	10				2,000		500.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	P	Martha Wood
Souderton	3,125	Playground Association		1		1								1					150	665.76	385.17	260.00	1,310.93	M&P	Charles Ihlenfeld
Spring Grove	1,500	Recreation Center Committee		1		1						1	1		1				115		40.00	315.00	355.00	M&P	H. H. Hawkins
Steelton	14,000	Playground Commission		7		7								3	7								1,700.00	M&P	Charles S. Davis
Sunbury	16,000	Parent Teacher Association		4		4									5			32	300	500.00	100.00	600.00	1,200.00	P	Mrs. H. T. Keiser
Tarentum	10,000	Recreation Board		3		3									6				300		150.00	450.00	600.00	M	J. C. Wehn
Vandergrift	15,000	Playground Committee		3		3				1			1	4	2				480		100.00	700.00	800.00	M&P	C. L. Hussey
Verona	4,700	Cribbs Athletic Field Committee		1		1								1									1,000.00	M	John S. Wolfe
Warren	15,000	Park Commission		2		2								1	3				250	750.00	500.00	1,260.00	2,510.00	M	R. Z. Morrison
Washington	24,000	Recreation Board		6		6									12				1,000		320.00	1,480.00	1,800.00	M&P	Clark Shrontz
Waynesburg	5,000	Parent Teacher Association		2		2		1	1					1	1				72		100.00	600.00	700.00	M&P	R. M. Archibald
Westchester	12,000	Civic Association		4		4	2		2		1		1	7	5	1			1,200		3,050.00	4,500.00	7,550.00	M&P	Irene D. Welty
Wilkes-Barre[4] and Wyoming Valley	300,000	Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley	1	51		52	4		4		3	6	9	45	66	3	38	47	21,940	16,000.00	8,000.00	30,000.00	54,000.00	M&P	Arthur H. Miller
Wilkinsburg	30,000	Playground and Park Association		3		3								1	6		5	12	200	425.04	1,239.24	1,425.00	3,089.28	M&P	Adah M. Merrifield
Williamsport	43,151	Department of Parks and Public Property		10		10						3	3	5	15		5				3,230.35	2,064.00	5,294.35	M	George R. Fleming
Wilmerding	7,500	Playground Committee		3		3								2	2				500		620.00	1,380.00	2,000.00	M&P	S. H. Stevens
Woodlawn	20,000	Recreation Committee			5	5						1	1	4	9				1,050		797.13	2,832.87	3,630.00	M	Nadine Goetz Carroll
York	60,000	Department of Recreation		6	1	7	1	7	8			1	1	10	30	2	10	35	5,040		1,207.96	7,286.90	8,494.86	M&P	Ruth E. Sweezey
RHODE ISLAND																									
Barrington	6,000	Maple Avenue Community House					1		1						2	2	2	4			400.00	1,910.00	2,310.00	P	Mrs. Charles E. Blake
Bristol	13,000	Board of Recreation		2		2					1		1	5	2				275	200.00	450.00	1,350.00	2,000.00	M	George J. O'Brien
Central Falls	25,000	Board of Recreation		5		5								3	9				467	918.79	860.13	1,780.00	3,558.92	M	Elizabeth K. F. Freeman
Newport	30,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	2		3	5		3	3					4	5	3		2		750.00			9,900.00	M&P	Arthur Leland
Pawtucket	69,760	Playground Committee	3	5		8								2	8	4			1,000				7,200.00	M	Herbert A. Fuller
Providence	237,595	Board of Recreation	7	22	10	29	2		2					50	75	18			10,864	4,042.25	10,007.99	24,357.94	38,408.18	M	Joseph J. McCaffrey
Westerly	11,000	School Committee		1		1								1	1				178	2,300.00	247.42	425.00	2,972.42	M	Willard H. Bacon
Woonsocket	51,100	Park and Playground Department		7		7		4	4					8	12	2			1,627				31,060.05	M	Mildred A. Foulds
SOUTH CAROLINA																									
Charleston	72,125	Playground Department of Board of Parks and Playgrounds	5			5				1			1	4	7	11	2	4	1,460	800.00	1,890.00	6,045.00	8,735.00	M	Corrine V. Jones
Columbia	47,000	Playground Department	8	2		10				1			1	2	11	11	5	10		4,500.00	2,000.00	6,500.00	13,000.00	M&P	Adele Johnston Minahan
Greenville	65,000	Playground Association	6			6									7	7			680				6,540.00	M&P	Nora McAlister
Orangeburg	12,000	Playground Commission	3			3		3	3		2		2		4	3		6	279	256.18	500.12	2,161.30	2,917.60	M&P	Mary Jo Wise
Pauline		Community Club	2			2									9									P	Mrs. W. F. Sellars
Spartanburg	31,965	Recreational Committee of Woman's Community Club	9			9				1			1		10	5		8	526		1,000.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	M&P	Mrs. S. N. Burts
Sumter	12,500	Parks and Trees Department and Civic League	1			1	1		1	10			10		2	1	2	4	685		750.00	2,250.00	3,000.00	M&P	R. B. Waters Mrs. Julia L. Dillon
SOUTH DAKOTA																									
Mitchell	10,000	Park Board	1	3	4	8	4		4		2		2	1		1				1,500.00	4,500.00	2,400.00	8,400.00	M	W. E. Webb
Yankton	6,000	School and Park Boards		1		1								1										M	Oscar F. Gennrich
TENNESSEE																									
Knoxville	100,000	Bureau of Recreation and Community Service Council		12		12	2		2					3	15	2	123	267	1,320		4,708.66	15,171.34	19,880.00	M&P	Helen H. Porterfield
Memphis	162,000	Recreation Department of Park Com-																							

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership											Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Volunteer Workers		Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants, All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
			Playgrounds				Community Centers			Other Areas															
			No. Open Year Round	No. Open Summer Only	No. Open Other Seasons	Total	Year Round	Other Seasons	Total	No. Open Year Round	No. Open Summer Only	No. Open Other Seasons	Total	No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Men	Women		Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total		
TENNESSEE—Con t.																									
Nashville	175,000	Recreation Department of Board of Park Commissioners	8	8	....	16	12	....	12	3	....	....	3	9	19	9	10	15	.....	3,557.75	12,255.19	14,966.83	30,779.77	M	Ewell Maurice Costello
Union City	7,600	School Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	100	.....	250.00	400.00	650.00	M&P	C. K. Wilkerson
TEXAS																									
Austin	50,000	Playgrounds Recreation Committee of Lions Club	1	....	....	1	3	....	3	7	....	....	7	6	2	....	8	8	575	5,000.00	.....	.....	18,000.00	M&P	Horace C. Barnhart
Beaumont	55,000	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	1	4	1	....	....	1,350	.....	25.00	975.00	1,000.00	M	Frank L. Bertschler
Dallas	200,000	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	17	14	....	31	4	5	9	....	21	....	21	26	42	30	18	12	.....	83,298.66	156,470.70	106,280.17	346,049.53	M	W. F. Jacoby
Denison	25,000	City of Denison	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	C. W. Graham, Jr.
El Paso	90,000	Board of Education	....	....	15	15	5	....	5	1	3	....	4	8	15	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	M	Mabel Kinney
Fort Worth	191,000	Public Recreation Board	10	12	....	22	14	....	14	1	9	....	10	64	33	11	88	12	16,044	.....	.....	.....	80,337.42	M	R. D. Evans
Galveston	57,531	Playground Association	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	1	3	....	4	....	3	3	....	16	496	.....	.....	3,600.00	8,394.34	M&P	Nell Miller
Houston	350,000	Recreation and Community Service Association	9	13	....	22	5	2	7	1	3	....	4	8	55	26	154	255	.....	.....	8,285.12	24,840.20	33,125.32	M&P	Corrine Fonde
Laredo	33,000	Rotary Club	6	....	....	6	....	2	2	3	....	....	3	1	....	1	12	3	2,000	.....	6,625.00	2,400.00	9,025.00	P	Edw. L. Roberson
Mineral Wells	10,000	City Public Schools	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1,475	10,000.00	.....	1,500.00	11,500.00	M	S. J. Smith
Plainview	6,500	Playground Association	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	150	3,500.00	200.00	250.00	3,950.00	P	W. J. Klinger
San Antonio	225,000	Park Department	5	....	....	5	2	....	2	30	....	....	30	2	5	5	....	....	11,470	.....	1,000.00	5,500.00	6,500.00	M&P	J. W. Hansard
		Public Schools	....	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	8	16	....	....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	R. H. Brewer
Waco	60,000	Recreation Commission	4	....	....	4	8	....	8	6	3	....	9	1	2	3	....	6	8,375	100.00	438.00	1,775.00	2,313.00	M	R. C. Oliver
Wichita Falls	65,000	Park Department	8	....	....	8	1	....	1	11	1	....	12	1	1	....	5	18	.....	.....	600.00	1,350.00	1,950.00	M	C. C. Bunnenberg
UTAH																									
Logan[6]	10,000	Mormon Church	2	10	2	14	1	2	3	1	4	1	6	.....	.....	.....	44	44	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	Joseph R. Jenso
Park City	5,000	Board of Education, City Council and Scout Committee	1	1	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	5	25	800	.....	1,000.00	500.00	1,500.00	M&P	Howard V. Alston
Provo	15,000	Recreation Department	....	5	....	5	....	1	1	....	4	....	4	1	....	1	4	16	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	Dell Webb
Salt Lake City	130,000	Department of Parks and Public Improvements	....	13	....	13	....	2	2	1	10	5	16	16	17	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,000.00	M	Charlotte Stewart
Springville	3,010	City Welfare Department	....	2	....	2	1	1	2	2	2	....	4	1	....	....	1	5	190	.....	40.00	300.00	340.00	M	I. W. Young
VERMONT																									
Bellows Falls	7,000	Playground Department	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	75	.....	.....	200.00	850.00	M	Dr. E. W. Robinson
Lyndonville	1,800	Village Improvement Society	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	80	.....	280.00	162.00	442.00	P	Mrs. H. E. Folsom
Montpelier	7,000	Recreation and Sports Committee of Chamber of Commerce	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	210	.....	180.00	420.00	600.00	P	L. E. Merrow
Putney	800	Community Center, Inc.	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	5	.....	.....	.....	1,450.00	1,450.00	P	Mrs. E. J. Pratt
Randolph	2,000	American Red Cross	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	2	230	253.76	223.57	395.00	872.33	P	Bertha R. Salisbury
Rutland	17,000	Playground Association	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	....	....	....	800	.....	1,784.57	932.00	2,716.57	M&P	Ruth E. Quigley
		Mead Community House	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	1,721.20	6,495.94	P	Louise Paige
Springfield	7,000	Playground Committee	5	....	....	5	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	5	5	6	6	6	775	.....	2,000.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	M&P	W. W. Waters
Woodstock	1,200	Improvement Society	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.00	P	W. W. Miller
VIRGINIA																									
Alexandria	25,000	Recreation Committee	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	4	....	....	1	1,200	35,000.00	350.00	900.00	36,250.00	M	Mrs. T. C. Howard
Bristol (Va. & Tenn.)	22,000	Recreation Committee	3	9	....	12	4	....	4	2	....	....	2	5	....	1	7	12	711	.....	.....	.....	4,413.65	M&P	R. O. Schlenter
Clifton Forge	7,000	Board of Parks and Recreation	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650.00	M	Mrs. W. G. Kent
Danville	25,000	Playground and Recreational Ass'n	....	3	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	527	702.16	613.38	1,232.50	2,548.04	M&P	Mrs. E. B. Wood
Hampton[1]	6,000	Colored Community Center, Inc.	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	10	300	.....	165.00	250.00	415.00	P	E. H. Hamilton
Lynchburg	39,541	Municipal Department of Recreation and Playgrounds	5	4	....	9	8	1	9	4	3	....	7	4	8	8	7	10	.....	15,500.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	37,500.00	M	Mrs. R. P. Munday
Norfolk	174,000	Department of Public Welfare	....	9	2	11	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	3	12	1	....	1	.....	4,600.00	250.00	3,580.00	8,430.00	M&P	Katherine Cahill
Richmond	200,000	Municipal Recreation Department	....	15	....	15	....	9	9	....	1	....	1	37	38	4	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,981.00	M	Mrs. Lily Todd Phillips
Roanoke	60,298	City of Roanoke	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	1	....	....	273	.....	800.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	M	J. L. Robinson
Staunton	12,500	Y. M. C. A. and Rotary Club	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	900	.....	360.57	605.00	965.57	P	Lawson F. Reichard
Winchester	9,500	Playground Association	....	3	1	4	2	....	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	200.00	300.00	500.00	P	H. S. Duffey

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1926

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants, All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
WASHINGTON																									
Ellensburg	5,000	Municipal Park Board	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	40	4,200.00	.....	.....	6,500.00	M&P	J. C. Kaynor
Hoquiam	10,058	Community Service	6	....	....	6	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	25	1,300	.....	.....	.....	3,600.00	P	Ione L. Jones
Seattle	438,000	Board of Park Commissioners	5	22	20	34	5	....	5	16	....	....	16	20	21	12	2	6	5,000	63,087.19	12,731.10	61,337.40	137,155.69	M	Ben Evans
Spokane	130,000	Board of Park Commissioners	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	10	6	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,167.00	M	Benjamin A. Clark
Tacoma	125,000	Department of Playgrounds and Recreation, Metropolitan Park Board	....	15	....	15	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	1	2	27	.....	323.00	141.35	2,400.00	2,864.35	M	Walter F. Hansen
Walla Walla	18,000	Park and Civic Arts Club	2	....	....	2	3	....	3	....	11	....	11	1	3	2	....	20	100	.....	.....	.....	17,000.00	M	Mrs. Joseph G. Cutler
WEST VIRGINIA																									
Charleston	50,000	Department of Playgrounds	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	14	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	M	E. S. Tisdale
Clarksburg	35,000	Recreation Department	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	....	....	....	2,826	1,000.00	3,955.00	3,340.00	8,295.00	M	H. G. Otis
Fairmont	25,500	Board of Education	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	800	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	M	Otis G. Wilson
McMechen	4,000	Playground Association	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	100	.....	100.00	125.00	225.00	P	Mrs. J. D. Marple
Martinsburg	15,000	George Street Good Neighbors	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	200	.....	.....	160.00	160.00	P	Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend
Morgantown	30,000	Board of Education	....	12	1	13	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	4	11	3	6	15	2,035	1,440.00	813.25	5,995.34	8,249.49	M	W. T. Reed
Parkersburg	35,000	Playground Association	....	4	....	4	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	6	7	9	....	....	.....	32.37	810.97	2,259.32	3,102.66	P	Fanny J. Marvin
Wheeling	6,800	Playground and Recreation Dept	....	20	....	20	....	3	3	....	10	12	20	18	21	5	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,703.30	M	Robert J. Browning
WISCONSIN																									
Appleton	8,500	Woman's Club	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	3	3	....	35	90	.....	6,500.00	5,500.00	12,000.00	P	Agnes C. Vanneman
Beloit	26,000	Park Board	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	M	G. T. Moran
Fond-du-Lac	30,000	Board of Education	....	2	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	5	9	524	.....	100.00	500.00	600.00	M	F. G. Kiesler
Green Bay	35,000	Board of Park Commissioners	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	750	1,500.00	200.00	450.00	2,150.00	M	M. G. Simonds
Janesville	22,000	Board of Education	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	5	8	5	13	....	....	1,739	.....	378.89	2,504.05	2,882.94	M	Margaret Bailey
Kenosha	54,500	Department of Public Recreation Board of Education	....	12	11	23	....	6	6	....	2	4	6	31	34	1	75	50	1,216	1,332.33	3,052.00	9,287.69	13,672.02	M	Chester H. Smith
LaCrosse	31,000	Board of Education	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	5	4	....	....	....	.....	200.00	160.00	1,510.00	1,870.00	M	L. R. Finley
Madison	52,577	Department of Recreation Board of Education	....	11	....	11	....	7	7	....	3	....	3	12	11	1	2	3	2,013	.....	1,000.00	6,433.33	7,433.33	M	Harry C. Thompson
Manitowac	22,000	Board of Education	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	2	....	2	4	....	....	4	....	274	.....	200.00	1,350.00	1,550.00	M	B. Nespor
Milwaukee	569,000	Extension Department Public Schools	2	25	14	27	13	....	13	7	6	....	13	387	336	10	....	....	.....	188,923.70	41,364.64	209,587.96	439,876.30	M	L. H. Kottnauer
Mineral Point	2,600	Municipal Playground Committee	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	M	L. E. Bear
Oshkosh	35,000	Recreation Department Board of Education	....	8	....	8	....	6	6	....	3	8	11	42	20	2	....	....	1,830	.....	2,000.00	13,000.00	15,000.00	M	Frank F. Berg
Racine	65,000	Park Board	....	6	....	6	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	7	7	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,693.00	M	I. B. Farmer
Sheboygan	37,000	Recreation Board	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	8	....	....	....	1,250	.....	125.00	.....	2,000.00	M	A. O. Iverson
Two Rivers	8,600	Boys' Work Association	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	....	2	....	....	249	293.25	1,548.34	6,210.24	8,051.83	P	J. E. Dennison
Waukesha	17,000	Municipal League	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	6	6	250	.....	33.00	450.00	483.00	M&P	James Eagan
CANADA																									
ALBERTA																									
Calgary	70,000	Parks Department	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	7	....	....	....	992	.....	232.11	1,086.11	1,318.22	M	W. R. Reader
Lethbridge	12,000	Parks Department	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	500	13,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	16,000.00	M&P	Susie Bawden
BRITISH COLUMBIA																									
New Westminster	18,000	Parks and Playground Committee of Kiwanis Club	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	390	.....	600.00	400.00	1,000.00	M	R. W. Smith
Vancouver	150,000	Board of Park Commissioners	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	7	13	....	....	3	.....	.....	6,720.06	5,307.29	12,027.35	M	W. S. Rawlings
MANITOBA																									
Brandon	18,000	Kinsmen Club	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	10	10	200	1,000.00	200.00	100.00	1,300.00	P	H. A. McNeill
NOVA SCOTIA																									
Halifax	50,000	Playground Commission	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	10	....	16	....	1,238	.....	705.54	2,414.00	3,119.54	M&P	M. E. Donovan

PLAYGROUND AND COMMUNITY RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1926

Footnotes follow the table

STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	No. of Play Areas Under Leadership: Playgrounds: No. Open Year Round	Playgrounds: No. Open Summer Only	Playgrounds: No. Open Other Seasons	Playgrounds: Total	Community Centers: Year Round	Community Centers: Other Seasons	Community Centers: Total	Other Areas: No. Open Year Round	Other Areas: No. Open Summer Only	Other Areas: No. Open Other Seasons	Other Areas: Total	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Men	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. of Women	Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers: No. Employed Year Round	Volunteer Workers: Men	Volunteer Workers: Women	Total Average Daily Attendance of Participants. All Areas	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Total	Source of Financial Support †	Source of Information
ONTARIO																									
Hamilton	225,000	Playgrounds Association		10	8	10								21	10				3,786	2,213.00	3,284.00	6,543.00	12,040.00	M	Capt. John J. Syne
Kingston	24,000	City Parks Committee		2		2					1		1	2					289				1,000.00	M	R. E. Kent
Kitchener	24,000	Public Schools		3		3					1		1	4					742		1,000.00	900.00	1,900.00	M	Harold Ballantyne
London	66,000	Playgrounds Department Public Utilities Commission	4	10		14					7		7	16	17	1			3,898	35,000.00	12,000.00	8,000.00	55,000.00	M	Gerald N. Goodman
Niagara Falls	19,000	Home and School Council		4		4								3	2				250		120.00	780.00	900.00	M	J. W. Marshall
Ottawa	125,000	Playgrounds Committee		17		17					2		19	74	21	10				2,174.54	21,129.70	30,312.92	53,617.16	M	Vincent F. Courtemanche
Peterborough	21,000	Board of Education	12			12	2		2	8			8	11	9	11	12	12						M	J. Abraham
Toronto	650,000	Parks Department		4	34	38	5	41	46	2	7		9	147	160	31			18,000		37,284.09	107,710.91	144,995.00	M	S. H. Armstrong
		Board of Education		23		23					4		4	26	2							6,000.00	18,900.00	M	T. E. Johns
Windsor	62,000	Board of Education		15		15								10	12				2,254					M	Peter D. McCallum
QUEBEC																									
Montreal	800,000	Parks and Playgrounds Association		10	3	10		8	8		2		2	12	15	2			7,350		4,018.00	12,142.00	16,160.00	M&P	William Bowie
		Department of Public Recreations.	14	1		15				11	4		15	80	13	61			12,487		28,842.09	46,179.95	75,022.04	M	Dr. J. P. Gadbois
Quebec	120,000	Playgrounds Committee		6		6					2		2	1	1				564	124.13	1,510.41	1,056.00	2,690.54	M&P	J. B. O'Regan
SASKATCHEWAN																									
Moose Jaw	21,500	Recreation Committee		10		10								3	4				1,225		300.00	876.00	1,176.00	M&P	B. C. Crichton
Regina	42,000	Civic Playgrounds Commission		9		9					2		2	20	3		15	10	1,200				3,600.00	M&P	C. Gardner

† Under Sources of Financial Support M—Municipal Funds; P—Private Funds; S—State Funds and C—County Funds.

* The Community Service program in this city is one of organized activities not centralized. A year round director with the aid of trained volunteers recruited from community groups and agencies aims to develop the recreational resources of the city through a varied program, including the organization of games and athletics, community choruses, county play days and training classes for volunteer leaders.

** The Recreation Commission of Westchester County, New York, aids the smaller towns and villages in increasing recreation opportunities for their citizens. The program of activities includes the organization of playgrounds and community centers, dramatic groups, recreation clubs for boys and girls and adults, community choruses, county play days, and training classes for volunteer leaders.

(1) Maintains a program of community recreation activities for colored citizens.

(2) The Essex County Park Commission maintains playgrounds in Newark, Bloomfield, East Orange, Irvington, Montclair, Nutley and Orange.

(3) The Recreation Council and the Girls' Council of Cleveland, Ohio, maintain a varied program of community activities under the direction of Superintendents of Recreation employed the year round.

(4) The activities of the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley cover 26 towns and boroughs in Pennsylvania.

(5) The Recreation Commission of Mount Kisco and Bedford also maintain a recreation program at Bedford Center, Bedford Hills and Katonah.

(6) The program in Logan, Utah, is administered by an adequate and competent corps of volunteer workers.

THE PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED

Financial Statement January 1, 1926 through December 31, 1926

General Fund Balance December 31, 1925	$58,045.47	$ 6,045.47
Emergency Reserve Fund	52,000.00	

Income

Contributions	$ 339,478.65	
Interest and Dividends on Endowment Funds	2,585.44	
Interest	2,229.08	
Playground Sales, Subscriptions and Advertising	6,760.17	
Badge Sales	2,541.77	
Special Publication Sales	13,101.88	
Miscellaneous Sales	121.18	366,818.17
		$372,863.64

Expenditures

Community Recreation Field Service	$ 171,397.15	
Field Service to Colored Communities	24,714.03	
National Physical Educational Service	8,873.13	
Local Employment Service	10,140.37	
Training Institute	25,700.10	
Correspondence and Consultation Bureau	39,493.37	
Physical Efficiency Tests—Boys' and Girls' Badges	2,825.37	
Research and Publication Service	23,796.01	
Recreation Congress	9,318.11	
Year Book	3,665.14	
The Playground	21,581.20	341,503.98
General Fund Balance December 31, 1926		$ 31,359.66
Commitments December 31, 1926		82,600.00

Park Study

(A special contribution has been pledged by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the full cost of this service)

Balance December 31, 1925	$ 2,661.15	
Receipts to December 31, 1926	25,041.78	
	$27,702.93	
Expenditures to December 31, 1926	23,840.28	
		$ 3,862.65

Vacation Service Bureau

(A special contribution has been pledged by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the full cost of this service)

Balance December 31, 1925	$ 1,391.36	
Receipts to December 31, 1926	13,036.80	
	$ 14,428.16	
Expenditures to December 31, 1926	9,496.19	
		$ 4,931.97

Special Studies

(A special contribution has been pledged by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the full cost of this service)

Receipts to December 31, 1926	$ 5,418.67	
Expenditures to December 31, 1926	4,440.17	
		$ 978.50

Study of Recreation in Europe

(A special contribution has been pledged to the Association for the full cost of this service)

Receipts to December 31, 1926	$ 7,000.00	
Expenditures to December 31, 1926	7,000.00	
		.....

Interest and Dividends on Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund

Receipts to December 31, 1926	$19.14	$ 19.14

Recapitulation

Balances December 31, 1925

General Fund	$ 6,045.47	
Park Study	2,661.15	
Vacation Service Bureau	1,391.36	
		$ 10,097.98

Income

General Fund	$ 366,818.17	
Park Study	25,041.78	
Vacation Service Bureau	13,036.80	
Study of Recreation in Europe	7,000.00	
Special Studies	5,418.67	
Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund	19.14	
		417,334.56
		$427,432.54

Expenditures

General Fund	$ 341,503.98	
Park Study	23,840.28	
Vacation Service Bureau	9,496.19	
Study of Recreation in Europe	7,000.00	
Special Studies	4,440.17	
		386,280.62
		$41,151.92

Balances December 31, 1926

General Fund	$ 31,359.66	
Park Study	3,862.65	
Vacation Service Bureau	4,931.97	
Special Studies	978.50	
Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund	19.14	
		$ 41,151.92

Commitments December 31, 1926

General Fund	$ 82,600.00	
Park Study	3,862.65	
Vacation Service Bureau	4,931.97	
Special Studies	978.50	
Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund	19.14	
		$ 92,392.26

Endowment and Emergency Funds

Special Fund (Action 1910)	$ 25,000.00	
Lucy Tudor Hillyer Fund	5,000.00	
Emil C. Bondy Fund	1,000.00	
Geo. S. Sands Fund	12,513.13	
"In Memory of" J. L. Lamprecht	3,000.00	
"In Memory of" Barney May	500.00	
"In Memory of" Waldo E. Forbes	1,000.00	
*Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund	6,000.00	
Other Endowment Gifts	50.00	
Special Emergency Reserve Fund	52,000.00	
		$106,063.13

*Restricted

We have audited the accounts of the Playground and Recreation Association of America for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1926, and certify that the above statement is a true and correct statement of the financial transaction of the General, Special Study and Endowment Funds for the period.

(Signed) JOSEPH F. CALVERT,

Certified Public Accountant.

I believe heartily in the vital work of the PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA and want to do my part in helping to assure its continuance. To this end I am happy to contribute the sum of $....., payable....., 192 .

(Signed) .....

(Address) .....

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA the sum of.....

..... Dollars, to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Association.

(Signed) .....

(Date) .....

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Rules for playing are the same as regular golf, so far as applicable to the smaller ground area.

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Get a set for each playground in your City; toward the end of season conduct a tournament.

Each boy will want to purchase and own his individual Club.

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Notes from the Recreation Field

A Dramatic Week for the West Chicago Park Recreation Centers.—The West Chicago Park Commissioners have recently held two weeks of dramatic plays and entertainments which is the annual culmination of the activities of the West Park's Dramatic Clubs. Each recreation center promotes a junior and a senior dramatic club, both of which complete the season's program with performances given at the local center and at two other recreation centers during annual drama week. Each of the parks has a recreation leader skilled in selecting plays to suit the abilities of the individual group.

Music Foundations.—Newark, New Jersey, which for many years has had a Music Festival Association, has taken another step in advance in organizing the Newark Music Foundation, designed to act as a clearing house and focal point for all important music activities in the city. An ambitious program planned by the committee in



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Here is a new treatment for surfacing playgrounds which makes a hard, durable, dustless, yet resilient footing for the children.

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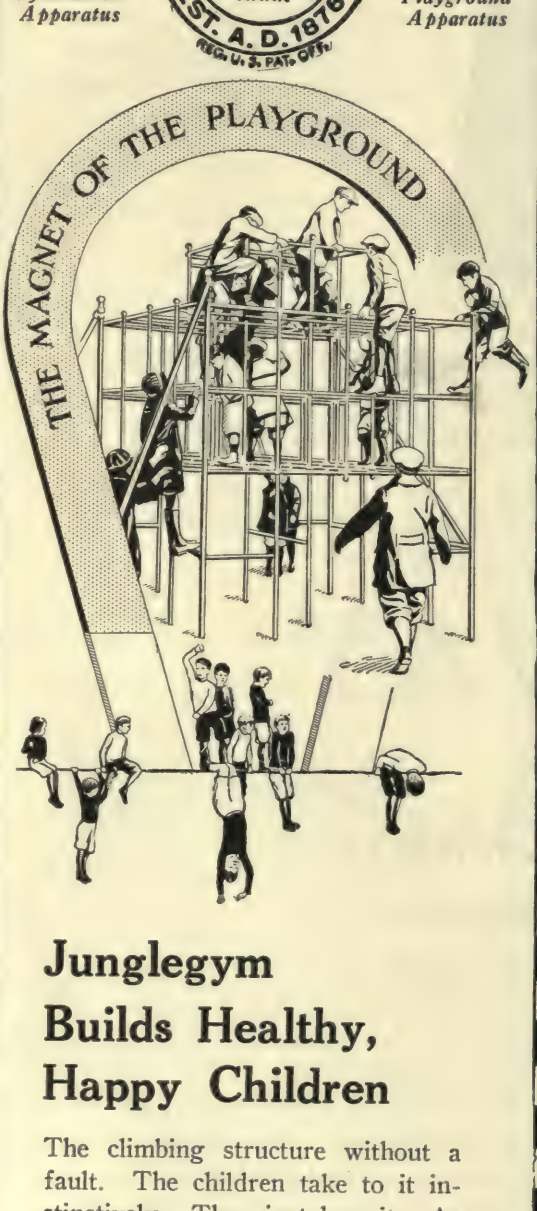
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charge is designed to develop local talent and to make music count as a cultural force.

Reading, Pa., has also organized a music foundation for the purpose of promoting and fostering the growth and appreciation of musical art. A very successful financial drive was held, as a result of which the expenses of the orchestra and choral society for the past year were met and $10,000 was provided for an endowment fund.

Fall River's Third Season.—The Department of Recreation in the City of Fall River, Massachusetts, has presented its third annual report, picturing a well balanced program of after school plays, physical activities, handcraft, music, drama, celebrations and "mental" recreation.

The appropriation for the year was $26,000. Of this amount $21,337.43 was expended for leadership.

Leadership for Scouting.—The National Training School for Country Scout leaders conducted by Girl Scouts, Inc., 670 Lexington Avenue, New York City, will be held at the Edith Macy Training Camp, Briarcliff Manor, New York, May 16th to October 15th. There will be courses in troup management, nature lore, forestry, campcraft, English folk dancing, pageantry and psychology for girls. The afternoon program will be elective and swimming, games and tramping may be enjoyed. Additional information may be secured from Miss Elin Lindberg, at the headquarters of the Girl Scouts.

Boys' Club Federation Holds Sixth Annual Indoor Athletic Competition.—Seventy-three Boys' Club members of the Boys Club Federation are entered in the Sixth Annual Indoor Athletic Competition being conducted in various Boys' Clubs throughout the country. Twenty-one states and the province of Ontario, Canada, are represented in the meet, Chicago leading with the largest number of entries.

The rules of the committee on the physical program prescribe five events—Standing Broad Jump, Potato Race (14 yards), Running High Jump, Pull-Up and Basketball Shooting, record number of goals shot in 60 seconds to decide the score. All contests are divided by weight into 80, 95, 110 and 125 pound classes.

The five events must be run off between March 1st and April 1st. Each organization may enter as many boys as desired in each event. The scor-



A free booklet on the why and how of playgrounds

CONTAINS a wealth of information vital to everyone concerned with playgrounds.

It will help you in spreading the playground idea in your community; in organizing, planning, constructing and operating playgrounds; and it will introduce you to many other sources of information.

This booklet was written in close cooperation with The Playground and Recreation Association of America. "You are to be congratulated," writes that organization, "on the excellent appearance of the booklet, as well as the selection and arrangement of its contents, and we are glad to have been able to assist you in the preparation."

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Among the subjects discussed in this booklet are:

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How to get playgrounds—forming a playground organization; promoting a campaign; organizing demonstrations; etc.

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How to conduct a playground—The need for leaders; selecting leaders; care of the grounds; handling the children; program of activities, games, entertainments, etc.

Appendix—a playground bibliography; a list of helpful organizations; a list of manufacturers of playground equipment.

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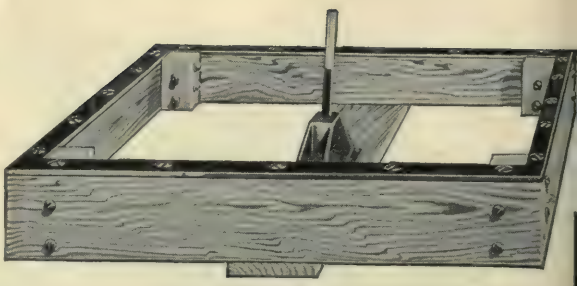
Practically every boy and girl has a natural yearning to play the harmonica; and group educators are now encouraging that desire, knowing that the harmonica teaches accuracy, rhythm and musical expression.

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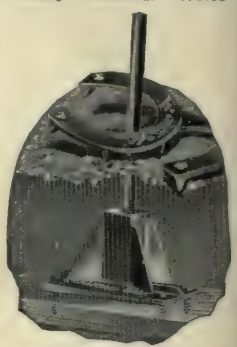
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ing of the highest seven boys shall be taken as the record in each event, the score for events being the sum total of the records made by the contestants. The organization scoring the greatest number of points in all classifications will be declared winner and the trophy will be awarded at the Annual Convention of the Boys' Club Federation to be held in Syracuse May 23 to 26.

Colton, California, Presented with Park Playground.—The citizens of Colton are rejoicing over the gift of an acre of land in the heart of the city. This property costing $60,000 was presented to them by Thomas J. Fleming of the California Portland Cement Company. It is planned to bond for the development of this park to the extent of at least $50,000, part of which will be expended for building a municipal Community Center.

Teacher's Library

The Playground

MAY, 1927

Slow Clubs—A New-Old Idea in Recreation
By George F. Kearney

Leisure and Life — By Frederick Keppel

More Athletics, Fewer Crimes — By Hon. John T. McGovern

Singing Mothers — By Ivah Everett Deering

Quilting Parties in Chicago — By Anna C. Artkamper

Municipal Golf—Its Influence on Park Recreation Affairs
By H. S. Wagner

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Vol. 21 May, 1927 No. 2

The Playground

Maintained by and in the interests of the Playground and Recreation Association of America

Published monthly
at
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Subscription $2.00 per year

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The World at Play 67
Slow Clubs—A New-Old Idea for Recreation, by George F. Kearney 77
At Northwestern Playfield, Detroit 80
Leisure and Life, by Frederick Keppel 81
Salt Lake City Reports for 1926 83
Help Wanted 83
More Athletics, Fewer Crimes, by Hon. John T. McGovern 84
The Municipal Men's Club at Los Angeles 87
Singing Mothers, by Ivah Everett Deering 88
Quilting in Chicago, by Anna C. Artkamper 90
Right Reading for Children 91
A Pageant of Robin Hood, by E. A. Pritchard and L. M. DeTurk 92
Municipal Golf—Its Influence on Park Recreation Affairs, by H. S. Wagner 94
Nature's Invitation—Department Conducted by W. G. Vinal
A List of Fifty Plants for Bird Gardens, by Alan F. Arnold 99
Nature Lore School 103
Nature Calendar for April 104
Donated Playgrounds 105
Nature Calendar for May 106
In Pasadena 107
Homes for Feathered Tenants 108
An Institute for Directors 110
Who Discovered America 110
Annual Luncheon of New York Settlements 112
Our Folks 113
At the Conventions 116
Pamphlets Received 116
Book Reviews 119

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Gorgeous Field Day Fun!

Orthophonic folk dances
Orthophonic singing games for old and young

Orthophonic! Sounds that are clear, directing, inducive, above the stamping of dancing feet on grass, the clapping of hands, swinging of partners. Play the music once or twice to tell of contagious rhythms. Have the dancers go through the first movements without the music; then with it; through the second movements and others, without, then with. Then dance the entire dance with the exhilarating music.

Looby Loo—imitating leaping of animals. "Put your right hands in, put your right hands out, give your right hand a shake, shake, shake, and turn yourselves about." *Oats, Peas, Beans and Barley Grow*—fun five centuries old! The farmer sows the seed, views, the field, opens ring and chooses partner. *Jolly Is the Miller*—perpetual jokes on the miller. *Soldier's Joy*—circles of excitement! . . . Such frolic on the greensward makes blood run pulsing red. Quickens the spirit of old and young. Puts laughter into hearts so needing laughter. Order this potential gaiety today from your Victor dealer.

Folk Dances

No. 20592

AMERICAN—*Soldier's Joy* (Country dance with familiar hornpipe tune); *Lady of the Lake* (popular longways dance for six couples)—by Victor Orchestra.

No. 20151

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No. 20446

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No. 20445

—*Gathering Peascods; Sellinger's Round* (one of the most beautiful of traditional dances)—by Mayfair Band.

No. 20444

—*The Black Nag; Grimstock; Newcastle; Sweet Kate* (very dramatic!)—by Mayfair Band.

No. 20432

OTHER LANDS—*Dance of Greeting; Kinderpolka; I See You; Carrousal* (stamping, clapping, swinging for the very small)—by Victor Orchestra.

No. 20448

—*Come Let Us Be Joyful; Broom Dance; Bummel Schottische*—by Victor Orchestra.

No. 20449

—*Little Man in a Fix; the Hatter* (lively and vigorous, with its clamp, stamp, chains)—by Victor Orchestra.

No. 20450

—*Klappdans; Shoemaker's Dance*—Victor Orchestra.

Singing Games

No. 20214

Looby Loo (played centuries ago on the village green); *Oats, Peas, Beans and Barley Grow* (fun from the ancient ceremonial of springtime); *The Needle's Eye* (old game of choosing wife); *Jolly Is the Miller* (biggest fun of all for playgrounds!)— by Victor Band.

The Educational Department

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.



Courtesy of Progressive Education Association, Washington, D. C.

CREATIVE EXPRESSION THROUGH MUSIC

The Playground

VOL. XXI, No. 2 MAY, 1927

The World at Play

A Million Dollar Gift for Los Angeles.—Miss Aline Barnsdall has given the city of Los Angeles in memory of her father, Theodore N. Barnsdall, a property consisting of eight acres of land valued, with the residence, at one million dollars. The present residence is to be used by the California Art Club for fifteen years. At the end of that period, the building may be replaced with another for similar purposes. The park, it is believed, will become one of the finest art centers in the world.

To Stimulate Creative Work among Negroes.—The Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York City, announces as its second series of annual awards for achievement on the part of colored citizens in creative work in music, fine arts, sciences, business organization and religious work, four thousand dollars in awards to be administered by Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Seven first awards of $400 with gold medals, and the same number of second awards of $100 with bronze medals will be given. Both negro and white citizens are eligible for an eighth award of $500 with a gold medal, which will be given the individual making the most distinctive contribution during the year to the betterment of relations between the two races.

Nominations and applications will be received by Dr. Haynes at 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, August 15th. Successful candidates will be named on or about January 1st, 1928, and awards will be presented on Lincoln's Birthday, 1928.

Home Dedication Day.—In January, 1926, Professor H. Augustine Smith of Boston University, dedicated his home with appropriate religious services. So much interest was aroused in Professor Smith's service, and there has been such a demand for suggestions along this line from ministers, educators, women's clubs and organizations that Mr. Smith has suggested April 13th to be set aside as Home Dedication Day. Correspondence received by Mr. Smith indicates that Home Dedication will stretch across the United States and on to Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Japan, China, Corea, Australia, India, South America, Africa, and European cities.

The ceremony, Mr. Smith suggests, may be nothing more than the lighting of the hearth fire with the family circle gathered around for song and prayer. Whatever can be done to strengthen home ties will be appropriate. Professor Smith, whose address is 20 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., has prepared a suggested program of hymns and prayers.

Norfolk, Virginia, Acquires Property for Recreation.—The city of Norfolk, Virginia, has secured for a public recreation center a tract of land consisting of 120 acres which will be converted into a public bathing beach, a golf course and a general recreation center. It will cost the city about $110,000 to pay for the land acquired; $80,000 of this will be paid for by the city's share of 2½ per cent. of gross receipts from motor bus operation.

The two municipal golf courses now being operated are overcrowded and the plan for development of the new area calls for an eighteen-hole course back of the municipal bathing beach.

A Governor Makes a Plea for Recreation.—Two million dollars additional for parks was asked for in a special message by Governor Smith to the New York State Legislature.

"Proper attention to recreation and outdoor life today means less sickness, less crime and less State activity and expense for hospitals and courts tomorrow. Our institutional program is mostly cure; our recreational work is preventive. As our life becomes more artificial the need for great areas where natural conditions remain is a vital necessity."

"This is a great constructive field of State action," the Governor said. "It belongs not in the class of luxury, but in the class of necessity."

Part of the money asked for is to be used to build a causeway which is to make Jones Beach more valuable to the citizens of New York and Long Island.

Toward a Balanced Personality.—A recent survey of the Y. M. C. A. in New York defines the purpose of the local Association to be "to provide what is necessary in order to adjust young men under thirty years of age to the city environment with a view to developing a balanced personality animated by a keen sense of social responsibility."

Education for Leisure.—The newly named superintendent of public instruction, for California, William J. Cooper, announces that California's educational system, which has led the way in teaching students how to work, must now take the lead for preparing for the age of leisure. He believes that the five-day week in industry may be considered a certainty in the near future. "The task before the schools is to equip people to rest intelligently. We have thousands of boys and girls as well as adults who find themselves with leisure time and no knowledge of how to occupy it. Much of the crime today is committed because of the lack in leisure training."

Modern Boy Not So Bad.—A recent study of New York City boyhood by F. F. C. Rippon, former secretary of the Department of Correction, has, according to *Better Times,* produced a mass of well authenticated figures to prove that boy crimes are at least 50 per cent. fewer than they were a decade ago.

Recreation and Delinquency.—David W. Armstrong of Worcester, Mass., makes the statement that during the year June 1, 1925—June 1, 1926, over 900 names of boys under 21 years of age appeared on the Worcester police blotters for delinquency and crime. Of this number only 34 were members of the Boys' Club.

Many boys' workers make the mistake of claiming too much for recreation. One often sees statements that out of so many boys who have enjoyed the privileges of boys' clubs, the Boy Scout movement, or the recreation movement, not a single boy has been found in jail.

Mr. Armstrong's statement is the stronger because it does not try to claim too much.

Play and Juvenile Delinquency.—"Children are not born criminals," said Dr. Olga Bridgman, psychiatrist and juvenile court worker at a meeting of the San Francisco Community Chest workers. "They are made criminals by the community in which they live. The big thing in a child's life is where he plays. It is at play he learns the lessons of fair play, teamwork and cooperation—learns to get on with his fellows. Supervised recreation is the only answer to the problem in such cities as San Francisco.

"Three-quarters of the delinquent children are normal physically. Their defects of character are not due to feeble-mindedness but to lack of the chance to develop normally and make the social adjustments, fitting them for sturdy manhood and good citizenship. Let us build recreation centers instead of jails."

Boston Plans for Its Tercentenary—Boston is now making plans for its tercentenary celebration in 1930. A greater Boston Citizenship Committee has been organized, consisting of about thirty citizens representing the several cities and towns of the Metropolitan District. It is proposed by the committee that the celebration stress particularly cultural and historical interests and civic betterment, and that it emphasize the perfecting of community assets.

For the Girls of Lowell.—The Girls' City Club of Lowell, Mass., has a varied program with a wide appeal. There are classes in dressmaking and correct English; in bridge, dramatics and the making of lamp shades. "Stories in Verse" is the subject of a course given by Professor Roberts of Harvard University. Members of musical taste may join the Glee Club which gives concerts at hospitals and local institutions. Among the special events are theatre parties, illustrated lectures, suppers, fudge and popcorn parties, sleigh rides, play reading, winter carnival, and a Sunday tea and book review. The athletic program includes gymnasium and basketball, a "keep fit class," bowling, winter sports, toboggan parties and Saturday afternoon hikes.

Don't Neglect Play, Secretary Hoover Urges.—"Don't forget to play," is the message sent by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to a school boy in Waterville, Maine, who had told

him how he had made toys during his spare time. Secretary Hoover replied, "I am glad to hear that you have been making things during your spare hours. It is very commendable for a boy of your years to be utilizing his time in that way. But don't forget that play is a real part of human life and that it is the domain of boys—for it diminishes as you get older."

A City-Wide Play Contest.—The Bureau of Community Dramatics, organized by the Department of Recreation of York, Pa., announces a city-wide play contest. Any group may enter either the junior or senior division. Original work in posters, home made scenery and costume design will be taken into account in making the awards.

Salem Receives a Bequest.—In the will of W. A. Rollins, former city treasurer of Salem, Mass., appears a bequest of $10,000 for concerts and picnics.

Park Developments in the Westchester County Community.—Westchester County, New York, has set a remarkable pace in the acquisition of land for park purposes. More than four million dollars for county parks was voted by the County Board of Supervisors on January 17, 1927. This makes the total of $39,000,000 which has been set aside since 1923 for the development of county parks and recreation facilities.

A Skating Rink as a Reformatory Measure.—According to the *Boston Traveler* of January 28, the officials of the Wisconsin State Reformatory at Green Bay flooded the baseball diamond to provide a skating rink, an acre and one-half in extent, which the boys enjoyed for a ninety-minute period each day. Skates were purchased out of the school athletic fund raised by candy sales.

School Planning in a Small Town.—Hanover, Massachusetts, a small community on Cape Cod, has recently purchased twenty acres of land for the site of a new high school.

Teaching Baseball.—The Department of Recreation at Houston, Texas, last spring offered a six-weeks' baseball school to all boys in the city under eighteen years of age. Its purpose was to teach the rules of the game and better ideals of sportsmanship by practical demonstration. The average daily attendance was fifty.

Dramatics at Houston.—Troupes of puppet players, organized by the Houston, Texas, Department of Recreation, go over the city playing for clubs and similar groups. The players were present, too, at the Harris County Library Association meeting at Katy. The annual Puppet Tournament with troupes competing from eighteen playgrounds has been set for the last week in July. Dramatic groups are being organized on the eighteen white and two colored playgrounds. The Service Bureau of the Drama Division supplies plays, costumes, curtains, lighting equipment and stage properties to public and private schools, churches, clubs and private parties at a small rental charge.

Last December at North Side Library was organized the "Very Little Theatre." Four performances have been given, three for children and one for adults. Membership now includes fifty-five boys and girls between the ages of seven and fourteen.

Social Recreation in Houston.—"Come out of doors, the air is fine," is the summer slogan of the social clubs for young people operating under the auspices of the Department of Recreation. Six new clubs have been organized on the summer playgrounds which have been enthusiastically received by the five all-year round clubs. Hikes, picnics, swimming, tennis and pantomime stunts are included in the summer program.

Bathing Places.—The transactions of the sixth annual conference of State Sanitary Engineers, which may be secured from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 20c, contains the report of the committee on bathing places, findings are based on a questionnaire sent to 350 officials connected with private and municipal pools. The report supplies information on the following questions:

1—Should there be any basic difference in the design or in the sanitary requirements of indoor and outdoor pools?

2—How should the bathing load limits in the tentative standards be applied to different pools?

3—What is the maximum number of bathers who may be permitted to use the swimming pool at the same time?

4—What limits should be placed on the bathing period?

5—What depth of water should be provided for diving from different elevations?

6—What areas should be reserved in the immediate vicinity of diving boards for the use of divers only?

7—What limit should be placed on the number of persons permitted in the water in the immediate vicinity of diving boards?

A New Bath House.—The *Weekly News Letter,* published by the Los Angeles Recreation Department, states that a new bath house is to be erected at the Griffith Park Playground at a cost of approximately $70,000. The swimming pool is nearly completed and the bath house will provide dressing rooms, lockers, showers and other facilities. The building will be connected by pergolas with two field houses for boys and girls.

A New Playground for San Antonio, Texas.—Announcement comes from San Antonio that the city is to have another great municipal park provided with all the latest playground equipment and large enough to accommodate thousands of sport lovers. Eighty-eight acres at $850 per acre have been bought for the purpose.

The action taken by the city in buying the property came after the property owners and residents on the south side had made numerous petitions for a park large enough to accommodate the people living in that section of the town. The city hall was deluged with the postal cards on which the requests came.

Municipal Golf in Detroit.—Municipal golf paid the city of Detroit $29,500 last year, according to the February 13th issue of the *Detroit News.* This represents the sum remaining after all costs for operation, salaries and improvements had been deducted. It is the result of 288,898 rounds of golf played on Rackham, Palmer Park, and Belle Isle courses in 1926.

Rackham course, opened in the spring of 1925, shows profits six times greater than those of last year. With an attendance of 79,024, the profits were $14,044.77.

Automobile Club Advertises.—The Automobile Club of Southern California has posted at advantageous parts of Los Angeles direction signs showing the routes to various municipal playgrounds. The club has also issued a circular of information helpful to those who want to visit public play centers.

Million Dollar Equipment.—Equipment valued at nearly one million dollars will be available for the Roxbury Boys' Club and the Boys' Club of Boston, two boys' clubs which have recently merged their administration. These two clubs have a joint membership of 7,000 boys.



Courtesy of Progressive Education

THE SHEPHERD'S PIPE AND THE COCOANUT BANJO

Creative Expression Through Music.—The January-February-March issue of *Progressive Education,* published by the Progressive Education Association of Washington, D. C., is devoted to the subject of music education for children. It will be of great interest to recreation workers who are stressing music in their programs.

To this issue, Mr. Surette has contributed an article entitled, "A General View of Music Education for Children." Professor Peter W. Dykema writes of the "Place of the Festival in Modern Life," "Creative Experience Through Making



Courtesy of Progressive Education
FIRST YOU MAKE YOUR INSTRUMENT. THEN YOU MAKE YOUR MUSIC
Cello and Marimba Duet

Musical Instruments" is the title of an article by Satis N. Coleman. Other articles include "Experiments in Melody Making" by Katherine K. Davis, "Rhythmics" by Ruth Doing, "Teaching Instrumental Music Through Music" by Norval Church and "Creative Music in the Group Life" by Ellen W. Steel.

Copies of the magazine may be secured at $.60.

Community Singing in Troy.—The Recreation Commission of Troy, New York, began its second year of community singing with a sing attended by 1,500 people. The seating capacity of the largest auditorium in the city was taxed to the limit and hundreds of people were turned away for lack of space.

Community singing began in Troy in September, 1925, with the organization by Francis Wheeler of the P. R. A. A. of small community sings in various parts of the city. In February, 1926, the various units were invited to a big central sing. Since that time, the sings have been conducted regularly at the first Monday of each month with the exception of the summer months. The sings are conducted by Fritz Beiermeister, who secures local artists as volunteers to add to the interest. The program usually takes the form of an organ recital while the people are assembling, followed by three-quarters of an hour of community singing. Twenty-five minutes is usually the period given over to the soloists. The program is brought to a close with another half hour of general singing. No admission is charged and there is no regular enrolled membership. A collection is taken at each meeting which helps defray expenses. Any deficit is taken care of by the Recreation Commission.

The record which Troy has made for sustained regularly conducted Community Sings is an enviable one.

An Inexpensive Neighborhood House.—The Park Board of Springfield, Mass., has transformed an old portable school and voting booth given the Board into a neighborhood house in the Italian quarter. There are two rooms, each 24 feet by 36 feet and an addition for showers and toilets. It is to be painted, and the Italian Women's Club will furnish it. The entire cost will be less than $1,000.

A Recreation Bus.—The Department of Public Recreation of West Palm Beach, Florida, is the possessor of a bus used to carry the children to swimming and picnic places. Recently the municipal garage in which the bus was housed burned, and the following morning a flood of telephone and personal calls came to the office from



THE WEST PALM BEACH RECREATION BUS

the children. "Is our bus safe?" At the fire the first thought of everyone was, "Save the children's joy bus!"

Old Time Dances, Oxnard, California.—For some time old time dances have been a very popular part of the program of Oxnard Community Service. During January the program was made permanent by the organization of an Old Time Dances Society with regular officers. The society has acquired and installed a public address system with four loud speaking appliances which make the calling of the dance figures a very much simpler problem. The cost of this is approximately $200, an amount which the society has undertaken to finance by collections taken at the dances. In addition, improvements have been made to the gymnasium and cabinets have been built to take care of the loud speaking apparatus.

Memphis Initiates Negro Spiritual Contests.—Memphis joined the cities holding song contests for colored children when the Recreation Department held a contest open to all children in the grammar grades. According to the rules of the contest, it was required that every school should be represented by four singers who might be all boys, all girls or a mixed group. The musical program from each group consisted of one negro spiritual and one song number selected by the school, and a song chosen by the Recreation Department.—*Swing Low, Sweet Chariot.*

A suggested list of thirty-one spirituals was given the groups. The songs suggested for the song numbers included *Swanee River, Dixie, Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny, Juanita* and *Annie Laurie.*

A Field Hockey and Sports Camp.—The Mills College, California, Department of Hygiene and Physical Education will conduct a Field Hockey and Sports Camp from July 2 to July 30, 1927. Every opportunity will be given for sports and camp activities. Information may be secured from the Department, Mills College, California.

A Few of San Francisco's Activities.—The 1926 Annual Report of the San Francisco Community Service Recreation League as given by Lois Williams, Executive Secretary, contains many interesting items including the following:

Forty-two program features at the five community centers operated included dramatics, domestic arts, and sciences, art, boys' and girls' clubs, community music, folk and gymnastic classes, hikes and outings, Americanization service, observation of seasonal events, parties and dances, and Interest Clubs for men and women.

Attendance at all features—92,897.

Operating budget—$15,366.56.

An interesting report of activities has been received from Chester Rosekrans. Executive Director of San Francisco Civic Association, which includes the following items:

One hundred and fifty-four programs were arranged, thirty-three of which were for men in the United States Navy, thirty-eight for men in the United States Army, sixty-six for inmates in hospitals and seventeen for shut-ins. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-five persons assisted on programs with a gross attendance of 41,250. The Civic League during the year assisted with Music Week, Municipal Christmas Eve Celebration and other special events.

New Activities in the Cleveland Community Centers.—A number of new activities have been introduced into the Cleveland Community Centers. Ten auction bridge classes with four instructors are being conducted in twelve centers. The membership of these classes was more than 350 adults during the first three months. The second three months will undoubtedly bring the total to 600, according to the estimate of E. J. Demson, Community Center Club Organizer. Tables and cards are provided by the Department and ten lessons are given at a fee of $1.00. The instructor is furnished by the Department and is paid from the fee assessed. A tournament is being planned as a climax of the season.

Another interesting feature is the indoor golf school which has been started at three of the centers. By putting on a number of entertainments, the center council of five members has earned enough to buy an indoor golf-net. A fee is charged for instruction, furnished by a professional paid for his services from the fee fund. Not more than twelve are permitted in a class.

A Cooperative School Project.—An interesting book on games—*100 Favorites of El Paso Children*—is the result of a project in cooperation in the El Paso, Texas, schools. The English, Art and Physical Education Departments worked together to put into printed form these favorites as they are learned and played on the public school grounds of El Paso. Attractively printed and illustrated, the book is a splendid example of what combined effort can do.

Requiring Sports.—A number of colleges and universities are requiring sports as a part of the

regular college work. Columbia University requires all its freshmen and sophomores to play tennis, volley ball, soccer, basketball and baseball. The University of Illinois expects every man before graduation to master at least two different forms of sport suitable to later years.

Achieved by Volunteer Labor.—So great is the interest in the basketball program, conducted by the Public Board of Recreation of Sarasota, Florida, that local lumber companies and construction companies, members of the Sarasota Builders' Exchange, contributed material and labor necessary to the building of a first class basketball floor.

A Playground for Babies.—Conant Playground at Central Falls, Rhode Island, was conducted last summer as a baby center or day nursery. A barren piece of land was enclosed by a wire fence and equipped with a large sand box with a covered top, and covered baby swings. Oblong benches were placed around for the use of mothers or attendants. Only little children were allowed on the ground except in the case of the "little mothers" who came with babies to take care of. A splendid leader helped to make the ground the great success it proved to be.

Trees and shrubbery have been planted and it is hoped that the neighbors will cooperate in making the ground a more attractive place as well as a means of caring for the little children, many of whom have mothers working all day in factories.

January in Lincoln, Nebraska.—The Recreation Board of Lincoln in an attractive mimeographed report for January tells of two hiking clubs and stunts and game club for boys and girls of junior high school age, ukulele clubs with a membership of 140 for employed girls and school girls and boys, of handcraft classes whose products are given to local institutions and of the planning and promotion during the month of 22 parties and banquets, one for a group of Mexicans unable to speak in English.

"Six different groups in the city," states the report, "are working on original parties."

In San Francisco.—The annual report of the Playground Commission, of San Francisco, of which Miss Josephine Randall is superintendent, lists the following activities among its accomplishments:

A city-wide picnic on the Fourth of July for all the city's children; swimming meets for boys and girls; a huge play day at Kezar Memorial Stadium; two track and field meets for girls; tennis tournaments for boys and girls; basketball and baseball tournaments for boys and a volley ball tournament for girls; dramatic productions at the playground field houses throughout the year; a May Festival and Spring Pageant; picnic and hiking schedules for boys and girls during the summer, and a vacation festival tournament. At the individual playgrounds there were activities of various kinds. The summer campaign maintained by the Commission proved exceedingly popular.

Forty-two nationalities were represented in the attendance at the playgrounds.

The Playground and Educational Institutions.—It has been most encouraging to find that THE PLAYGROUND is being increasingly read by students in normal schools and colleges. During the month of February, 25 new subscriptions were taken out by students at the Battle Creek College, Michigan, and 33 by students at the Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania, State Normal School.

THE PLAYGROUND heartily welcomes these student readers.



Central Falls, Rhode Island
HAPPY AND SAFE

Music in Westchester County.—The plans of the Westchester County, New York, Choral Society include a festival for 1928, for which a program has already been recommended and a competition festival for 1927, as a culmination of the educational program which will be carried on this year. Under the leadership of Albert Stoessel the work of the local units will be of great musical significance and groups will be greatly strength-

ened. Many local conductors have established special classes in sight reading, rhythm and voice training.

A Calendar of Art Events.—The Community Arts Association of Santa Barbara, California, lists on its monthly calendar such events as a lecture on the Training of the Artistic Taste, a cello recital, a concert by the School of the Arts Preparatory Orchestra, a production of *He Who Gets Slapped,* a recital-lecture, a concert by a string quartet, a school concert by Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and similar events.

Recreation for Recreation Workers.—A bulletin from the Department of Playground and Recreation of Los Angeles tells of a swimming party held for recreation directors and their families. The invitation was extended through the courtesy of Major Horace R. Carter, Supervisor of Aquatics. Recreation for recreation workers is a matter of no small importance, but is frequently overlooked.

Lynchburg Goes Skating.—The Lynchburg Department of Recreation and Playground recently conducted a very successful five-mile roller skating race, for which boys sixteen years old and over were eligible. The boys skated a course which ran from the center of the city along its most beautiful avenue. Checkers were placed at streets along the way to take the order in which the contestants passed and cars followed the boys to pick up those who could not finish the race. The Department awarded a silver loving cup to the winner.

Later, a similar race was held for negro boys. The winner of this race was an excellent skater who came out so far in advance of the rest that he was able to entertain the spectators with an exhibit of fancy skating.

Winter Sports at Hanover.—The precinct of Hanover and Dartmouth College and organizations jointly appropriated $2,000 for the upkeep of the skating, hockey and curling rinks on Faculty Pond, which is lighted at night and kept in skating condition from early in December until the middle of March. These rinks are most popular and are used by the town's people of all ages as well as by the college students. In front of the fraternity houses and dormitories, on a day set aside for the purpose, groups of students may be seen busily engaged at snow modeling.

On the golf course overlooking the lake, ski jump take-offs of varying sizes literally dot the hill side. It is the ambition of every small Hanover boy and girl to develop enough skill to jump from the big jump, which is a steel trestle affair that juts out way above the tree tops.

A Novel Contest.—The Department of Public Recreation of Winter Haven, Florida, has promoted a novel competitive event in an orange packing contest held in connection with the Orange Festival. Much interest was aroused in the contest and there were eleven entries from all parts of the county, each packing house being permitted to enter one contestant. Prizes were awarded to the winners of first, second and third places, and a loving cup was presented to the packing house whose representative won first prize.

Lakewood, Ohio, Reports Growth.—In June, 1926, Lakewood, Ohio, initiated a year-round recreation program with George E. Bickford as director of the Department of Public Recreation. Since July a new swimming pool has been constructed in one of the parks and a $100,000 bond issue voted for a community swimming pool. A large number of new playground activities were added during the summer and the attendance increased from 68,000 to 331,000. A system of municipal athletics has been initiated. Every school plant in the city with a gymnasium is open every night in the week, and four of the plants are used as centers for home nursing, dramatics, ball room dancing, home art, music groups and gymnastic activities. Since the closing of the summer playgrounds, a program of after school and Saturday morning activities has been conducted in public and parochial schools. Much help has been given local organizations in their social recreation.

A Canadian City Sends Its Report.—The Playgrounds' Association of Hamilton, Canada, has made its annual report. Ten playgrounds were in operation during the past year and there was a substantial growth in the activities. The season has been extended to include the spring and autumn as well as summer. There were league activities in baseball, volley ball, soft ball, soccer, basketball, horseshoes and quoits. Orchestras, pageants, block parties, hiking and story hours all had their place on the program. The handcraft program was an ambitious one.

Los Angeles Discovers Need for More Playgrounds.—An extensive survey of child conditions in each of the fifteen councilmanic districts of Los Angeles, with a study of child population density, juvenile delinquency, economic conditions, public school playground facilities and the work of churches and social welfare agencies has been completed by the Playground and Recreation Department. It reveals the immediate need of at least twenty-four more municipal recreation areas.

In the so-called metropolitan sections of the city, there are now being operated by the department twenty-six play centers with three others in outlying districts. Sixteen more playgrounds are needed at the present time in the metropolitan sections and eight in the districts farther out.

Berkeley's Hiking Club.—The Berkeley, California, Hiking Club maintained by the Playground Department, has some events of unusual interest listed in its schedule for January 1 to July 1, 1927. There is, for example, the Old Clothes Dance, to which each person is invited to bring "one kind of something to eat"; Valentine and April Fool's parties; an Easter Egg Roll; attendance at the Redwood Peak Easter services; Grand-Lake Theatre Party followed by a doughnut feed; a trail clearing day; a swimming party; a mountain play and a launch ride.

"We visit France, England, Italy, Germany and Japan," is the announcement in connection with a hike entitled "Trip Around the World," and a course of food representing each country will be served.

The Hiking Club has two important committees —one on entertainments; the other on walking. Thirty-six trips and social events have been planned for the first seven months of 1927. The initiation fee is $1.00; the dues $1.00 a year.

Ventura County Eisteddfod.—The Fourth Annual Ventura County Eisteddfod was held in Oxnard, California, under the auspices of Community Service April 4th to 9th. The Eisteddfod movement offers opportunity for competitions in drama, music, painting, dancing, literature and other fields of art. It brings out talents and is looked forward to as an annual event for the enjoyment and education of the whole community.

New York State Grants Land.—The City of Salamanca is rejoicing over the fact that the State has granted a tract of nine and a quarter acres of land for park and playground purposes. Following the receipt of this gift the Common Council appropriated $1,000 toward initial development. The Salamanca Athletic Association has been organized to raise $10,000 with which to build a War Veterans' Memorial Park and Athletic Field.

Batavia, New York Received Gift.—There is a real awakening in Batavia brought about by the generosity of a private citizen who recently presented the city with ten acres of land and a substantial sum of money for development. This land is to be used for a Community Recreation Field and Playground and is to be administered by the Board of Education. The Board has shown foresight in employing a landscape architect and plans for development are being drawn. Some of the features of the playfield will be ready this summer and with this in mind the physical director has been employed on a year round basis with an assistant to relieve him of the routine work.

Art Developments on the Pacific Coast.—In spite of all its provision for the leisure time of its citizens, Oakland, California, is still not satisfied and is now proposing a million dollar art center.

There are now in California many noteworthy art movements, San Francisco leading with two great art centers, the more recent development being the California Palace of the Legion of Honor Art Center, the gift of the late Adolph B. Spreckels and his wife. While it has been opened but two years, the interest and appreciation of the public are shown by the two million visits recorded, a large number of which were made by art students.

Los Angeles, because of the recent gift of Olive Hill, will some day have one of the finest art centers in the world, and Pasadena has plans under way for a million dollar enlargement of its present Center.

In El Paso an Art Center has been established by the Community Arts Association of Santa Barbara, that unique art promotion unit. This Association has been largely responsible in securing the use of the Spanish motif in architecture in the rebuilding of the city, and its Plans and Planting Committee aid hundreds of prospective builders in planning their houses and gardens. In its School of Art, with a faculty of twenty-nine, are

taught such subjects as music, drama, dancing, decorative and pictorial arts. Of its annual operating budget of $80,000, $30,000 is earned.

Open Air Concerts throughout the Year.—The visitor to Pasadena finds the Sunday afternoon concerts one of the delightful surprises of the city. Each Sunday afternoon in the year there is held at Carmelita Park an open-air free concert to which thousands of the city's visitors and citizens throng. With few exceptions only professional artists of high standing appear on the programs. They come from Los Angeles, Hollywood, Long Beach, and elsewhere, and all give their services without charge.

The concerts present much variety, many innovations being offered from time to time. There have been costume programs, concerts of all nations, character concerts, programs by juveniles, by artists of the 'teen age, by radio luminaries and by screen celebrities.

Always the audiences are appreciative and encores are freely demanded and generously given. As a rule the concerts open with community singing, led by Mrs. Bertha Calkins, the audience joining in whole-heartedly.

The Carmelita concerts were instituted at the time of Pasadena's fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1924, and were held in the Art Institute Building in the Park. They became so popular, however, that the auditorium could not accommodate the crowds and arrangements were made to carry on the programs out of doors. They are now presented every Sunday the year 'round and constitute a definite musical treat.

Lawn Bowling.—The Municipal Lawn Bowling Association of Redlands, California, continues to grow in popularity. The membership numbers over three hundred. The greens used for bowling have been doubled in size and now have a total lawn surface of 28,800 square feet. This surface provides sixteen lanes 15 feet wide and 150 feet long. Participants in this sport are most enthusiastic.

Puppetry Classes.—A course in Puppetry for children was recently started at the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, Texas. The children have



Six of the 300 Members of the Municipal Lawn Bowling Association, Redlands, Cal.

modelled all the heads of papier mache and are now painting them and making the bodies. Costumes and stage sets are being designed with the assistance of artists who have volunteered to give their time to the classes.

Houston's Matrons' Gym Class Entertains.—The Matrons' Gym Class of Houston recently planned a get-together party. The feature of the evening which led to much merriment was the basketball game between the wives and their husbands. The actual scores are not a matter of official record but all declared the evening a huge success.

Activities in Columbus, Ohio.—Columbus, Ohio, is organizing a dramatic group under the auspices of the Division of Public Recreation. There are at present 42 members and it is hoped there will eventually be 200. The plan is to organize the members in groups of about 20 for production purposes. Facilities will be provided in the attractive auditorium and stage of the new center recently opened.

Eight schools and five gymnasiums as well as the five buildings, owned by the Division, are used as centers. One of the buildings was an old market house, remodeled last year at a cost of $30,000 containing a good gymnasium, a large game room, showers, lockers and a small auditorium with stage.

Slow Clubs—A New-Old Idea for Recreation

By

George F. Kearney

There is nothing magical about the Slow Clubs. It is a healthy movement among the young people of Philadelphia to provide healthy amusement through the medium of clubs created and managed by themselves with the cooperation of existing social agencies. Some people have called it the Youth Movement expressing itself in American life. Others believe it is a breaking away from the old idea of separate clubs for the sexes toward the newer idea of a sane camaraderie between the sexes with sex barriers relegated to the background.

The story of how the Slow Clubs came into being provides an interesting commentary on American life today and offers much food for thought for people interested in recreation work among young people. It originated in the ethical column of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, inspired by a number of letters from young people who have felt out of step with the "wild parties of this jazz-mad age." Readers of ethical columns all over the country have noticed lately that the young people have been discussing the antics of the "fast ones" and the parties of the "jazz age" which have automatically eliminated those young people with more conservative home training.

In these letters there has been much discussion on the question of "necking," and "flask-toting" and "automobile parties," so glorified by modern popular fiction. Constantly the note of the "slow ones" has been struck by letters complaining that their lives have been made lonelier by their inability to make social contacts in fast-moving groups. Girls who have resented the easy familiarity of their escorts have found themselves without "dates" while boys have written in that the "times are out of joint" in an age when the average young girl showers her smiles on the "collegiate" type rather than the more conservative youngster.

As far as Philadelphia was concerned these scattered letters were focused in a note appearing on October 30th, last, written by a lad signing himself "Dusty." It read:

Sir: I would like to know how the young fellow stands socially in these so-called wild days? I am one who is passing in looks, athletically inclined, and said to have a pleasing personality and have plenty of boy friends but few of the fairer sex. Because I can't dance, and although I dress well, I can't be extremely collegiate, nor talk nonsense as some of the so-called popular fellows do, does this say I'm "dead" or "slow?" If this is true, is that why I have so few girl friends? I wish your readers would enlighten me.

"Dusty"

This was followed on November 5th, with the following:

Sir: Let me say to "Dusty" who is considered "too slow" I consider your sentiments to be very sensible. I'll tell you how the average fellow, such as you describe, stands in my opinion. He is some one to be admired, and that is really saying a great deal in what you term these "wild times." Wouldn't it be lovely if we could start a club of just such persons—those who do not go to extremes in everything? What shall we call it?

Rose Marie

Then the fun started. The Evening Bulletin received an avalanche of letters from young people endorsing the idea of Rose Marie's club. Finally, a boy secured permission to use the auditorium of the Haddington Public Library and announced his meeting of a "Slow Club" in the ethical column of The Bulletin.

Instead of a handful, as was expected, the auditorium was jammed to the doors with young men and women eager to enlist under this curious title. "Rose Marie" made her appearance and proved to be a nineteen-year-old stenographer. Rose Marie is a steadfast church member with conservative ideas about dancing and sociability. Although she is a deft dancer of the "Charleston"

she carries out her idea of "not going to extremes in everything" in her everyday life. "Dusty" is a nineteen-year-old high school student.

They formed an executive committee and invited the head librarian of the library to be chairman of their entertainment committee. This librarian, Miss Helen H. Morrow, spoke even better than she knew when she told them that she hoped they would run their own club and manage their own programs, but that she would be upstairs to help them if they needed her.

Soon these clubs formed in all sections of the city. The Evening Bulletin, while thoroughly aware of the condition that inspired these clubs, took the same attitude as Miss Morrow. Willing to cooperate with this fast-growing movement, the newspaper did not attempt to make it a circulation stunt but stood by encouraging the recruiting of membership in the chapters in all sections of the city.

The name "Slow Club" bothered everyone at the beginning and the young people started a poll among their members for a better name, but none so catchy and interesting was found. Suggestions were made such as: *Young Peoples' Uplift League, Fellowship Society* and *Clean Club,* but they were all awkward and unappealing.

As the movement developed the young people became more proud of their name and more loath to change it to one more expressive of their ideals.

Now, did the Slow Club enlist the shy, the backward, the impossible or the "under-privileged" —to use a much worn phrase among social workers? To the astonishment of all it recruited the very highest types of youngsters, who had lost contact with an age of dance halls, automobile parties and "necking" parties. The girls were especially of a high type, some with bruised point of view, while the boys are the more serious-minded youngsters eager for self-expression.

Today in Philadelphia there are twenty-eight chapters with a membership close on to 15,000. These chapters split into clubs, meeting on special nights, which combine their activities in weekly meetings. The dramatic club rehearses a play during the week and presents it on the meeting night. The debating team prepares a debate, the glee club a few songs. Then there are hiking clubs, camera clubs, girls' and boys' athletic clubs, literary clubs and all the activities which recreation leaders have dreamed of as an ideal combination for their recreation centers.

There has been no tendency revealed to flout existing social agencies and generally these agencies have been sympathetic with the young peoples' point of view.

The point of view of the recreation centers, and particularly the libraries, has required less adjustment than in the case of more developed social agencies. As a self-expressive movement, the young people have developed faster in self-managed groups than with directed clubs. It is curious, however, to note that the young people have never attempted to exclude older people from their meetings and most of their dances and hikes have had invited chaperones.

The organization meetings and rallies of these chapters have been enthusiastic affairs and over 70,000 young people of all ages have attended them and listened attentively to the ideals of saner living presented, not by lectures, but by young speakers and people with a youthful point of view.

They have played games at their meetings and have had song-fests but they are better when they are led by the young people themselves. In fact, the city-wide executive committee of young leaders have developed song leaders' and play leaders' institutes themselves in order to teach those of their own number who are showing leadership qualifications.

Now, there will be many directors of social agencies who will ask, "Why doesn't this happen naturally with the young people in our clubs?" The answer is, "It will if you study their point of view and relegate your leadership to the background where it belongs."

In my travels as a reporter of this movement for The Evening Bulletin, I have found universal cooperation with social leaders who have quickly readjusted their own standards to this new-old idea. In the case of my own newspaper we have assured every one of these groups that we are not trying to run them, direct them or boss them and this attitude has proved a universal friend-maker. The Evening Bulletin dominates the field in Philadelphia with a daily circulation of 537,000 copies and we do not regard this as a circulation builder as much as we do a distinct social service to the community. We are reporting each meeting as so much "news" and we find the column widely read by our readers, who are constantly writing in letters of suggestion, criticism and extravagant praise. We are also keenly aware that if we started bossing around these young people we would lose their devotion and their confidence.

One distinct feeling about social agencies as

they are operated today has been borne in upon me. It seems that many of them have tried to meet the jazz point of view. Their dances have imitated the professional dance hall and they have not had the facilities to make their program as attractive as the dance hall with its glistening lights, shining floors and well-developed orchestras.

The Slow Club members know what they can get in a dance hall—and I am not one of those who can hold up my hands in holy horror at the average dance hall—but they are looking for something better. It must be remembered that the old-time literary institutes, debating and dramatic clubs fell by the wayside during the war-time period and those elements do not exist in the modern city in a very flourishing condition. These clubs have put into expression just these impulses.

We are rapidly learning that the Slow Clubs cannot flourish on sociability alone. The dancers drop by the wayside. A "date" breaks the continuity of their attendance whereas if there is an interesting program on hand at the Slow Club they take their "dates" along to the meetings.

Just where this movement will end is purely a matter of conjecture. As far as Philadelphia is concerned, we feel that it has only started and we are looking forward to some 50 chapters reaching over 30,000 permanent membership with over 100,000 young people as onlookers and curiosity-seekers. Stories of this club have been sent out by the Associated Press and it would not be very strange to see similar clubs started in other large cities throughout the United States. This will not be a sudden growth, it may take two years, but the initial impulse is there. In the summer-time these chapters will stop their indoor meetings and will develop into hiking and picnic clubs on Saturday afteroons.

At the present time the movement is entering a new phase with the development of special groups interested in particular activities. For instance, there is an Art and Sketching Chapter composed of fifty members especially interested in the study of art. They meet at the Graphic Sketch Club where they are provided free instruction in free-hand drawing and also lectures on art and frequent trips through the art galleries of the city.

A Talent Chapter has organized in a library club-room for the special study of poetry. Each member brings his or her own verse to read and to be discussed by all those present around a table. They have issued a mineograph volume of their poetry and are now conducting a prize contest for the best original poem read at the meetings.

Then there is an intermediate chapter, for older young people between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five. The average age of the Slow Club membership is around twenty years and the older ones feel out of place in these younger groups. The older people have also swung into line with a Social Club for Older People, which has held old-fashioned dances with much success.

Perhaps the most curious group, from a social standpoint, is the Tall Chapter which meets weekly at the North Building Y. M. C. A. This is composed of young people of unusual height who feel shy when dancing with shorter partners. To the astonishment of everyone the "Tall Ones" turned out four hundred strong and they are now one of the most thriving chapters in the group.

Then there is a special dramatic and literary section, an informal group meeting at a women's club in which everyone takes part in the program. Under the tactful leadership of an experienced elocutionist everyone comes to the meeting with a short "stunt" which is received with much appreciation, entertainment and amusement.

Another interesting phase of this movement is the number of original plays written by the members and produced entirely by them. It is the spirit of the movement to do things in double-quick time. A play written one week will be produced at the next meeting with the audiences roaring at the mistakes made by the young actors. The dramatic groups usually start off with a minstrel show, then a brisk musical revue and finally a more serious sketch or play.

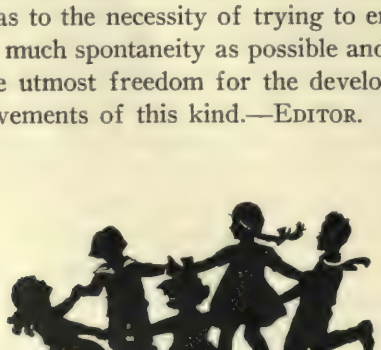
It can be easily seen that the background of the movement is cultural with a strong trend toward games and unusual dances as a substitute for a three-hour-dance program. The young people are explaining that the modern dances, such as the "Black Bottom" are physically tiring and they are eager to come back to refreshing games and folk dances that are run off, not as a whole night program, but in a brief half-hour. Just how far this side of the creative work of the clubs will develop is still to be decided by the wishes of the young people themselves. A horse-back riding club has appeared in one chapter, a camera club in another and a Jewish conversational club has been developed in a chapter meeting in the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association. It is truly a case of where no one knows what next this strenuous generation will produce.

In this rather hasty review of the ramified activities of the Slow Club there are many elements that remind one of the Youth Movement of Germany. Social workers in this country are apt to idealize the *Freideutsch Jugendbewegung* as the savior or creator of a new civilization. In its essence it is merely an expression of German youth's distaste for the rigid program of play provided for them in the gymnasiums before the war, and the character of national life which this system of play created.

There is a disposition among students of the *Freideutsch Jugendbewegung* to glorify the cultural side of their program, particularly the *Studentenhilfe* movement with its creation of impromptu colleges. In Engand this impulse among the young people following the war was absorbed by the Workers' Education Association, while in America this same movement has been expressing itself in the overwhelming numbers of applicants to our colleges.

If ever the Youth Movement of America is to be expressed in clubs such as the Slow Clubs of Philadelphia and vicinity (and the young people themselves are not eager to press the name on the rest of the country) it will come from beneath and not from any elaborate campaign.

Several who have read Mr. Kearney's manuscript have pointed out that the kind of leadership which Mr. Kearney is advocating is after all leadership of the ablest kind, that which keeps itself in the background and appears as little as may be necessary, leaving as much as possible to the initiative and the resourcefulness of the young people themselves. All who are experienced in the problems of modern recreation leadership will agree as to the necessity of trying to encourage as much spontaneity as possible and leaving the utmost freedom for the development of movements of this kind.—EDITOR.



At Northwestern Playfield, Detroit

Northwestern Field, one of the two hundred centers conducted by the Detroit Department of Recreation, is not open to the charge of "inactivity."

In the Summer

Baseball, soccer, tennis, horseshoe pitching, playground ball, volley ball, track events, field hockey, lacrosse, cricket, Reserve Officers' Training Corps drill, band drill, marble contests, handball, city wide kite day, cross country run and bowling on the green are among the activities enumerated.

During 1926 thirty-one baseball leagues were scheduled, the largest of which had sixteen teams. The crowds accommodated at these games ranged from a few hundred to 25,000. Soccer, too, proved very popular. There were two games a day in the school league, three days a week and four games on Sunday for the Western Soccer Association, with teams practicing every night in the week. Two soccer fields are available during the fall and spring.

The fourteen tennis courts at the playfield had a busy season in 1926, taking care of over 60,000 players in a period of six months. Six clay horseshoe pitching courts were constantly in use day and night.

A half dozen leagues in playground ball, two teams of volley ball players kept these diamonds busy, while the three field hockey fields used by high schools and intermediate schools, the lacrosse and cricket fields had their full quota.

Noon was a thrilling time at the field when the Northwestern High School Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps drilled and the Northwestern Band played each day.

The marble contest with 500 entries was held at Northwestern, as was the annual kite day, in which 200 home made kites competed. Four tournaments were conducted by the Bowling Club and there was bowling every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons and evenings from 3 to 10 p. m. The thirteen rinks were well patronized.

In the fall there are many football games on the two gridirons taking care of the high school games, Catholic High School Games, Recreation League Games and many others.

Leisure and Life*

FREDERICK KEPPEL, LL.D.,

President, Carnegie Corporation

Two years ago I urged you recreationists not to forget that both adult education and an appreciation of the fine arts are absolutely essential factors in the job of seeing that each community provides its own balanced rations for leisure time consumption. As I remember it, I was rather solemn about the whole thing and tried to impress the point that all of us who were interested in any part of the leisure time problem would have to work together if we were to get anywhere.

That is all true today—just as true as it was then—and the need for remembering it grows greater with every hour that is clipped from the working week; with every labor-saving device which makes the workers' working hours more monotonous, and by the same token, every invention that makes household work less time-consuming and less interesting.

A number of what seem to me to be significant things are happening in what we might call the debatable land between organized recreation on one hand and formal education on the other. I think I see signs in your program this week that things are edging little by little over toward the educational end. And all over the country interesting things are happening—little museums are being set up now in the national parks. I read a week or so ago of very important concerts which were being held in the Library of Congress. If our moving pictures are not getting better as fast as some of us would like, the music that accompanies them is certainly getting better. So is the decoration, so is the architecture of the theatres. The radio, which started purely as a time consumer, is taking a very distinct educational tinge. And right here in Atantic City, one of these piers is to have, I understand, a first rate art gallery as part of its attractions. That would not have occurred to anybody ten years ago.

Two years ago recreation was already integrated through these Congresses of the Playground and Recreation Association. Any community that wanted to develop a recreation program knew just where to turn—knew where to turn for good advice based on real experience. Contrast that with the situation in adult education at that time. There were about three million people who were engaged in one way or another in study outside of working hours. We didn't find that out until afterward, but there were that number of people. The whole thing was utterly unorganized. Each student and each teacher saw just his little corner, his little type of study and his interest and his knowledge didn't go an inch beyond that point.

In these two years, two things have happened that are, I think, worth your attention.

In the first place, a reliable body of information about adult education in all its manifestations has been gathered together. Now, if any of you want that information in solid scholarly form, you can get the books which Macmillan Company is publishing—a series of books on adult education beginning this fall. If, as is possibly the case, you prefer this as a dessert course rather than a meat course, provided there is an adequate number of calories in it, watch this winter for a series of articles that Dorothy Canfield is writing in McCall's Magazine.

A corporation, of which I am the executive, was engaged in this work and I had a terrible feeling toward the close of the time. We had such an immense amount of information and we had to do just what everybody else or nearly everybody else does on such occasions. We had spent a lot of money and taken a great deal of trouble in converting the converted, and so I had what I think was the brilliant idea of turning over all this material to Mrs. Fisher—Dorothy Canfield—who was greatly excited about it and has proceeded to produce these most interesting and stimulating articles. I have read some of them in manuscript.

First, as I say, we now know something about adult education—what it means, how it develops and where it is being carried forward.

The second thing is that a nation-wide organization, The American Association for Adult Education, has been formed and the men and women who are in that organization are really representative of all the different factors—the libraries, the university extensions, the municipal universities,

*Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J., October 21, 1926.

the developments of the public school system, night schools, and so on; labor union classes, the shop classes—in fact the whole field.

I don't think there is any important part of adult education that is not represented. They are all in it—the big and the little ones; the conservative, safe and sane ones and the radical ones. They have chosen as their head Dean Russell of Teachers College in New York, who I think deserves the reputation he has of always thinking of things about five years ahead of the other fellows. I think it is a very good augury that he has been willing to take on this added load. And they have a body of directors who would have been forgiven if they had decided that their whole function was to shine as a galaxy of stars. But as a matter of fact, they have taken off their coats and rolled up their sleeves. There are ladies among the directors and I think they still wear sleeves. They are all working as a team.

Those two things mean, I think, that recreation and adult education can now for the first time, work together. They can work at the center of things in the core of their own organizations. And I assure you there is a good deal of hard work and hard thinking to be done before we arrive at any worthwhile body of doctrine as to this matter of the use of leisure time. They can also work out on the firing line—in the communities themselves.

There are a number of interesting things happening now. The city of Cleveland and the city of Buffalo—both of these towns are engaged in a process of rather careful self-study. You see interesting manifestations in Indianapolis, in Milwaukee, in Cincinnati and further west in Portland and Los Angeles. Perhaps not quite to the same extent, but the same thing is happening in the smaller towns.

I have been told that the reason the citizens of Santa Barbara handled themselves so well and so efficiently after the earthquake was because the town had been already integrated by their Community Art Association. As time goes on, all of these communities, the urban and the rural and whatever communities are between them, will be looking for guidance and looking for help. So I look forward to seeing the Playground and Recreation Association and this group of people interested in adult education, working shoulder to shoulder.

The development in the fine arts—and there I want to speak rather of a genuine appreciation of the arts rather than the creation of art, which is another question—has been somewhat different, but it is almost equally significant.

Of course, you all know about the little theatre movement and how important that is in communities. Don't forget that it is an art movement as well as everything else and that it has a very distinct place in this picture.

Then we have the American Federation of Arts, which has its headquarters in Washington, and has its chapters all over the country. It has its traveling exhibitions and nowadays these traveling exhibitions of paintings have become one of the chief features at the state fairs of the Northwest. After people have seen the prize bull and all the other features, they go and look at some pictures. That would not have been possible ten years ago.

The women's organizations, both the national ones and the local ones, have done some amazing things in creating an interest in the arts. But personally I think that the most interesting thing that has happened in these last few years has been in the colleges. A generation ago, I think I am safe in saying, not more than a handful of the graduates went back into their communities with any abiding sense of the place that the arts ought to take in a normal, human life. Today, young people are going back with that sense literally by the thousands. They are going back to their communities, and if they don't find the interests they have come to need, we are going to hear from them.

While I have been going on this way, I have been wondering a little as to what has been going on in your minds, and I asked myself whether some of you, at any rate, haven't been saying to yourselves, "This man is indulging, in the current phrase, in wishful thinking." Mr. Shakespeare referred to it as the wish being father to the thought. At any rate, there is the possibility that some of you may agree with my friend, Hendrik Van Loon, who has written a long magazine article to prove that the number of men and women who need any help at all, who have been led to any real interest and real appreciation of the arts of learning, is quite negligible.

Well, now, before we come to any conclusion on that point, I want to carry your minds back eight years. That was the time when America had the most acute leisure time problem in our whole history. We had two million American soldiers in France and we had only so many boats in which to transport them back to the United States. I believe we had a pretty serious situation. The excitement was over. Some of the old-timers

in the army thought the solution would be drill. So they proceeded to drill men who had just come out of the Argonne, with wooden guns on parade grounds outside the French villages. But it did not work. As a matter of fact, there were some incidents which came pretty close to being mutiny.

Things were going from bad to worse and the thing that saved the day was the development in France of a recreation and education program. And I ought to say that the education program included the fine arts. As you will recall, the whole thing was entirely voluntary. No soldier needed to do any of those things. But, as a matter of fact, one quarter of a million young American men chose education as their form of relaxation, as their solution of the very acute leisure time problem that faced them.

Now, that same quarter of a million, or nearly all of them, and their younger brothers and sisters, are the people whom we all have to think of in our communities today. So that I, for one, am pretty sure that we haven't tapped as yet the possibilities of adult education, of contact with the arts, nor, indeed, of any form of wholesome recreation. We have in our perfectly amazing economic leeway, an opportunity that no country has ever had before.

Curiously enough, the first people to discover that Americans were willing to pay, and pay pretty handsomely, for the use of their own spare time, were the commercial correspondence schools. One of the things we discovered in our study was that those schools received annually in fees something over one hundred million dollars. Some of the work they do is excellent; a great deal of it is excellent. Some of them are fakers. But the point I am trying to get at is that not only are our hours of work so much shorter, but the opportunity for not only the kindly folk who have some money to spare for other people is a great one, but that the people themselves whom we want to reach are perfectly ready to chip in and do their full share in paying for anything that they, themselves, think is worth while.

The innocence and completeness with which the child's spirit is rendered up to the book, its utter absorption and forgetfulness, always move me deeply. A child does not read to criticise or compare, but just in the unsullied joy of finding itself in a new world.

—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

From the Detroit Educational Bulletin for March, 1927.

Salt Lake City Reports for 1926

The 1926 report of the Salt Lake City Recreation Department, of which Charlotte Stewart is superintendent, contains a strong appeal for an increased budget.

"It cost as much last summer," says Miss Stewart in her report, "to oil Salt Lake City streets as it did to keep ten playgrounds in operation for the same period of time. It cost as much to put in street parkings, water and cut the grass on the same as it did to furnish recreational participation to 200,000 people. It cost as much to keep a detention home for a few boys and girls as it would to keep twice that number from ever entering a detention home.

"Would not that slogan, 'Salt Lake a Safe Place for Children,' and 'No Children Killed on the Streets of Salt Lake Because There Are Adequate Play Facilities' be worth $10,000 to the advertising campaign of the Commercial Club? Yet many of the lives lost through street play could be saved by the expenditure of that sum."

Following the appeal for a larger budget, Miss Stewart very effectively makes use of the "Fundamentals" issued by the P. R. A. A., using each point as a measuring rod to show where Salt Lake City has made progress or where it has failed to measure up to standards.

Help Wanted!

The following advertisement appeared in an issue of the "Yonkers, New York, Statesman":

HELP WANTED: ONE GOOD CITIZEN!

The city is in the market for an able-bodied, able-minded citizen of Yonkers to replace William Cronin, resigned, upon the Community Service Commission.

Applicant must be alert, sympathetic, able to attend all meetings, must like boys and girls, know a little about recreation and a lot about Yonkers, be old enough to understand the value of money and young enough to understand the value of play.

Salary: The respect and appreciation of his fellow citizens and the affection of twenty thousand children.

No loafers need apply.

More Athletics, Fewer Crimes*

By

Honorable John T. McGovern,

A Director of the Public School Athletic League, Member of the Field Staff of the Carnegie Foundation, and Honorary Officer of the American Olympic Committee.

This address deals with certain experiences and facts which suggest a partial solution of problems affecting the elimination of crime and criminal tendencies at the source, through the medium of athletics. The discussion must omit certain types of crime and the treatment thereof.

We cannot here with value discuss crimes which are the result of disease, insanity or malnutrition. This field belongs to the physician or surgeon.

It is useless here also to discuss crimes which result from jealousy, envy, personal hatred or suspicion. No one has yet hinted at any comprehensive cure of those impulses. Here we are to consider crimes committed for gain, and crimes which are committed as a result directly or indirectly of the life habit and environment normally connected with careers devoted to crime for gain.

In our field, therefore, we will consider the crimes of larceny, burglary, embezzlement, with their attendant or resultant crimes of assault, manslaughter and murder.

What Kind of People Commit Crimes?

The first question to be asked and answered is: Who is it that commits these crimes?—How old is he?—Where does he come from?—What does he know?—What are his habits?—What is his environment?—Why did he begin?—Why does he continue?

What is going to stop him is another and later question. Now, as to age: Let us omit the village from consideration. Our type of crime concerns more particularly the large cities. The age of your first offender here has diminished. In the larger communities it averages under the age of twenty-two. Your first offender is not the mature man who is a failure, poor, depressed and hungry. He is rather a young man who has not that atmosphere of hope, ideals and sanguine confidence which is the normal companion of youth. That is on the face of it a tragic picture; but from the side of solution it may be better than it appears, for were crime increase confined to the mature man the situation might be hopeless. It is, as a practicable matter, impossible to change the habits, point of view, or moral perspective of the grown-up. Our offender, therefore, is a young man; and he is also an intelligent one and of good habits, as the world conceives them.

Clark University has a bureau devoted to the study of the statistics of crime and criminals. Its latest bulletin states that the average mentality of the first offender is higher than that of the average non-criminal. Bright as compared with his brothers, not as compared with a Bernard Shaw or a Will Rogers. Granted he may be weak-willed; but he is brighter, has more information, has quicker mental reflexes and greater initiative and imagination than his innocent companions. He is of course contrasted only with those of his same environment. Moreover, the second and subsequent offender progresses up the scale of mentality. The second offender passes a better examination in feats of intelligence than the first offender, and so on.

On the question of habits, great prisons tell us that the criminal is temperate, if not totally abstemious; and that as his career as a criminal continues his habits get better. He realizes that to be a successful criminal he must keep himself fit.

On the subject of previous condition, over ninety per cent. of the inhabitants of state prisons have had some religious training and most of them are born in this country. These statements may be surprising, but they are reliable. They are not so strange when you come to think it over, because the criminal has society as a whole—with its resources and organization—against him, and he simply finds he has to be bright and fit. It takes a keen eye to forge, a steady hand to unravel a combination and a quick foot to escape the clutches of the police.

*Address delivered before Association of the Bar of the City of New York, December 9, 1926. Published by courtesy of the Bar Association.

For the purpose of this discussion, therefore, we can assume that neither in religious teaching, the encouragement of sobriety, nor in popular education can be found the solution. We have those blessings more than has almost any other nation. We cannot blame it on the immigrants, for it is those born right here with the foregoing described advantages that are the majority of our criminals.

Assuming these eliminations to be sound, we ask what makes this comparatively bright native-born boy become a criminal; and what are we going to do about it? The answer is, he is a criminal because our congested communities furnish him with an environment, living conditions and opportunities which make a criminal career the most entertaining, absorbing and profitable for him to adopt. What will stop his becoming a criminal is a change in his environment, which will make an innocent and law-abiding career more fascinating, more happy, more absorbing than the other. We all do what we want to do so far as we can, and we want to do those things which are the easiest, the happiest and the most gainful. That is human nature, which we will always have and can never change.

Day's Orders of a Potential Criminal

Let us look at the daily life of the boy in the congested communities. He gets up in the morning and goes to the public school. The law makes him. Good enough. He is not a criminal while in the schoolroom. He goes to church on proper occasions. That's good, too. He has his meals at home. Good. But what does society do for him at other hours, at the only time when he is free to do what he likes? Well, it makes him live in alleyways, streets, poolrooms, on the docks, in car-barn yards. There is where he learns the fundamentals of a criminal career from his older brothers, who are quick to use the bright boys as apprentices.

Now, here is where the associations of public-spirited men have stepped in, and are doing what I consider the greatest work yet undertaken to save the boy for himself and his community and his generation. Associations such as the Public School Athletic League of the City of New York have lifted the boy out of evil environments and are making law-abiding citizens in amazing numbers and with amazing results. The results obtained by the work of these associations, and particularly of the City of New York, have so impressed nations abroad that Germany and England are making mandatory law the activities now carried on and established by public-spirited citizens in the City of New York some twenty years ago.

The Public Schools Athletic League of the City of New York agitates for playgrounds, armories, swimming pools, skating rinks, running tracks, tennis courts, football fields for the use of the public school boy. It connects up with the schools by cooperation with the City Government. Through its twenty years of development it has reached a point where 600,000 New York school children—from elementary to high school—are daily training, playing and competing, under trained supervision and with equipment for use; and models, exhibitions, cups, tournaments, championships and trophies for rewards. Just revolve that in your mind! During the time you are sitting here, or listening on the radio, probably two hundred thousand (200,000) New York City boys are engaged in some sort of competitive athletic play. And mind you there is no distinction as to race, color or religious prejudice. These athletic meetings of our public school boys are the only real democratic social gesture we make.

Effect of Athletics Upon the Boys' Life

Now, you ask: Granting all this, what has it to do with the solution of crime. Well, this: You know you cannot stop a boy who has no social instinct from degenerating. There is no hope for him, young or old, rich or poor. On the other hand, a boy with a social instinct that has healthy opportunities for development will never become a criminal. He is too happy in his normal social environment to think of it.

Once you enroll him at, say, eleven years of age as a member of the elementary school, seventy-pound relay team, you will note he wants that team to win. He wants the personal glory of victory, and he is exalted at the thought that he has the number of the school on his shirt. His classmates watch him carefully. For his own success, and to avoid the criticism of his mates, he has to keep fit and to practice regularly. So he brushes his teeth, takes baths, and goes to bed at ten o'clock with his window open. He is inspected as to his heart action, his lungs, his eyes, his teeth. He is in a healthy avocation; he is thrilled and happy. He begins to look forward. He wants to stay in school long enough to get on the high school teams; and later in high school, he looks forward to winning his letter at some university. He has learned the spirit of cooperation, of team work. He has developed an esprit de corps. He

realizes he has become a symbol of something not priced in money but more desirable.

And so your little elementary public school athlete of today becomes the statesman of tomorrow. That's the catch expression we use in England and Germany today: "The athlete of today is the statesman of tomorrow."

The head of the Reform School at Elmira is of the opinion that any boy who comes to him early enough, and who will enter cheerfully into the Reform School system of games and other social contacts, can be saved and cured. On the other hand, no boy who refuses to play with the others, he says, should be freed, because that type of boy will go back again to furtive, secret and dangerous pursuits.

The Chief Justice of the Criminal Bench at Baltimore—the man who sentenced Whittemore—stated to me last month that he had made a survey of those sentenced by him, and had not yet discovered one who as a schoolboy has taken part in athletic competition. This is all the result of a happy change in the boy's environment. He does not now go to the poolroom, the alley or the car-barns for social contact. When he leaves his school daily, he now goes to an armory, a swimming pool, a hockey rink, a football field; all free! He finds there equipment, instruction and companions. He puts on his uniform with its symbolic insignia. He lets out the normal excess vitality of his youth in healthy, noisy, vigorous, glorious play. He senses the opportunity for individual success, with its attendant praise. He sees his name and photograph in the school, and sometimes in the city papers. He finds to have this he needs to have skill in his games and to be in good physical condition, and to be free from the fatigue of late nights and bad habits. He begins to visualize himself as an ambassador of his school, his city, his country.

Of course, these practice afternoons would be drudgery if there were not a goal ahead. However, they lead up to tests, preliminary competitions and finally championship contests, with his school arrayed in battle with all the other schools of the city and elsewhere. There is a constant incentive to continued effort and improvement. The boy learns that his skill will later be viewed by parents, relatives, friends, officials and judges; that bands will play, cheers will be given, and medals will be awarded.

The great point for us is that the boy, once a competitor, becomes converted permanently to this healthy course of conduct. You cannot suggest smoking, drinking or late hours to these boys. They are wise enough to know that such habits mean loss of skill and endurance, with the consequent failure to win medals or applause. Any suggestion to such a boy to substitute a career of petty larceny, drug peddling or pocket-picking would be greeted either by derisive laughter or that forcible type of critical metaphor for which our youth has an extraordinary capacity. It might indeed lead to a fight with the odds greatly in favor of our athletic young Galahad.

A logical conclusion is that if you give to every schoolboy of New York City, Chicago and other large cities, a free place to play, an equipment, an instructor, and a trophy or a medal to strive for, you will not have many young criminals to grow up into matured offenders.

England and Germany Promote Athletics

Forty and more English schools, representing twenty and more counties, compete against each other annually at Stamford Bridge and Queens Club. Thousands go to see them, and they have a mighty happy day of it.

England and Germany now regard the schoolboy recreational movement as the greatest present bulwark against anarchy. The athletic schoolboy is too happy and patriotic, and far too absorbed to have time or inclination for incendiary political thought. There is no neurasthenic, depressive philosophy in that boy's mind. Germany has gone ahead of us all in this field. She has passed mandatory legislation which compels municipalities to condemn a suitable amount of space for playing fields in each community, in proportion to the population. She is establishing a university to instruct 4,000 students on the subject of games and physical education. They take a four-year course, get a degree, and somewhat like West Point men, go out as commissioned officers to take charge of the various municipal playing fields and equipment. Only competitive games are taught—usually those requiring team work; and all boys between ten and twenty years will be compelled to devote certain hours a day to play. In Germany now, cities of less than 200,000 population have greater spaces and equipment than all New York or Chicago.

England is following Germany's plan. Already Oxford has given 50,000 acres to schoolboys for cricket, soccer, etc. Today in Oxford, you may witness the supposed sacrilege of games being played on their sacred university fields by the boys of the neighborhood, without respect to caste or kind. Although we are pioneers in the move-

ment, we are behind in definite national programs for progress. But we are not asleep, and federal, state and municipal organizations have been formed and are gaining rapidly the support of public opinion.

It all means that there is a growing world-wide opinion, that through the spreading of improved physical care and development of the schoolboy by competitive play, we will do much to bring humanity toward peaceful and cheerful thinking and living. It will do much to bring us constantly a higher culture and a nobler civilization.

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The Municipal Men's Club at Los Angeles

The attractive and beautifully illustrated report of the Department of Playground and Recreation of Los Angeles for 1925-26 describes among many other facilities the Municipal Men's Club, a novel project which is performing a much needed service. Its purpose is to provide recreation and social activities for the man on the street at a nominal cost.

Organized in September, 1919, the club has grown so in patronage that in November, 1925, it became necessary to secure larger quarters. The building now occupied, which has recently been purchased, is ideally located in the downtown business section. The building is of brick three stories high with a spacious basement.

The basement is reached from the street by a wide stairway and presents first a long well-lighted room, the forepart of which is equipped with chairs and tables for cards and checkers. These facilities and lounging places are available without charge. In the same room, there are seven well-appointed pool tables for the use of which the service charge is 2½c per cue.

Opening off the main room are well equipped lavatory and toilet rooms done in white tile, with all plumbing and lighting fixtures thoroughly in keeping with modern standards. There are ten shower baths in mottled marble with separate individual rooms for dressing. The service charge for bath towels and soap is ten cents. These privileges are available from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. and the men make use of them almost to capacity from opening to closing time.

The first or ground floor consists of two rooms running the full length of the building. One is now used as a store, but on lease expiration will be adapted to club needs. The other is equipped as a reading room and is supplied with books and current magazines by the city library. There is seldom an hour during the day when more than one hundred men cannot be seen occupying seats in this room and resting or reading. This service is free to the men.

On the second floor is the manager's office and club rooms. A monthly membership fee of fifty cents is charged for club privileges, including the use of the library, gymnasium, showers, lavatory and toilet facilities and a game and lounging room. Chess and checkers receive a vast amount of attention, players of nation-wide reputation meeting from time to time in tournaments or individual contest. Club equipment includes a kitchen on this floor, and coffee and hot dog feeds frequently finish an impromptu club talent entertainment, in which groups gather around the piano for a song. There are also two lodge halls in the building which are kept available for rental to organizations. The revenue derived from the use of these halls makes the club a nearly self-supporting institution. Various foreign groups such as Mexicans, Slavonians, Spaniards, Germans and Japanese use the space and from time to time organization dances are given.

The third floor is devoted to a gymnasium with locker rooms, showers and a lodge room. Gymnasium classes are conducted throughout the year including noon-day business men's classes twice a week. A heavy basketball schedule during the season has always been a feature. Volley ball and indoor baseball are also popular; weight-lifting, wrestling and apparatus work all have their devotees.

A recent innovation by request has been a twice a week gymnasium class at 5:30 p. m. for business girls, sponsored by the Athletic Department of the Bureau of Water and Power.

The club is used daily by more than 3,400 men. The administrative staff consists of one manager, one assistant manager, two pool hall attendants, two janitors and two bath attendants (part time as needed). It is the policy of the department to operate this club on a nearly self-supporting basis.

Singing Mothers*

By

Ivah Everett Deering

San Diego, California

This is a simple story of plain folks and it tells of an experiment in recreation for adults so ordinary that it seems to have been overlooked in the general discussion of play. Yet, this effort, like most successful programs where mothers are concerned, began inside a group in a natural way and grew slowly, and often painfully to its present place of permanency.

An open fire is crackling, the director is at the piano, about which are gathered six women in house dresses, eyes intent on the music in hand. "My dear Mary," says our Director, "can't you stress that note a bit? You can't be heard and your part is important in the general effect, you know! And Sue, quiet down, you flatted there and threw us off—there! Fine! Great! I won't be ashamed of you any place. That's all, now; let's talk." And in another moment the piano is still, lights out, cushions on floor, and years drop away as seven women are caught by the lure of the firelight.

For a time no word is spoken. Then, someone says, "I had the strangest dream last night!" And the talk is on! One is studying Psychiatry and an animated argument follows the dream story as the theories of Freud are mentioned, new to most, but listened to, weighed and discussed with the intelligence of experience.

From that, the subject swings to problems of childhood, so difficult when handled alone, so much more simple when accepted as universal problems not limited to ourselves. Here in the atmosphere of firelight and quiet comradeship, it is easy to bring out these thoughts so near our hearts yet so often pushed down to distress us. The talk veers to ambitions, and the most surprising dreams and desires come tumbling out, timidly at first, more boldly when the sympathetic comprehension of the others is felt. But the time grows late. Someone suggests a cup of chocolate, or perhaps a bit of candy; then with reluctance this group separates, thoughtfully, perhaps, with hearts warmed by friendship into a glow that carries over into the week of home duties ahead.

We are seven women; six of us are homekeepers and mothers. Three years ago, although all living within a radius of four blocks, each was totally unaware of the existence of the others.

Then the P. T. A. of the school which all of our children attended, sent out a call for help. On a benefit program, a plantation number was needed and the preference was for a group of songs by women.

One of us who was lonely grasped this beautiful excuse to get acquainted. She could sing, but only a little. She did, however, possess that American quality—Nerve. So she began to listen, as she travelled to the corner store, for women's voices—high, low, medium. When three were located, this daring soul called upon each singer, and, in a spirit of fun, offered the suggestion that we get together and attempt to provide that plantation number. Each one rose to the occasion and with much trepidation, but more laughter, we tried out together to see if our voices harmonized. We decided they would not be too painful. Then, still in the burlesque spirit, we all scouted and soon had a double quartet. With no leader, we worked up a short turn and appeared in blackface, semi-minstrel makeup to offset deficiencies in tone and finish.

That was the beginning of the Spinet Neighborhood Chorus. When the program was over and time for disbanding came, the idea was impossible. We had had so much real fun from our singing that we wanted to go on. But it was a new thing and each of us had many home duties. For the first few months, each member had to be reminded of time and place. We chose simple music, and often talked and laughed more than we sang, for the minstrel spirit seemed to hold over into subsequent meetings. Then, too, other organizations asked a repetition of the program. But we came together once a week and always went home feeling rested. Occasionally a change in personnel was made, since San Diego is a town of shifting population and since some thought we were too

*Awarded Second Prize in Harmon-Survey Quarterly Award on the Use of Leisure. Published by courtesy of the *Survey*.

frivolous and did not take music seriously enough. But we were always six in number and gradually through continued contact worked out an understanding of each other that brought us to the point of analyzing our purpose. This we did about the open fire one night nearly two years ago.

"Shall we," someone asked, "get a professional director, pay her and become a real musical organization?"

"No," another responded. "We've discovered something fine here. If we get a director from outside, he will put musical accomplishment first and will never see that we get as much from the fun of it as we do from the music." This was seconded by each. Then, however, it occurred to us that Mabel had had musical training and was a leader. Why not ask her to direct us, put ourselves in her care and, knowing well her understanding of our purpose, trust her to lead us toward the accomplishment of that purpose.

This we did and very gradually it came about that we were singing for forty-five minutes and afterward were free to talk and enjoy each other. Still we did not lose sight of our aims; first to find release from the cares of every day through association; and second to develop a harmonious group. Perhaps there is no first and second at the present time, but both are equal in our minds and to them has been added—to give service to others by the songs we sing or by assisting them to "go and do likewise."

One of the outgrowths of the idea as it originated was the bringing in the children of the mothers to play with us. We prepared a program together, the daughters and one son, illustrating our songs with dance and pantomime. Mothers and children came closer together. This drew in the fathers, not into the program, but in social times together; and from such association grew a broadening of our acquaintance in our community. Neighbors helped and were invited in. At our last picnic, thirty-two were present, and a joyous time it was—more like the old neighborhood picnics than we find often in these days of finding friend across town at club, or lodge, or church.

We dare to hope that we have had some share in the big move to make the *Community the basis of group activities,* for we believe it to be the most natural basis in the world, outside the Home itself.

Now the Spinet Chorus has lived three years, three years not always smooth and carefree, for we are just folks, and there have been roughnesses to sandpaper with frankness and friendship, inharmonies to be adjusted with great care lest the strings break in the process. Our director moved some distance away and for a year we have gone to her every Monday evening. Often we have attempted too much and nerves have become raw in the final production of a program. Sometimes, indeed, there has been talk of disbanding. Then is the time for a rest and invariably we come back ready for further effort. These many obstacles have appeared, for we had no precedent, no guide post to help us on our way, but never once was an obstacle so large that it could not be overcome by time and ordinary human patience or by a vacation.

Only recently has the miniature chorus reached the place where the attention of musical people has been attracted. We have far to go in that direction. Perhaps the quality of our voices is such that never will we reach a very high point, but we feel so strongly the value to ourselves that we are content to reach less than the highest peak if only we continue to be better mothers because of our Neighborhood Chorus. We have evolved from our experiment a theory, simple like our whole history,—that parents, most particularly mothers, of that vast army of the middle classes, who are taking their recreation now from artificial means, can find a surer joy, a more real recreation by providing for themselves definite methods of play—that music is the most restful thing we have in our cities and will do more to quiet taut nerves and take the tension from weary muscles than any other thing; and that we as mothers do better work, cook better meals, and are able to face our problems with greater equanimity when we sing together regularly and laugh together often.

Only one warning we would pass on to others—throw overboard all preconceived notions of how a musical organization should be formed and don't expect too much. All good things mean effort on the part of someone, at first, and trials to overcome but the purpose to work and play together will bring a very great and lasting joy to mothers.

There is a heart that sings and laughs aloud;
That ever smiles within the darkest cloud;
The heart that sees the sunshine through the mist,
And knows the flowers in the dark are just dew-kissed.

That heart is brave and strong in thick of fight,
And ready to forgive the wrong, if only he is right;
His vision clear, he runs the race though long,
And finds his load the lighter for the song.

Quilting in Chicago

By

Anna C. Artkamper,

President of Ogden Park Quilting Club, Chicago



Quilting Club, Chicago, Ill.

Although "Bridge" and "500" are believed by many to be the pastimes for women, there are still some of us who are interested in the old but useful art of quilting.

In January, 1925, there appeared an article in the Southtown Community paper inviting women interested in quilting to register with the Director of Ogden Park, one of the parks maintained by the Chicago South Park Commission. That was the beginning of it all, and a very enthusiastic group of women organized a club which is the first of its kind in any Chicago community center.

The club, which has officers, meets one day each week from ten until four. Members bring their lunch, and coffee is served at noon. At this time the business meeting is held and members exchange ideas on the subject of quilts. Mothers with children under school age are allowed to bring them. They, too, are enthusiastic over club day, for the park and the toys and games which are supplied offer many joys.

We have the use of a well-ventilated sunshiny hall at the field house with French windows completely covering three sides, and a floor space which will accommodate four quilt frames at one time—an ideal place for club use. The plan we follow in making the quilts is this. Each member makes her own quilt top and in turn, according to attendance, the quilt is put on a frame and all help in quilting. At the end of the day, the end pieces of the frame are taken off, the quilt is rolled up, safely wrapped in oil cloth to protect it from dust, then placed in a rope sling and drawn up by pullies to the beam ceiling, where it is safely tucked out of harm's way until the next week.

Some of our members have made original patterns. Ideas are gathered from Marseilles bed spreads, rugs, wall paper, tapestry and other sources. We also use some of the patterns that are on the market with the usual squares, diamonds, scrolls and other stock designs, but after the additions and changes the finished quilt is usually quite original. It is surprising how many things about one's own home are suggestive for patterns.

While quilting is our hobby, husbands and children are not forgotten! Occasionally, we have dancing parties and buffet luncheons, with picnics in the summer for the children.

The ages of our members range from twenty-



Ogden Park Quilting Club Exhibit, Chicago, Ill.



So. Parks Handicraft Exhibit, Chicago, Ill.

five to seventy years. Two-thirds of us have bobbed hair, so we do not consider ourselves old-fashioned even though we are engaged in reviving the old art. On this one day of the week each member forgets household cares. While quilting, we sing songs, old and new, and discuss topics of the day.

The club is immensely popular. We have had many requests for membership, but we have found it necessary to limit the number to forty, believing it is advisable to have small groups and to increase the number of them.

Progressive women of the present day are realizing more than ever the importance of using their spare time in producing useful and beautiful things for the home. A day each week, spent in the company of women with mutual interests, gives a home-loving woman enjoyment and is profitable as well.

Right Reading for Children*

With Mrs. Howard R. Ives as chairman, the meeting was addressed by Annie Carroll Moore, of the New York Public Library.

Miss Moore said she began her professional experience 30 years ago when Charles Pratt, founding Pratt Institute, built, for a library for children, a new building upon what had been a vacant lot. The children were very unruly and came in through the windows as well as the doors and often threw in squashes, stones, or other mementoes. Miss Moore said that many years ago she heard her father tell of experiences in Maine, where the postmaster used to expel the boys from the Post Office for bad behavior. Such behavior for the purpose of being expelled became one of the main leisure time activities of the village. Remembering this experience with the postmaster and having a janitor who lent himself to baiting by the children, Miss Moore realized she must have something sufficiently interesting to hold the children in the library. She did not attempt to circulate books more than once a week, but used the library as a reading room. Picture books were useful here, especially the Palmer Cox Brownie books, books of horses, animal books. These were used to capture the interest and invite a desire to read. At that time Bronx Park had just been laid out on paper. Meeting Dr. Hornaday at the house of a friend, Miss Moore told him of her search for animal pictures and of a plan to have an exhibit of animal pictures by families showing such relations as that between wolves and dogs. Dr. Hornaday was interested and gave great help in securing these pictures and invited Miss Moore to bring her entire group to the park when it was opened.

Miss Moore feels that many animal books are disappointing because of the small size of the pictures or because the drawing is not sharp and definite enough. The Brownie books are enormous aid to reading and older boys will follow a single figure, begin to concentrate and become interested in the reading.

Many children who never felt any interest in the school readers learn to read from such books. Some children need a stronger dramatic appeal than even the modern school readers supply. This they get from picture books. It used to be thought that reading is passive. People talked of keeping children quiet with a book, but now the work is based upon the reading and is, as one boy said, al-

(*Concluded on page* 98)

*Report of section meeting at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J., October, 1926.

A Pageant of Robin Hood

By

E. A. Pritchard and L. M. DeTurk

Reading, Pennsylvania

Reading, Pennsylvania, has frequently been called "The story-tellingest town in the country." It has a Storytellers' League of very large and active membership; its natives revel in the telling of local pieces of legendry; storytelling and its accompanying dramatics are a part of the school curriculum; the playgrounds annually conduct a storytelling contest among the children; and it was one of the first cities in the country to employ itinerating storytellers to go about the streets in costume, visiting sections of the city not having the advantages of playgrounds, and telling stories to the children in school yards and on street corners.

It is possible that the abundant development of this linguistic activity in the community had a great deal to do with the production of the "Pageant of Robin Hood" by one thousand children at the Reading Fair on September fourteenth. It was the vision of a far-sighted leader in the community who saw the possibilities of carrying the motivation in this activity, and the advantage of the natural interest of boys and girls in an old and beloved legendary hero, to the point of a mammoth production. After several seasons of dramatizing the standard stories of childhood in which they had become so much interested as well as accomplished, there was carefully woven into the community a distinctive project that finally resulted in engrossing the active interest of many adults as well as the hundreds of children who actually participated in the final production.

How It Started

In the early spring, stories of the hero of Sherwood reached the ears of many boys and girls in the schools. The public library began to feel the unusual demands for literature dealing with the old English period of Robin Hood's time. The Storytellers' League spread tales of his adventures in the greenwood and an archery club in one of the junior high schools dramatized some scenes from Robin Hood's life. The Junior Storytellers' League specialized on these legends. Motivation of the corps of playground directors was readily accomplished during their two weeks' period of training previous to the summer work with the children. When the playgrounds opened during the last week in June, keen interest was already noticeable. It was no difficult matter to "sell" the idea to the Reading Fair Association that the children's day pageant at the great Reading Fair should follow this theme, and they agreed to assist the Recreation Department in the furthering of the project.

Robin Hood Legends Woven Into All Activities

The children's activities of the entire season were colored by interest in medieval English customs. The regular playground activities included archery contests, bouts with the quarterstaff, wrestling, buffeting, and jousting. Of course, the storytelling among the children featured the men of the greenwood and the public library found it necessary to place all books on that subject on a special reference shelf in order to keep any of them in the building. The costume parades which are an annual feature of the opening week of the playgrounds contained a number of Robin Hoods, in several cases accompanied by a retinue of followers in Lincoln green. The making of bows and arrows, quivers, fancy quarterstaves and special costumes replaced some of the more stereotyped kinds of playground handcraft among the children. At the midsummer handcraft exhibit a number of exceptionally well-made examples of these were to be seen.

About the time the pageant director came on the scene at the beginning of August the pageant was beginning to crystallize, although very little or nothing had been said to the children about a formal production. No manuscript was followed; in fact no one had an idea yet what the performance might resemble. A committee of playground directors and supervisors met and discussed possibilities. Out of these discussions and ideas, evolved through the various sub-committees and individuals in the community, the final plan of the spectacle was designed.



THE BALLROOM DANCE FINALE OF THE ROBIN HOOD PAGEANT

The Final Production.

Finally, production was made before the large grandstand and bleachers along the home stretch of the race track at the fairgrounds. The stage itself was the large grassy plot across the track with a paddock on one side and a large concrete vaudeville platform on the other. The background was a ten-foot painted wall. A screen of natural trees was placed in front of this wall as well as on the sides of the stage. During different episodes this wall and the trees took turns at being at one time a scene in the greenwood, at another Nottingham fair and later a chapel near the forest. The wall served very well to cut off the distracting view of crowds and buildings at that end of the grounds, as well as, together with the concrete platform, acting as a screen for the performers back-stage. The designing and painting of the scenery for the background was taken care of by local artists.

An interesting arrangement was devised and used in connection with this production, probably for the first time. The "lines" of the "principals" were successfully carried to every ear in the audience, despite the great distances intervening, without shouting, and with perfect audition. This was done by training a special cast of "voices" which was screened from the audience—but placed to get a full view of the stage—and providing each one with a microphone that was connected to large amplifier horns distributed in front of the spectators' stands. With careful practice and close watching these voices were so synchronized with those of the acting cast as to create a splendid illusion and to add immensely to the dramatic effects.

After the last episode all the characters re-enter the stage, the girls forming several circles in the foreground where they dance a "balloon dance" expressing their reluctance to return to the "Land of Reality." This ends with the releasing of the gas-filled balloons into the air, the girls disappearing as the balloons drift into the blue. The boys in the meantime have assembled for an effective frieze in the background and are reluctantly and gradually releasing their balloons. While the balloons are disappearing across the landscape the boys step forward and give the final chorus, "Farewell to Sherwood." They then form and move off with a long procession down the long track to disappear in the west.

The city playgrounds were divided into units, each of which was to produce its episode independently of the others. No lines were given for these parts. Each unit selected its legend to be dramatized, which was to be adjusted to the number and ages of the children possible for use from that unit. The matter of costumes was handled with the assistance of the mothers in each community. A harmonizing color scheme was worked out and sketched by one of the playground directors and each unit assigned its predominating colors with its secondary colors proportioned. Patterns and sketches of costumes were the work of the costume committee, which did efficient work.

The securing of the musical setting for the pageant appeared to be a very difficult problem until the assistance of several interested adults of the community was enlisted. Through them were obtained many suggestions, some original work and special music for the dances. All the episodes were given with the accompanying music, most of which was from the opera. Splendid cooperation on the part of a local band leader made it possible to get unusual results in this particular phase of the performance.

Municipal Golf — Its Influence on Park Recreation Affairs*

By

H. S. Wagner

Director, Metropolitan Park Board of Summit County, Akron, Ohio

In this paper the effort will be made to focus attention on the one most important element of benefit that municipal golf injects into park affairs. The purpose will be to help those officials who have a park system in making, who are faced with the problems of molding public sentiment to support movements for sufficient funds, first to maintain what they have, and second to acquire lands for future expansion and raise park standards of all kinds.

Golf Has Come to Stay

There is but little doubt that golf has come to stay as the one form of national sport in which the enthusiast is a participator rather than a spectator. Every year thousands are converted to the game, largely through the medium of the public or municipal golf course and the privately owned courses which charge a moderate fee and which are open to the public. This increase bears a continually mounting proportion to the total number of new golfers, which reaches close to a million a year, according to golf authorities. These public courses provide facilities for a mass of people who could not or would not otherwise take up the game, if they were faced with the necessarily larger investment in membership fees and dues that rule in the administration of nearly all private clubs. Golf has come to this high place in the world of sport somewhat through the medium of the municipal course because of this fact of moderate cost.

It is safe to say that golf, as a whole, is rather poorly conducted; in the hands of green committees which serve for short periods only, private courses are put to hundreds of thousands of dollars of needless expenditures in order to satisfy the whims of a few, and it is to be said in justice to municipal golf courses, that their administration more closely approaches the renowned thrift of the originators of the game. This principle is bound to be strengthened as days go on, since golf calls for participation, and its expansion depends upon mass production of a sort. While we now as a nation refuse to recognize anything like a saturation point, we recognize the fact every day that moderate initial expense and low upkeep bring up the sales volume. Municipal golf at a moderate fee is bound to attract players in faster proportion than the private courses because of this fact, all other elements being somewhat equal.

With the changes of the years, we are not likely to see the duplication of fine scenic parks inside of our cities such as Franklin Park in Boston which meets the demands of people in slow moving vehicles and on foot, and we must recognize that golf has brought an opportunity to the park official to establish facilities for play and at the same time a chance to preserve or even to build fine, broad landscapes in park areas close to or inside the city. Golf is the one form of recreation appealing to great numbers of people of all ages which permits retention of fine park scenery.

Values of Golf

In the matter of participation, it seems quite vital to a people that is so closely confined to daily endeavors, and increasingly using the automobile in their leisure hours, that, instead of merely watching others play, we should, to preserve and improve our physical with our spiritual side, play as diligently as we labor. The imagination does not promptly conjure up a game to replace golf, just now at least.

A recent newspaper editorial states: "The tendency of the time is to preserve health and to keep the muscles alive and healthy by personal exercise. The rocking chair athlete and the one who exercises by proxy is passing. The latest estimate

*Extracts from paper read at the 27th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Park Executives and American Park Society at Houston, Texas, on October 27, 1926.

shows 4,500 golf clubs and about 4,000,000 players."

A great advantage of golf is that it makes the player walk and gives him an opportunity to enjoy the outdoors as does no other sport. Floyd W. Parsons said recently in the *Saturday Evening Post,* "Golf is doing more than all else to prevent walking from becoming a lost art and is fascinating because it never can be conquered."

Golf brings out true sportsmanship! Who will say that golf has room for the man or woman who cannot be placed on his own responsibility? Is it not true that the game does develop the better side of those who play? I am mindful of an accusation that the game makes liars out of all who play and yet I am quite certain that while that may be true for a few, it is but the exception that proves the rule—that a man will be fair when "placed upon his own."

If many games are undesirable on account of competition and some of the ills that attend it, it may be said that golf has few of these evils. After all, the game is one in which the keenest competitor is one's self. As a suppressor of ego, it is without a peer, with all respect to the low scores turned in by our "adversaries." Remember Talleyrand said "men were given speech that others might not know that of which they thought." A man may boast of eagles and birdies but in his heart he yearns to do 18 in par.

Golf Not Injurious to Park Scenery

As to the effect of golf courses on park scenery, it may be said there are golf courses, especially public links, which do not add to the beauty of the scenery, but this is equally true of parks and playgrounds. And it is clear that the golf course offers a better opportunity of maintaining and even adding to the attractiveness of the park than any other form of active recreation.

The one sport—tennis—that is a real competitor in the matter of participation offers but little in the matter of adding to the appearance of the park where tennis courts are located. There is exercise aplenty, but little of the benefit that comes to the golfer through the contact with beautiful scenery. Tennis will continue to grow but it is quite apparent that golf is leading that field of sport today.

We who administer parks must apparently provide facilities which serve two purposes in one, and if we are to have more fine scenery in our city parks, we must at least build golf courses which will serve both these ends.



Akron Municipal Golf Course, Ohio

It may not be generally known that golf courses were originally established on common land over which each inhabitant of the district had some right. This was, however, the state of affairs in Scotland, where the game originated, and today Scottish golf courses are community rather than private undertakings so that the idea of municipal golf courses is not new; it is merely returning to its own.

On the Financial Side

In these days of intense discussion of international debts, federal, state and city, we are constantly reminded that the future of our parks depends largely on the ability of the men who administer them, not purely on the physical side alone, but also on the financial. Even the cities which are especially blessed with the spirit that has made broad park systems possible are finding that the many other forms of public service continue to make more serious inroads upon the funds that arise out of general taxation and special assessment. It seems reasonable to suggest, however, that among other elements municipal golf brings favorable support to this very idea of special assessment, which is nothing, if not vital, to the extension and maintenance of future park programs.

In support of this statement, it can be said it is generally accepted at this time that it is proper to make some special charge to all users of facilities provided by municipal golf courses. And yet, looking back over the years, we find that this idea

is fully in controversy with the methods of the past. When, in order to control the use of baseball fields in the city of Boston, it became necessary to secure permits for that use in advance, but without charge, no little disturbance was caused among those who sought to use publicly owned and maintained fields. Many, even a majority, claimed that the fields were public and that no barriers should be erected to prevent their use at any time by anybody. Of course, this permit system was a matter of control as was the administration of public tennis courts. Without any special investigation into these matters, it seems that the precedent for making a charge for the use of facilities provided by a park body was established when public wading and swimming pools were built and operated on a basis of a small charge. These facilities were constructed to meet a rapidly increasing demand upon the part of many whose means or time was so limited as to prevent this healthful form of recreation except as provided by the municipality at close range and at a nominal fee.

Undoubtedly, the idea of making a charge for the use of the municipal golf course, which, while not universal, does closely approach that, came largely out of the necessity to control its use. The game is one that requires much careful supervision of the course itself and of the use of it, and perhaps the principle of making the users pay the way was only a by-product. Nevertheless, it exists and provides, I venture to state, the most wholesome influence in park affairs that has been encountered up to the present time. It may be questioned whether or not the player who pays recognizes such a principle. It should be sufficient to us to have such a situation within our control; and it should be used upon every occasion because of the fact that the golfer on the municipal course is a critical being who desires just the same facilities and perfection of fairway and green as he knows exists on the best course in his town. Consequently, rarely does he object to the higher fee that is most often necessary constantly to improve his course. In short, the golfer, paying his way, impatient for improved conditions, may serve as the pacemaker in many park affairs.

Again, in the matter of acquisition of park lands, is it not clear that the necessity for municipal golf has in many places been the driving force behind the establishment of something like 200 publicly owned courses in 150 cities?

Further, has the park official not welcomed the idea of municipal golf because he has recognized that the establishment of a course brings widespread support to park programs and a chance for this very principle of permitting the user to pay his own way to work to the benefit of all park affairs?

All of us are only too familiar with the fact that in a flourishing country like our own, it is becoming more and more difficult to acquire areas that are even possible of development into parks of 100 acres or more, inside of, or even close to city limits. It seems reasonably safe to say that the coming of municipal golf has decisively improved that situation, since many courses have been established in recent years involving acreages that undoubtedly would have been otherwise developed had it not been for the impetuous efforts of the golfers who desired municipal courses.

We have not yet come within reaching distance of a place where anything like sufficient acreage is controlled by park boards. It is safe to say that nearly all programs of acquiring land for park purposes will prove beneficial in an endless number of ways. Municipal golf provides one of the most powerful driving forces for the acquisition of lands of favorable size.

Akron's Experience

If I may be pardoned, I want to give you a few facts about my own city of Akron which has just passed its one hundredth birthday. Akron's first one hundred years saw a more or less monotonous rise and fall in the matter of parks. When the original town plat was laid out a favorable acreage was set aside as "common ground." The donors of that land continue to remain interested in that side of the city's affairs and even today the name "Perkins" is synonymous with parks since members of that family were largely responsible for the majority of acreage acquired by the city in the 100 years of its growth. All of these areas are comparatively small.

Three years ago the municipal golf idea became implanted in the minds of a few and culminated with the gift of 180 acres of land to the city for an "18-hole municipal golf course." This single gift from J. Edward Good increased the original acreage about one-third or from 307 to 487 acres. The golfer and the man who wants to play golf are valuable forces which the administrators of park affairs cannot refuse to recognize if our parks are to improve and be extended.

To substantiate the idea of the influence of municipal golf in park acquisitions, the following

is taken from a letter received recently from the United States Golf Association:

"There are now 3,500 private courses in this country and 484 in Canada.

"Possibly the most ambitious undertaking in the line of municipal golf course construction is that of Savannah, Georgia. Under date of September 2nd, 1925, the Department of Publicity of the Board of Trade makes the following statement:

"We have under construction our first municipal golf course and expect that it will be ready for use by spring, 1926. It is an 18-hole course, constructed by Donald Ross of Hendersonville. Our city will construct three more of these 18-hole courses in one park of 675 acres.

"This year the city of Buffalo opened as a municipal course the former home of the Country Club for which the city paid $800,000. Erie, Penna., purchased the Erie Golf Club property, 110 acres, to relieve the Essex County, N. J., Park Commission which has charge of the golf course in Newark, and will take over next year the course of the Forest Hill Field Club."

Municipal golf brings this favorable influence partly because of the fact that it represents one of the first efforts on the part of public authorities to provide recreational facilities for the adult. It has always been my particular pet theory that park authorities should provide for the passive recreation of people of all ages, for the opportunity to enjoy fine scenery, for the recreation of its growing children and for the possibility of physical exercise of the adult in that order, if any order is possible. At least it seems reasonable to provide for boys and girls under sixteen out of funds at large after the playground sites are evenly distributed over the city.

The leisure time of the growing youth can most properly be kept under observation in the playground. As these children grow older and more and more are placed on their own responsibility, they can better afford to pay for the recreation that they may choose for themselves. Municipal golf at a reasonable fee will continue to attract more and more players and thus provide for a most wholesome use of the leisure hours of our people. Recognition of the idea of charging a fee to the adult in all forms of publicly provided recreation will serve to permit the use of increased funds to establish better facilities for the youth from whom we cannot and should not expect payment.

The Question of Fees

Something may well be said on this matter of fees. Certainly they should be scaled up to a point to meet maintenance charges where they do not already equal them, and undoubtedly they ought to take care of a portion at least of the carrying charges arising out of acquisition of land and construction.

It may seem contradictory to the last statement to suggest that municipal golf must be economically operated. There is widespread acceptance of the fact that private golf courses are operated on a rather reckless and expensive basis, and on that account alone park officials, with the interest of their trusts and of the game itself in mind, should be all the more careful of expenditures on public courses. Further, just as it is also known generally that the professional of the private club, who is granted all concessions, is largely the beneficiary of the club on the financial side, no public park official should sanction the handing over of the concessions connected with the public course before very carefully investigating into the facts in other cities.

Again, it is suggested that more and more attention be paid to the item of turf. Your fairways and greens must be more regularly fed than are those on a majority of American courses today if they are to be maintained at a reasonable cost. Turf continues to be the essential element of a golf course.

At the present rate of increase, something like ten or fifteen million players will take up the



Akron Municipal Golf Course, Ohio

game in the next fifteen years; necessitating 20,000 new clubs and the purchase of 3,000,000 acres or more of land. Will your city have its share of this acreage in municipal courses?

Floyd Parsons has said that if the game is to be maintained on a high level, it must be organized to pay its way and that it is "perfectly obvious that if millions are going to play golf there will have to be more rigorous supervision exercised on congested courses."

Golf as a fast growing institution is not without its faults and constructive criticism will build it more firmly. It behooves the park official to lend every bit of support in his power to economy in the building and maintenance of his courses and an untiring effort to make them sustaining through fees.

I believe that municipal golf on a fee basis provides one of the most valuable working tools to the park official. The idea of making a charge is fundamentally and practically correct and is in accordance with the trend in municipal affairs of all kinds; the charges for power and water consumed by the individual user on a meter basis being the most commonly accepted example.

Park men should lose no opportunity to use that principle. It must be employed if we are to continue to improve our standards and to prove to those to whom we must turn every day for support that our work is truly "to make more abundant facilities for a more expressive life for all."

Right Reading

(*Continued from page* 91)

most the nicest sport. The child must master the mechanics so as not to think of that part of reading. It is like knowing the rules of the game before real interest can be felt in play. The ideal is to see children read aloud with *pleasure.* So many teachers are insensitive to the effect of the reading upon the children. To have value, reading must have emotional appeal. There is no lovelier sight than a boy who has just finished what he calls a "corker."

People who think of librarians as mere catalogers and wielders of indexes would be surprised to know the delight that comes from sharing in the pleasure of children reading.

One of the books especially recommended by Miss Moore is *Daniel Boone* by Stewart Edward White.

Carl Sandburg's *Prairie Years* is a delightful book for the whole family to read. It is expensive, but if widely read a demand might be created for less expensive editions. Recreation workers should remember that the publishers are open to such suggestions.

Little Machinery is a book that is sure to appeal to little boys and engineers say it is all right from a technical standpoint.

David Goes A-Voyaging and *David Goes to Greenland,* published by Putnam.

Arcturus Adventure, by William Beebe. The past year has been fruitful in books on American life and also on books to help us understand our children. Three of these latter are published by Dutton. *Education and Good Life,* by Bertrand Russell. *The Revolt of Modern Youth,* by Judge Lindsey. Miss Moore's latest book, *Cross Roads to Childhood* (Doyle) contains two annotated lists one for the middle aged children from 11-13 and in their 'teens.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Lee suggested that it is important to remember that reading is the main recreation of many people. Mr. Lee emphasized Miss Moore's point about the marvellous romantic history of America, recommending particularly *Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant* (Century Co.), and giving anecdotes from it. Asked for Indian stories, Miss Moore suggested Cooper's *Leather Stocking Series, Flamingo Feather* by Kirk Munroe; *Indian History,* Stouter, books of Dr. Charles Eastman and a new edition of the *Oregon Trail,* by Parkman, with pictures, published by Little Brown and Company. Miss Moore emphasizes the importance of giving good things before the age of ten. After that, the reader can stand rummaging about.

Miss Moore read extracts from a newspaper article showing the marvelous range of interest in reading of Gene Tunney, the prize fighter and thought this might be suggestive in interesting boys in reading.

Pinnochio in a new edition with Italian pictures was suggested as valuable to "unhitch the mind at night." The Book of Knowledge has value as an encyclopedia, like bound volumes of magazines, and is useful if plenty of other reading matter is provided.

Nature's Invitation

DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM G. VINAL

A List of Fifty Plants for Bird Gardens

BY

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Dept. Landscape Engineering, N. Y. State College of Forestry

Supplementing an Article in the February Playground

The following notes will serve to make it clear what sorts of plants are included in this list and in what ways the list might be extended.

1. We have here only woody plants—no herbaceous plants such as garden flowers, wild flowers or annual vines, though many of these would be useful in a bird garden.

2. The only trees included are small ones except, perhaps, the Redcedar and Siberian Crab and they fit quite definitely into the list. Many larger trees are excellent for attracting birds—the Mulberries, Cherries and Tupelo, for instance—but they were omitted as being less likely to be used in garden planting.

3. The list was made with the northeast section of the country in mind and would have to be revised for any other.

4. Only plants obtainable from nurseries are included. Additional plants that are fine for birds might be used by transplanting them from the wild.

5. All plants listed include those with definite ornamental value, having uses besides the special one of this list—plants, that is, more or less well known in landscape planting.

The list is by no means complete and there are many plants omitted that are very attractive to birds but which would not come within our list of plants suitable for garden planting and obtainable from nurseries. Many wild species of Blackberry, Blueberry and Grape, for example, are especial favorites with the birds but would hardly be used in garden planting—though they might find a place in naturalizing or in work on a big scale, such as in bird sanctuaries. Moreover, in order to get a variety of plants into the list, a point has been made of not including too many of one genus. Otherwise, additional species of Dogwood, Sumac and others might have been listed as being better than some that do appear. Fruit trees of the commercial varieties might sometimes be used as they are often of some ornamental value.

In the great majority of cases the birds are attracted to these plants by the fruit which is eaten by them. In some instances there are other attractions such as finding food in insects common to the plants, finding shelter, or nesting sites. The question of just what birds may be expected to come to certain plants is one that cannot be answered very definitely though observations show certain birds to have preferences for certain plants. Some birds, as Robins, Bluebirds, Kingbirds and Cedar Waxwings, would be drawn by almost any of the plants on this list.

A few of the plants, as the Black Huckleberry, Canada Plum and Partridge Berry, would be found only in a few of the largest nurseries or those specializing in native plants, such as the Chas. G. Curtis Co., Callicoon, N. Y.; Edward Gillett, Southwick, Mass.; Hicks Nurseries, Westbury, Long Island; F. W. Kelsey, 50 Church St., New York City, and Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass. Most of the plants would be found in the majority of good nurseries.

The plant names in italics are the common and Latin names which are given preference in horticultural use; with some plants there are, in small type, synonyms that are frequently met with.

The best plants, from the point of view of the birds, are starred.

Downy Shadblow. Shadbush. *Amelanchier Canadensis.* Small, native tree, seldom over 30 ft. high. Pleasing habit and one of best of small trees for early spring bloom. Sweet, juicy fruit, eaten by a great variety of birds such as Bluebird, Scarlet Tanager, Baltimore Oriole and Woodpeckers.

**Virginia Creeper.* Woodbine. *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia.* Parenthenocissus quinquefolia. A vigorous, high climbing vine. Climbs by ten-

drils and there is a variety that clings to wall surfaces. Foliage handsome in the autumn, though it falls early. Good for nesting sites as well as winter food, the fruit lasting well.

Japanese Creeper. Boston Ivy. *Ampelopsis Tricuspidata.* Ampelopsis veitchi. A big vine, making a dense mass of shiny foliage. Clings closely to walls and thrives under city conditions. Handsome in autumn. Furnishes nesting sites as well as winter food.

Bearberry. Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi. A low plant forming a carpet of evergreen foliage and generally used as a ground cover. Will not grow under all conditions and not carried by many nurseries. The berries of wild plants are eaten by Grouse and Quail; Robins and Bluebirds might also feed on it.

Red Chokeberry. Aronia Arbutifolia. Pyrus arbutifolia. A medium sized, native shrub. Not a shapely individual but with good flowers and red fruits. Fine autumn color to foliage. Bluebirds and Cedar Waxwings feed on this and the following.

Black Chokeberry. Aronia Melanocarpa. Pyrus nigra. Lower and more spreading than the preceding and with, perhaps, better flowers. A very fine foliage plant. Shiny, black fruit which ripens in August and does not last very long.

**Spicebush. Benzoin Aestivale. Linderbenzoin.* A tall, native shrub. Likes a moist soil. Rather nice foliage and yellow flowers at about the same time as those of Forsythia. Red, spicy fruits. Popular with a variety of birds.

Japanese Barberry. Berberis Thunbergi. Very common. One of the best all round shrubs there is and useful in many ways. The fruit which lasts through the whole winter, is eaten by birds from necessity rather than choice. Furnishes good nesting sites.

European Barberry. Berberis Vulgaris. This is the taller Barberry that has been popular for a great many years. In many ways not so desirable as the preceding but has more and showier fruit. Furnishes winter food for Flickers, Kingbirds, Robins, Cedar Waxwings, etc.

Oriental Bittersweet. Celastrus Orbiculatus. Celastrus articulatus. An Asiatic counterpart of our native Bittersweet and a better plant. Good for covering trellises, trees, walls and rocks. Very showy yellow and crimson fruits. Winter food for Bluebirds, Robins and Downy Woodpeckers.

**Pagoda Dogwood.* Alternate Leaved Dogwood. *Cornus Alternifolia.* A native shrub or small tree of very distinctive habit and rather nice foliage, flowers and fruit. Easily grown and one of most desirable plants from point of view of birds.

**Flowering Dogwood. Cornus Florida.* One of most handsome of small flowering trees. Beautiful in bloom in spring and with rich color in autumn. Not at its best very far north. A favorite with many birds, such as Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Brown Thrasher, Red-Eyed Vireo and Woodpeckers.

**Gray Dogwood. Cornus Paniculata. Cornus racemosa.* A dense shrub of medium height with rather good flowers and white fruits, which, however, do not last very long. Excellent, like the two preceding Dogwoods, for birds.

Washington Hawthorn. Crataegus Cordata. Of the many Hawthorns, the best, if a shapely specimen not taking up too much room is wanted. Also one of the best for its fruit, which is abundant and lasts through the winter.

Cockspur Thorn. Crataegus Crusgalli. Less of a distinct tree than the preceding. One of the best Hawthorns for foliage and the commonest American species in cultivation. Robins and Crows especially are associated with Hawthorns. The trees make good nesting sites.

Russian-Olive. Oleaster. Elaeagnus Angustifolia. A very big shrub whose twigs and leaves are silvery gray, making it useful for special foliage effects. Produces lots of fruit available for winter bird food.

Cherry Elaeagnus. Japanese Oleaster. *Elaeagnus Longipes.* Eleagnus multiflora. For most purposes a better shrub than the preceding. Medium sized and attractive when in bloom in early spring. Abundant, edible, scarlet fruits. Catbirds, Robins and Cedar Waxwings are known to feed on them.

European Burningbush. Euonymus Europaeus. A tall shrub with first rate foliage and extremely decorative fruit. Good for various birds, such as Bluebird, Fox Sparrow, Myrtle Warbler.

**Black Huckleberry. Gaylussacia Baccata.* Gaylussacia resinosa. A low shrub found wild in a variety of situations and exhibiting many variations in leaves and fruit. The typical fruit is the black huckleberry commonly eaten. Good on sandy soils. Not common in nurseries. Excellent source of food for birds.

**Common Winterberry.* Black Alder. *Ilex Verticillata.* A hardy, native shrub with nice foliage and bright red fruits which are sold for

Christmas decoration. Likes moisture. A slow grower. Attracts many birds such as Bluebird, Cardinal and Woodpeckers.

**Common Juniper. Juniperus Communis.* An evergreen, varying from a low shrub to a small tree. There are some varieties of it that are commoner than the parent plant. Pleasing colors to the foliage. Furnishes nesting sites as well as winter food. The Purple Finch, Pine Grosbeak, Phoebe and Wood Thrush have been noted in connection with it.

**Redcedar. Juniperus Virginiana.* Evergreen tree, never very tall in the North. One of most valuable ornamental evergreens. All Junipers do well on dry soils. This is one of the best plants for birds we have, attracting a great variety of them. This is the Cedar of the Cedar Waxwing.

Mountain-Laurel. Kalmia Latifolia. Perhaps the best evergreen shrub for the northeastern U. S., though it will not grow in all soils. Very beautiful in bloom. Has no food for birds but affords the sort of shelter that many of them like. The Black-throated Blue Warbler has been associated with it.

European Privet. Ligustrum Vulgare. A tall shrub with handsome foliage. Not the Privet commonly seen as a hedge plant. Excellent for a background, a screen and planting about buildings. Thrives in the city. May furnish winter food though birds do not favor it.

**Morrow Honeysuckle. Lonicera Morrowi.* A handsome shrub of distinct form that can be planted by itself or in masses. Has nice flowers and is especially attractive for its red fruit. Honeysuckles are very easily grown.

Tatarian Honeysuckle. Lonicera Tatarica. A common shrub, taller than the preceding. There are forms with pink and white flowers and ones with red and yellow fruit. Has an abundance of flowers and fruit, the latter in early summer. Catbirds and Brown Thrashers feed on Honeysuckles.

**Siberian Crab. Malus Baccata.* Pyrus baccata. A tree not tall but stout and spreading. Beautiful in bloom—a profusion of white, fragrant flowers. Fruit yellow or red. Many Crabapples cultivated for their fruit are derived from this and would also be excellent for birds.

**Japanese Flowering Crab. Malus Floribunda.* Pyrus pulcherrima. One of most beautiful flowering trees there is. Smaller than the preceding and bloom is a mixture of rose and white. Small fruits of yellow or red. These two Crabs are very hardy. Flickers, Evening Grosbeaks and Pine Grosbeaks are associated with them.

Partridgeberry. Mitchella Repens. A creeping plant of the same character as the Bearberry. May be used as a ground cover. Less common than the Bearberry and not carried by many nurseries. The red berries are available as winter food.

**Northern Bayberry. Myrica Carolinensis.* Chiefly a seacoast plant and thrives in sandy soil. Very handsome foliage. Furnishes the bayberries for candles. Small to medium sized plant. May be found listed as Myrica cerifera. The fruit lasts through the winter and is eaten by nearly all birds.

**Beach Plum. Prunus Maritima.* Like the Bayberry, a seashore plant. Not regular or graceful in habit, but beautiful in bloom in early spring. In New England the fruit is a common preserving plum, ripe in late summer or early fall. Might help to distract birds from orchard fruits.

**Canada Plum. Prunus Nigra.* A small tree of irregular form. Valuable for its hardiness and its flowers and fruit. Very showy when in flower. Bees seem as fond of its flowers as birds are of its fruit.

Common Buckthorn. Rhamnus Cathartica. A shrub or small tree from Europe but long cultivated here. Very hardy and sturdy with good foliage. Many birds, as the Blue Jay, Junco, Kingbird and Rose-breasted Grosbeak, take to it for shelter and the fruit.

**Fragrant Sumac. Rhus Canadensis.* Rhus aromatica. A low, rather straggly shrub, with good, clean foliage which is very showy in autumn. Should not be planted by itself or in conspicuous places. Fruit lasts well and affords winter food to Chickadees, Blue Jays, Woodpeckers, and others.

**Staghorn Sumac. Rhus Typhina.* Rhus hirta. A big shrub or small tree that grows very quickly and on very dry soils, but is short lived. Should be kept in the background. Fall color brilliant. The fruit lasts through winter and attracts many birds. Much the same could be said of the Smooth Sumac.

**Mountain Currant. Ribes Alpinum.* A dense shrub from Europe, about six feet high with nice foliage and decorative scarlet fruit. Probably the best of the Currants for ornamental plant-

ing, though not common. The Brown Thrasher has been seen feeding on this plant.

Golden Currant. Missouri Currant. *Ribes Odoratum.* The commonest currant in ornamental planting. Pretty, yellow flowers in spring and black fruit. Sometimes listed by nurseries as Ribes aureum. The Crandall Currant is derived from this.

Virginia Rose. Glossy Rose. *Rosa Lucida.* Rosa virginiana. A native rose, making a very good all round shrub. Has the pink flowers and red fruits of most American roses. Fruit lasts till spring and serves as food for Chickadees, Juncoes, Bluebirds and Kingbirds.

**Swamp Rose. Rosa Palustris.* Rosa carolina. A native rose, very common in wet spots though can be cultivated in most any good soil. Three to six feet high. Fruit stays on throughout winter and is eaten by the birds listed under Virginia Rose.

**American Elder.* Common Elder. *Sambucus Canadensis.* A big shrub, somewhat rough and coarse but making a fine show in bloom. It is this that furnishes flowers and fruit for wine and pies. A favorite with all sorts of birds from Chickadees to Ruffed Grouse.

**Scarlet Elder. Sambucus Pubens.* Has a general resemblance to the preceding but blooms much earlier and has scarlet, rather than blackish, fruit. Fruit not eaten by man—sometimes even looked on as poisonous—but it appears to be at the very top of the list for bird food.

European Mountain-Ash. Rowan Tree. *Sorbus Aucuparia.* Pyrus aucuparia. A stout, handsome tree with good foliage and flowers and very decorative fruit. Fruit sometimes considered poisonous to man though used in Scotland for jelly. Perhaps less valuable to birds than the American Mountain-Ash, though this is seldom cultivated.

**Common Snowberry. Symphoricarpos Racemosus.* A very common low shrub, conspicuous in fall for its white fruits. Very hardy and will thrive in very shady spots. Not a fine plant but quite useful. Furnishes nesting sites and winter food.

Coralberry. Indian Currant. *Symphoricarpos Vulgaris.* Another valuable small shrub. More shapely than the preceding but makes less show of fruit—in this case a dull red. Seems to be not much of a favorite with the birds.

Canada Yew. Ground Hemlock. *Taxus Canadensis.* A shrubby evergreen. Some other shrubby Yews are more handsome but none as hardy. Has a variety of uses. Best in a cool, moist, semi-shady spot. Bright red fruits which the Black-throated Blue Warbler is known to eat.

**Highbush Blueberry. Vaccinium Corymbosum.* As regards both ornamental value and attraction for birds, this is perhaps the best shrub on the list. An all round fine shrub. The berries appear in the markets. Many birds like it, from Towhees and Fox Sparrows to Crows and Blue Jays.

Withe-Rod. Viburnum Cassinoides. A common American shrub of great merit, having fine foliage, flowers and fruit. Thrives in wet soil and at the seashore. Fruit is dark blue when ripe and is eaten by Crows, Cedar Waxwings, Bluebirds and Robins.

Arrowwood. Viburnum Dentatum. A good sized, native shrub with good, though somewhat coarse, foliage and nice flowers in the middle of June. Good for planting on a fairly big scale. Fruit lasts well and a good shrub for nesting sites. Attracts Cardinal, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Wood Thrush, and others.

**Nannyberry.* Sheep Berry. *Viburnum Lentago.* Tall shrub or small tree with glossy leaves and abundant flowers. Good sized, sweetish fruits, lasting well. Very satisfactory in the background of plantings. Attractive to the birds listed under the other Viburnums. These three Viburnums obtainable from most any nursery.

Weigela. Weigela Hybrida. This is a collective name for Weigelas that are the hybrids of different species. Not especially attractive plants but give a fine show of bloom—white and varying tints and shades of red. Do well under city conditions. Furnish winter food for such birds as Junco, Redpoll, Pine Siskin and Tree Sparrow.

I.

There is a guide who is (YY)
Enough to take his (EE)
And study nature with his (II)
And think of what he (CC)

2.

He hears the chatter of the (JJ)
As they each other (TT)
And sees that when a *tree* de (KK)
It makes a home for (BB)

—ANONYMOUS.

Nature Lore School

The Eighth National gathering of the Nature Lore School is unique in several ways. This school first started as a school under the auspices of the National Association of the Directors of Girls Camps in 1920. In 1924 it was continued under the auspices of the Camp Directors' Association. This year it is coming to the State of New York and has been enlarged in scope through the cooperation of several agencies. The school will be at Camp Andree, the National Girl Scout Camp, Briarcliff Manor, which is about 30 miles from New York City. This is one of the most cooperative nature plans that has ever been attempted and leaders will be furnished by such organizations as the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, various universities, the Buffalo Society of Natural History, and the Palisades Interstate Park. Dr. William G. Vinal of the New York State College of Forestry is the Director of the School. The Woodcraft League and the American Nature Study Society have also endorsed the movement, the American Nature Association having taken Dr. Vinal on its staff as a field worker in the extension of this work. Directly following the school he will visit summer camps for the purpose of inspecting and continuing nature guiding.

The Nature Lore School is further distinctive in its staff of nature specialists, nationally known. Their names, titles at home, and subject in the outdoor school are as follows:

Professor William Alexander, Director Children's Work, Buffalo Society Natural History, *Nature Excursionist.*

Dr. Bertha Chapman Cady, National Girl Scout Naturalist, *Team Play in Nature Lore.*

Miss Christina Carlson, Instructor in Nature Study, Rhode Island College of Education, *The Nature Den.*

Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, Professor Emeritus of Nature Study, Cornell University, author of Handbook of Nature Study, *The Nature Notebook and Principles.*

Dr. George W. Field, member President Coolidge's Committee on Outdoor Recreation, *Nature Conservation.*

Miss Ruby I. Jolliffe, Superintendent Camping, Palisades Park, the largest camping park in the world, *Nature Songs and consultant for short term camps.*

Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, National Director of Girl Scouts, *Inspiration at the Council Ring.*

Mr. Lester F. Scott, Secretary and National Executive of Camp Fires, *The Camp Fire Way.*

Mr. Julian H. Salomon, Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, Nyack, N. Y.; "Soaring Eagle" has lived amongst Blackfeet and Pueblos. Formerly instructor in Indian lore at Culver School of Woodcraft. *Indian Nature Study.*

Dr. William G. Vinal, Professor at New York State College of Forestry; U. S. Nature Guide; author of *Nature Guiding,* director of the school, *Nature Games.*

Miss Ruth Weierheiser, Director Roosevelt Field Club, Buffalo Society Natural History, *The Outdoor Museum.*

Mr. William Wessel, Assistant National Camp Director, Boy Scouts of America, *Camp Kinks and Woodcraft.*

The object of the school is to train for nature service: The nature counsellor for the summer camp; the Nature Guide for parks, municipalities, resorts and hotels; the Scout Naturalist as a district leader; the Playground leader for civic recreation centers; the nature teacher who wishes to become acquainted with the latest contributions to the movement. The first week will be devoted to intensive forestry and the second week to methods in Nature Guiding.

Requirements for admission differ from most schools in that the candidates

1. Have a genuine interest in Nature Guiding
2. That they desire to train for nature service according to the classification given above.
3. That they be nature leaders, preferably not over 18 years of age.

The growth of the school has made it necessary to make the following limitations. Each organization has been assigned a quota.

	Students
Camps (other than those listed below) who are members of the Camp Directors Association	25
Boy Scouts or Woodcraft League	20
Girl Scouts or Camp Fire Girls	20
Teachers and others—Playground leaders	15
Total	80

The course will run from June 17-30, 1927. Tuition $20.00 per week. To register or for further information address Miss Elin A. Lindberg, National Girl Scout Headquarters, 670 Lexington Ave., New York City.

April, the fourth month, hath 30 days

1927 The Grass Moon* 1927

A bird in the bush is worth two in the hand.

—ANCIENT PROVERB REVISED

1 F	*April Fool's Day. Arbor Day in Arizona.*	"April showers make May flowers."
2 Sa	*First Amer. Agric. paper, Baltimore, 1819. Plant a memorial tree on someone's birthday.*	The biggest joke is the superstitious one. Institute for training nature leaders this week end.
3 Su	*John Burroughs, b. 1837.* WAKE ROBIN. *Edward Everett Hale, b. 1822.* NATURE WEEK. *3rd to 9th.*	Leaves of the cattail are sometimes substituted for palm. Watch for spring migration of Canada goose and mackerel from the South.
4 M	*Which oak has red leaves when young?*	Start "signs of spring" calendar.
5 Tu	*The potato was first used as food in 1830.*	Have special sermons, school programs, free public lectures and exhibitions.
6 W	*Peary discovered North Pole, 1909. U. S. entered World War, 1917.*	Turtles are hunting sand in which to lay eggs. READ TURTLE EGGS FOR AGASSIZ by D. L. Sharp.
7 Th	*There are 66 national bird reservations. The first one was established at Pelican Island, Florida, in 1903.*	The male and female catkins in the willow are on separate trees. Partridges are "drumming." Publish colored chart of bulb blossoms.
8 F	*Arbor Day in Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and West Virginia.*	Time for forsythia's yellow blossoms.
9 Sa	BIRD DAY. *Sun rises 5.27; sets 6.37.* *A rising barometer and falling thermometer indicate fair weather.*	Beginning of bird contest. List 20 common birds to become familiar with during next ten weeks.
10 Su	*Palm Sunday. First Arbor Day in U. S. in Nebraska, 1872.*	There should be organized hikes every week end for various Nature Clubs and units.
11 M	HIKE WEEK *10th to 17th.*	Evening lecture on Bird Migration.
12 Tu	*Camp Fire Girls' program teaches girls to be at home out-of-doors and awakens love of nature.*	Morning hikes for mothers; afternoons for school children; Saturday afternoon for business girls and employed boys.
13 W		
14 Th	*Sun rises 5.18; sets 6.43.*	"Do not pick the wood flowers" campaign.
15 F	GOOD FRIDAY. *Arbor Day in Utah, Indiana and Colorado.*	Plant early beets, carrots, swiss chard, peas, parsnips, spinach and turnips.
16 Sa	*Bacteria are the smallest plants. Full moon.*	Keep eye out for hepaticas, arbutus, bluets, dandelions, bloodroot and saxifrage.

*Since the April Calendar was deprived of its place by the Year Book, it is published now for those who wish to keep the entire series.

17	Su	EASTER SUNDAY. FORESTRY WEEK *17th to 24th. To graduate from Brown, Syracuse and other universities it is necessary to know how to swim.*	The egg is an emblem of resurrection. Have Easter egg hunt or egg rolling. Easter eggs are given various colors by boiling in colored water. Emblems and mottoes may be made. Preserve eggs in water glass. Sermons on Forestry.
18	M	*San Francisco earthquake and fire, 1906. Moon rises 8.18.*	Earthquakes are not due to wicked people.
19	Tu	PATRIOTS' DAY OR ARBOR DAY. *Battle of Lexington and Concord, 1776.*	Arbor Day differs according to the locality. School programs and lectures for public planting by Scouts.
20	W	*Filbert Roth, b. 1858.*	Secure free posters, pamphlets, and leaflets from U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C. Put in basket willow cuttings.
21	Th	*John Muir, b. 1838.* STICKEEN.	Feature story on toad superstitions. Demonstrations of forestry methods.
22	F	*Arbor Day in Nebraska. Sterling Morton, "Father of Arbor Day," b. 1832. Enos A. Mills, b. 1870.* THE ADVENTURES OF A NATURE GUIDE.	Tadpole aquaria in store windows. Do not gather or purchase the arbutus. Plan open house at Weather Bureau. Anemone, cowslip, white violet, and trillium should appear now. They are woodland flowers.
23	Sa	*Sun rises 5.03; sets, 6.55.*	Publicity on weather forecasting.
24	Su	*Edward Howe Forbush, b. 1858.* BIRDS OF MASSACHUSETTS. *National Wild Flower Day.*	Start lettuce and tomato plants indoors. "As ye sow, ye are like to reap."
25	M	*Ohio Agric. Exp. Sta. organized 1882.*	Exhibit of silkworm and industry.
26	Tu	*Audubon born in 1785. N. J. College Experiment Station organized, 1888.*	Forest fire prevention campaign until the woods are green. Instruct in right use of camp fires. Use dead trees for fuel.
27	W	*Provide safe swimming. The American National Red*	Winter furs should be put in storage. The clothes moth hatches from an egg. If there are no eggs and
28	Th	*Cross trains camp counselors in first aid and life saving.*	no access to the clothes there can be no moths.
29	F	*Arbor Day in Michigan, World's Forestry Congress, 1926.*	It is not necessary to have rats and mice. Forest fires are preventable.
30	Sa	*Arbor Day in Massachusetts.*	Recreation is but one use of the forest.

Donated Playgrounds

Increasingly public spirited citizens are deeding to their communities property which, devoted to park and playground purposes, will be dedicated permanently for the recreation of the citizens.

Niles, Michigan, has recently received from Mr. and Mrs. Frances J. Plym a gift of four acres, situated along the banks of the St. Joseph River, which will serve as a park and playground. It will be administered by the Park Board.

On December 24, the Aurora, Illinois, City Council accepted two playgrounds for the children of their city as a Christmas present from Colonel and Mrs. I. C. Copley. One of the playgrounds contains five acres; the other nine. In addition, $18,000 was given to equip the grounds and after an eighteen month period $30,000 more will be presented, the interest of which will be used to keep up the playground. The property and endowments represent a gift of something over $80,000.

May, the fifth month hath 31 days,

1927 The Planting Moon 1927

Where there's a will there's a way.

—Proverb.

1	Su	*May 1st is* AMERICAN DAY. *Corner stone of Smithsonian Institution laid, 1847. Ernest Harold Baynes, b. 1868.* WILD BIRD GUESTS.	Stow in his *Survey of London* quotes Hall: "On May Day in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walke into the sweete meadowes and greene woods, there to rejoyce their spirites with the beauty and savour of sweete flowers, and with the harmony of birds, praying God in their kind."
2	M	*Emphasize native flowers.*	In Merrie England the Maypole was consecrated to the Goddess of Flowers. It was usually of birch. It became the Liberty Pole here.
3	Tu	*First commission on Agriculture organized by Congress, 1820. Henry S. Graves, b. 1871.* THE WHITE PINE.	
4	W	*Work started on Panama Canal, 1904. Boston Academy of Arts and Sciences, Inc., 1780.*	Most woodland flowers complete blooming before the shade of the tree leaves. They are native herbs and are in danger of extermination. Early May flowers are polygala, clintonia, arbutus, and anemone.
5	Th	*Memorial Day instituted by G. A. R. 1868.*	
6	F	*Arbor Day in Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.*	Plant by soil conditions and not by the moon. Plant beans, late celery, endive, potatoes, late peas, and early squash.
7	Sa	*Sun rises 4.42; sets 7.12.*	The best week to study tree blossoms.
8	Su	*Mothers' Day. Smith-Lever Act, 1914.*	Encourage old fashioned posy gardens. Watch nesting habits of birds.
9	M	*Nature Guiding began in the Yosemite National Park in 1920.*	Give young chicks fresh air, sunshine, and ground (Farmers' Bulletin 1111).
10	Tu	*Arbor Day in Montana.*	Emphasize family picnics. Talk on preventing flies and mosquitoes.
11	W	*Glacier National Park, established 1910.*	Raise sunflower seed-heads to feed winter birds.
12	Th	*Planting has nothing to do with the moon.*	Bird-foot violets present blue fields. Native trees are more apt to succeed.
13	F	*Arbor Day in Rhode Island. Sun rises 4.34; sets 7.19.*	Plant late beets, cabbage, squash, early corn, and cucumbers.
14	Sa	*Lewis and Clark expedition left St. Louis, 1804.*	Spray trees with arsenate of lead just before and after petals fall to prevent caterpillars and apple worms.
15	Su	*Dept. of Agriculture founded 1862.*	Miniature back yard shown in stores. Burn tent caterpillar nests.
16	M	*Full moon. Health departments should plan to inspect and supervise camps.*	Protect street trees from horses.
17	Tu	*Look for Mercury, Morning Star, rising about one hour before the sun up to May 30. Moon rises 8.18.*	Look in the bogs for arethusa, iris, squaw-weed, and cotton grass to be in bloom. Gets lawn mower ready for spring work.

18	W	*Camp Dudley was first Y. M. C. A. Camp (1885) and is oldest existing camp for boys. Over 400 Y. M. C. A.'s conducted summer camps in 1925.*	Every community should maintain a wild life area.
19	Th		Plans for summer camp should be complete.
20	F	*There were approximately 200 Y. W. C. A. camps in 1925. Moon rises 11.16.*	Yeast is the most useful house plant.
21	Sa	*Saturn is best seen as Evening Star up to end of month.*	May is the month for bird and flower trips.
22	Su	*First National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, 1924.*	Pull up currants and gooseberries within ¼ mile of white pine.
23	M	*Sun rises 4.23; sets 7.30.*	Mildew proof your tent (Farmers' Bulletin 1157).
24	Tu	*Length of Day, 14 h. 36 m.*	Plan a water trip. Gather shells.
25	W	*Ralph Waldo Emerson, b. 1803.*	Trilliums are lilies.
26	Th	*The National Association of*	Fireflies may appear now. How explain light?
27	F	*Audubon Societies has*	Plan and advertise the best trips to see the lilacs in bloom. Do the same for cherry time, apple and peach orchards, and the rhododendrons. Start campaign to prevent the breaking down of the flowering dogwood and other roadside shrubs.
28	Sa	*nearly 50 bird reservations. What is nearest bird sanctuary to your community?*	
29	Su	*Bureau Animal Industry, 1884.*	Cut flowers for Memorial Day. Mow lawns.
30	M	MEMORIAL DAY.	Feature story on how to make and care for a good lawn.
31	Tu	*Schuyler Mathews, b. 1854* FIELDBROOK OF WILD BIRDS AND THEIR MUSIC. *Walt Whitman, b. 1819.* LEAVES OF GRASS.	Plan for a June breakfast at open air fireplaces. Over 700 weeds have already been introduced in the United States.

In Pasadena

Pasadena's Tournament Park in Paddock Field covers twenty-three acres, approximately seventy-five per cent. of the space being given over to active recreation features, including two baseball diamonds, five lighted tennis courts, a one-quarter mile track, a football field, soccer field, field house with clubrooms, shower baths and lockers, a small children's playground, a shaded walk miniature arboretum around the borders approximately a mile in length, picnicking area with tables for approximately 500 people and ample parking space. The estimated service at this unit last year was 200,000.

Two new picnicking areas at Brookside Park bring the capacity to 10,000 people, who can be served simultaneously. During the past year 1,231 picnic reservations were made. The facilities provided in this park of 66 acres include a mission type field house, major sports' fields, two splendid swimming pools, a recreation pavilion, seven hard service tennis courts, lighted for evening play, a children's playground, an outdoor theatre, a stadium seating 54,000, hiking trails and parking space for approximately 9,000 cars.

While approximately 1,200 people a day take advantage of the recreation facilities of Central Park, covering 9½ acres, the majority reached are men for whom are provided a bowling green with a club house and locker room for the bowlers, horseshoe pitching courts and eight lighted roque courts. In addition there is a tourists' club, adult recreation center club house and a playground for small children.

At Carmelita Gardens is to be found Pasadena's Community Art Center and major arboretum. Here is located the art institute with its year-round art exhibit and there are wild flower gardens covering approximately three acres. The Sunday afternoon concerts and community sings are attended by an average of 1,000 persons. Recently the city appropriated $1,000 for the sings.

Pasadena has other parks and play centers, bringing the total acreage up to 993 acres of parks, playgrounds and athletic fields under municipal supervision or approximately one acre per eighty people.

Homes for Feathered Tenants*

Summer with her cheery feathered songsters is not distant. Now is the time to make and erect homes which may later be rented for the price of a song. Attractive bird houses will lure to your premises numbers of songbirds who will cheerfully protect your trees and gardens from insects and other pests, besides giving continuous concerts.

If tenants are desired in your houses it will be well to erect them as early as possible. Birds are not very much in favor of brand new quarters. A weather-beaten place appears more natural, so if your houses are erected as early as January the rain and snow will help to make them more acceptable to tenants. In this connection it is well to remember that the feathered folk prefer them made of materials as near like those found in nature—rough wood or bark—and finished to look as much as possible like the surroundings. When mounted on a pole white is the best color.

Making the House

If you want a bird to occupy your house it is well to consider what kind you wish for a tenant. All have their preferences. Bluebirds and woodpeckers want homes as near as possible like the trunk of a tree. Wrens require a small opening and a perch on which one parent may sit and burst his throat in song to relieve the monotony of the sitter. Sparrows will not trouble a hanging house. Robins, phoebes and swallows prefer open houses. Martins like to live in apartments. Study the characteristics of the birds you wish to attract in order to fit their homes to their needs. However, there are many birds that will gladly build in any shaped house you may build, provided the place is safe. The dimensions suggested for various houses are as follows:

Bird	*Floor inches*	*Depth of cavity inches*	*Entrance above floor inches*	*Diameter of entrance inches*
Bluebird	5x5	8	6	1½
Robin	6x8	8	open house	
Chickadee	4x4	8-10	8	
House Wren	4x4	6- 8	1-6	1
Barn Swallow	6x6	6	open house	
Phoebe	6x6	6	open house	
Martin	6x6	6	1	2½
Flicker	7x7	16-18	16	2½
Woodpeckers	6x6	12-15	12	2
Downy Woodpeckers	4x4	8-10	8	1¼

A small hole should be made in the floor for drainage, and holes may also be placed just beneath the eves for ventilation. These add greatly to the comfort of the birds on hot days. All houses should be easy to open so that they can be cleaned at the end of the season. A shelf or open box will invite a phoebe, robin, barn swallow, or chimney swift.

Materials

The best materials to select for bird houses are weather boards, rustic cedar, strips of wood with bark adhering or asphaltum roofing paper. Smoothly planed boards and paint should be avoided. Gourds and cocoanut shells can be made acceptable by cutting a hole of proper size in one side, cleaning them out and drilling a small hole in the bottom to drain out any rain that may leak in. To make tin cans usable and keep them from becoming excessively hot in the sun they should be covered with bark, one end being replaced with a block of wood and an opening of the proper size made in one side of the can. A hollow limb, a deserted woodpecker's nest or a block of wood hollowed out in the form of a woodpecker's nest are all good devices but it is usually easier to cut rough boards into proper lengths and nail them together securely in the form of a small box. Sometimes boxes of the proper size, such as chalk boxes or starch boxes, can be found ready-made and used with a little reenforcement. Reed basketry woven in various shapes has been used by some to make homes for birds. Clay has also been put to this use by school children.

Stoneart is a new handcraft material very well adapted to making rustic looking bird houses. It is in dry form to be mixed with water and applied on wood or cardboard forms.

Other Attractive Features

There is no place too small to attract songsters The dweller in the most humble cottage has as many chances of winning them as the owner of a country estate with spacious grounds. Offer them a place which gives them the protection necessary and they will come. Remember that invisibility is one of their best means of protection. Houses placed in trees are invitations to nest. Wrens will inhabit homes fastened to a roof or arbor or hanging from some projection. Protection from cats is very necessary. The cat is said to be the greatest enemy of our native birds. If there is one in the neighborhood barbed wire or a metal guard should be placed around the trunks of trees containing bird homes.

*Bulletin of the Department of Recreation, City of Reading, Pa.

Trees and shrubs will also attract the songsters, especially if they are those that furnish food for them, such as barberry, mulberry, privet, dogwood, choke cherry, sumac, elder and June berry.

Exposed nesting materials will be an invitation to settle down to any winged couple.

Examine the nests of the species you wish to attract to learn what types of material they use. String, yarn, paper, cotton, scraps of cloth and tape are used by many birds. Orioles like bright colors and robins have been known to use large pieces of cloth.

During the migration season many strange birds may stop to rest on your premises, and attracted by the accommodations offered there may decide at once to settle down. One of these attractions might be a constant supply of fresh water—a natural stream or a constructed bird bath. Water is necessary to the birds' well being, both for drinking and bathing. They will not remain where it is difficult to secure it. A bird bath may be made a thing of beauty—an ornament to any yard. They may vary from elaborate stone or concrete affairs to simply made ones of wood, attractively finished and lined with tin or copper. They should be placed away from shrubbery where there is no danger of a cat's creeping unseen upon those using it.

Feeding stations will also be a bait to the migrant passing your grounds. These may be wire containers for suet or a small protected shelf supported on a tree or pole where seeds and crumbs may be scattered. Some persons feed birds all year round. Food may be cracked corn, oatmeal, peanut butter, suet, chopped raisins and nuts, meat scraps and sunflower seed.

Bird lovers have found that a bit of red cedar wood placed in each house lures tenants. Houses facing south or east are most likely to be occupied.

Somehow birds seem to recognize a place where they are welcome and safe from cats and other enemies. Provide such a place and the net profits will be yours.

Collecting Rents

There are several mediums of exchange with which you will be repaid for your efforts to attract birds. One of them is the constant cheer brought to your premises by these songsters and the pleasure you will derive from daily observation of them. It is fascinating to watch a bird bathe and note how nearly human they act in their family relationships. A pair of glasses is a great aid in this.

But far greater is the pay they return in the way of decreased number of insects in your garden and trees. Birds are our natural protectors. The busy bee has nothing on mother martin when there are four hungry mouths to be fed. Birds save millions of dollars every year by constantly combating the insect foes of plant life.

NOTE: Many cities are introducing the competitive element into their bird house building. The judging is usually done on the following basis:

Practicability .....40 percent
Workmanship .....35 percent
Uniqueness and originality .....15 percent
Method of cleaning and ventilating...10 percent

An excellent source of information on constructing bird houses is *Homes for Birds,* Farmers Bulletin No. 1456, United States Department of Agriculture, published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 5c.

Zoning

Zoning, and recreation, and living conditions are closely related. Both the zoning movement and the recreation movement are dependent upon public opinion. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the zoning ordinance of an Ohio village seems to be giving very general satisfaction, for it indicates that our local communities are to have greater power in planning for their growth and development. It is tragic to see new real estate developments without any provision for parks or recreation centers, and the more men and women in our cities think of zoning and city planning the more surely are they going to provide for land which shall be set aside for community uses.

The Supreme Court of the United States pointed out that the exclusion of buildings devoted to business, or trade, from the residential districts bears a rational relation to the health and safety of the community.

This decision will give the men and women in our cities who are responsible for city planning with reference to living and recreation conditions more courage. It is particularly gratifying to see how far public opinion has moved along in the last ten years in recognizing the necessity for zoning and adequate city planning.

An Institute for Directors

Beginning January 17th the Playground and Recreation Department of Los Angeles held an institute for staff workers, the program for which was as follows:

Monday, January 17th

9:30—The Growth of the Recreation Movement
10:00—The History of Recreation in Los Angeles
10:30—The Professional Responsibility of the Recreation Leader
11:00—Demonstration Period
Singing—Games
11:30—Discussion Period
How to Develop and Use Volunteer Leaders
12:50—Luncheon with members of the Board present

Wednesday, January 19th

9:30—The Balanced Program
10:15—Separate sessions for men and women
(a) Activities for Men and Boys
(b) Activities for Women and Girls
11:00—Demonstration Period
Relay Games
11:30—Discussion Period
(a) How to Administer Indoor Facilities
(b) How to Administer Outdoor Facilities

Friday, January 21st

9:30—The Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds
10:00—The Care of Equipment
10:30—The Work of the Central Office
11:00—Demonstration Period
Tag Games
11:30—Discussion Period
(a) How to Handle the Playground Office
(b) How to Work With the Caretaker

Tuesday, January 25th

9:30—Community Organization and Research
10:00—Cooperation with Social Agencies
10:30—Cooperation with Other Recreational Agencies
11:00—Demonstration Period
Stunts
11:30—Discussion Period
(a) How to Stimulate Home Recreation
(b) How to Deal with Outside Groups Using Department Facilities

Thursday, January 27th

9:30—Drama and Pageantry
10:00—Storytelling
10:30—Social Recreation
11:00—Demonstration Period
Folk Dancing
11:30—Discussion Period
(a) Character Building for Boys
(b) Character Building for Girls

Saturday, January 29th

8:00 P. M.—Social Recreation Evening at Echo Park Club House

Who Discovered America

Through the courtesy of Mari Ruef Hofer, well known as the author of a number of pageants and books on drama, the Association is able to announce that a pageant outline, *Who Discovered America,* prepared by Miss Hofer, may be secured in mimeographed form. This patriotic pageant, which may be presented by means of megaphone sketches, pantomime and moving tableaux, is suitable for the patriotic period. It assembles peoples and nations in a new way and stresses the theme that all the world helped to discover America for all the world.

The Esquimo as a discoverer, the Viking, pathfinder of the sea, the Russians, Columbus and the Spanish, the French, the English and the Dutch pass in review, and are welcomed by the New World and her nymphs. In Part IV, Law, Government and the Constitution, join the New World in receiving the Thirteen States.

Suggestions are given for action and costumes, and episodes are outlined for each group of discoverers.

The pageant may be secured for 25c.



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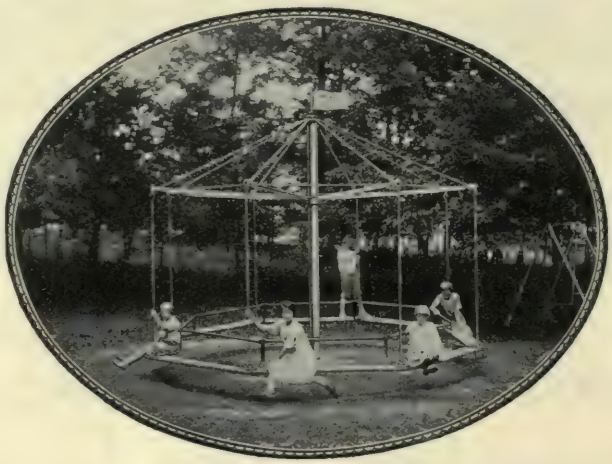
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Annual Luncheon of New York Settlements

A prosperous year for New York settlements was reported by Dr. John L. Elliott, director of the Hudson Guild, who presided at the annual luncheon of the United Neighborhood Houses held in January at the Pennsylvania Hotel. New playgrounds, play schools, little theatres, and summer camps have been added to settlement equipment. The country work of the houses is of growing significance, he said. Some settlements had erected new buildings or had built additions on existing ones.

"Modern Advances in Thought and Their Significance for Social Work" was the topic of Dr. Will Durant, one of the two principal speakers at the luncheon. The effect of the teaching of Copernicus, which upset the current idea of heaven, was to center effort among many upon producing heaven upon earth, that is, the improvement of social conditions "on this side of the Jordan." Darwin's teaching of the "survival of the fittest," however, was negative for social work. Some of his disciples, notably Carl Pearson, held that all social work was a mistake, that it was contrary to the laws of nature. Thus, Darwin gave comfort to conservatives, reactionaries, the selfish and indifferent, who refused to aid social work on the ground that it kept alive the unfit.

Kropotkin, who announced that it was not only by the ability to struggle but by the ability to cooperate and sympathize that man could advance, gave the greatest impetus to sympathetic social work, Dr. Durant said.

Dr. George E. Vincent contrasted the attitude of scientists and of laymen on new social facts. Today the scientist, discovering new facts, is ready to change his hypothesis or cast it aside altogether if necessary. The scientific discoveries of today are supplemented and altered by those of tomorrow. The layman is unscientific in his thinking. He cannot make qualifications. He wants his facts simple, and he wants them straight. Qualifications disturb him. When he discovers a new fact, he jambs it forcibly into the various baskets of his prejudices. It takes a violent wrench to make him change his preconceived notions.

Our Folks

Charlotte Ross has recently been employed as Director of Colored Work in Auburn, New York.

Donald MacKen has succeeded Mrs. Katherine Dabney Ingle as Superintendent of Recreation in Mt. Vernon, New York.

James P. Craig has been employed as the year round Superintendent of Recreation in Kearney, New Jersey.

Josephine Randall has been appointed to the position of Superintendent of Recreation, San Francisco, California.

Calvin Stalnaker, formerly of Hamilton, Ohio, has been employed as Executive Secretary of the Colored Work in New Orleans, Louisiana.

W. T. Reed, formerly of Morgantown, West Virginia, has accepted the superintendency of the newly organized municipal recreation department in Muncie, Indiana.

On May first Sadie Frey will return to Oneida, New York, as the Superintendent of Recreation.

Mary Turfley, of Pittsburgh, has recently succeeded Mrs. Drusilla Porter as Executive Secretary of the Progressive Recreation and Social Service Association of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

F. A. Mathewson, who has been the Superintendent of Recreation for Plainfield, New Jersey, since June, 1923, has recently accepted the position of Director of the Union County Park System with headquarters at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Roy Schlenter, formerly Superintendent of Recreation in Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee, is to succeed F. A. Mathewson as Superintendent of Recreation in Plainfield, New Jersey.

Walter F. Hanson has been employed as Superintendent of Recreation in Tacoma, Washington, to succeed C. V. Munsey.

Julius C. High has gone to Orlando, Florida, as Director of Colored Activities under the Bureau of Recreation.

B. B. Church, formerly of Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina, has been employed as Director, South Side Boys' Club, Chicago, Illinois.

Milton Apperson, formerly Director of Recreation in Lexington, North Carolina, has been employed as Director of the Community House in Spindale, North Carolina.

Helen Porterfield, formerly Superintendent of Recreation in Knoxville, Tennessee, has recently gone to Jacksonville, Florida, as the Assistant Superintendent of Recreation.

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Not only does The H. J. Heinz Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., provide the public with its "57 Varieties," but it also spices the life of Pittsburgh's children with many varieties of good fun. This company has given its practical endorsement of the Playground Idea by presenting Pittsburgh with the Anchor-fenced playground shown above.

Safety—a matter of vital importance to the playground committee

"Why don't you put up a danger sign on this cliff?" the visitor asked the native who was showing him the neighboring sights of an Irish coast village. "Shure and we did, but narry-a-wun fell over the cliff, so we tuk it dhoun," replied the native!

If you are a member of a playground committee, or in any way connected with playground administration, you will appreciate the significance of this story. You will know that the problem of safety is one that sometimes fails to obtain the consideration due to it—until some tragedy draws everybody's attention to this problem.

There are many playgrounds where it is still possible for a child to run headlong in pursuit of a playmate or a stray ball, right under the wheels of passing traffic. Yet the recognized authorities on playgrounds are unanimous in advocating protective fences.

A fence of the right type keeps the children playing contentedly within the limit of the playground, undistracted by occurrences in the street and unmolested by neighborhood bullies or ill-natured dogs.

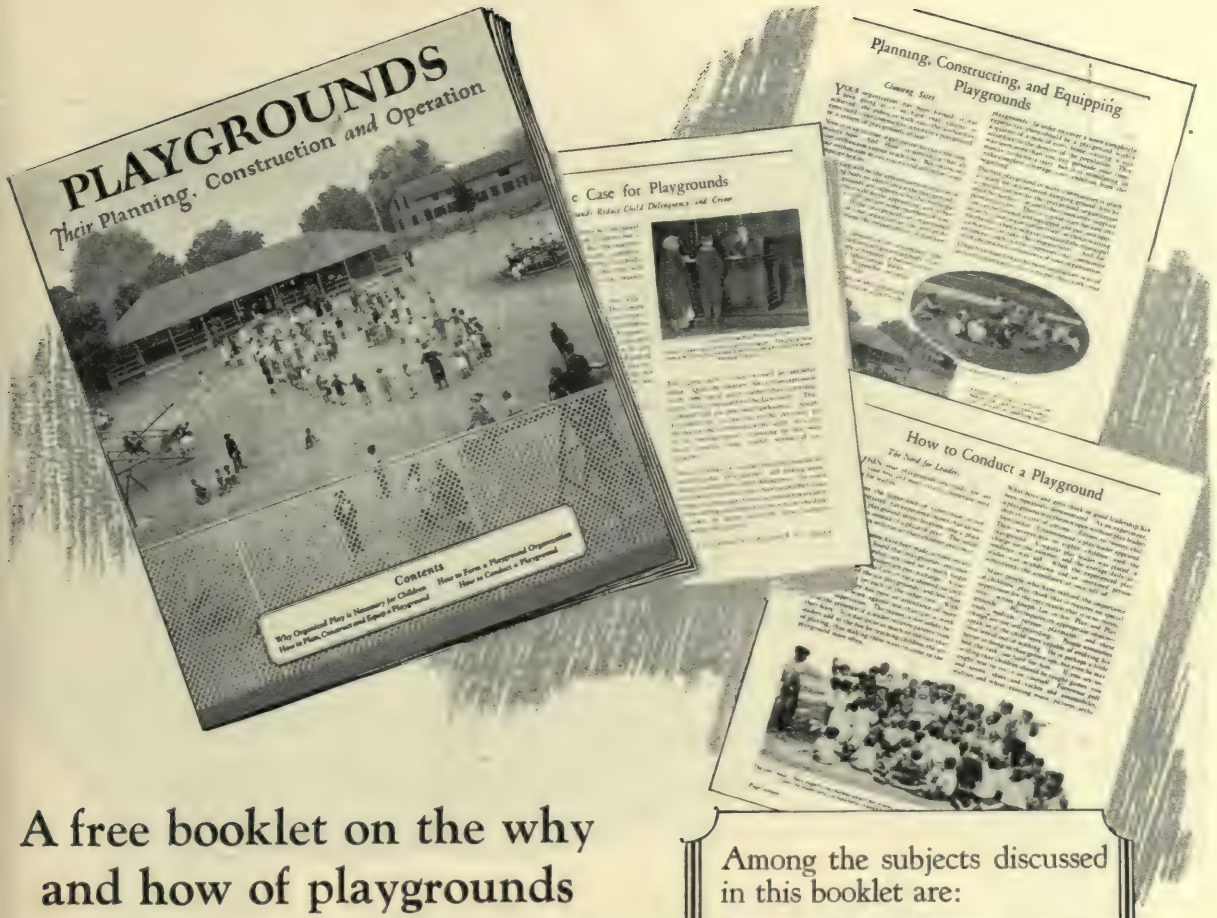
The problem of fencing the playground is one whose solution demands considerable experience. For to be effective a playground fence must be of the right type, properly located and expertly erected. And to give lasting service it must be of strong, enduring construction.

If you are considering the erection of a playground fence, you are invited to take advantage of the Advisory Service of the Anchor Post Fence Company, and its experience of over 30 years in manufacturing and erecting fences for playgrounds and other properties in every section of the country. This free service is nation-wide in scope and is gladly rendered. Use the coupon on the opposite page.

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A free booklet on the why and how of playgrounds

CONTAINS a wealth of information vital to everyone concerned with playgrounds.

It will help you in spreading the playground idea in your community; in organizing, planning, constructing and operating playgrounds; and it will introduce you to many other sources of information.

This booklet was written in close cooperation with The Playground and Recreation Association of America. "You are to be congratulated," writes that organization, "on the excellent appearance of the booklet, as well as the selection and arrangement of its contents, and we are glad to have been able to assist you in the preparation."

ANCHOR POST FENCE COMPANY

Just Fill Out—Clip—and Mail

Among the subjects discussed in this booklet are:

The case for playgrounds—how they reduce child delinquency; develop better minds and bodies; reduce street accidents; and pay for themselves by the increased values of surrounding property.

How to get playgrounds—forming a playground organization; promoting a campaign; organizing demonstrations; etc.

Planning, constructing and equipping playgrounds—choosing sites; laying out the grounds; selecting apparatus.

How to conduct a playground—The need for leaders; selecting leaders; care of the grounds; handling the children; program of activities, games, entertainments, etc.

Appendix—a playground bibliography; a list of helpful organizations; a list of manufacturers of playground equipment.

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☐ I should like to take advantage of your Fencing Advisory Service. Please have your nearest representative get in touch with me.

Name .....

Address .....

Organization .....



Glenn M. Tindall has been employed as Supervisor of Music by the Board of Playground and Recreation Commissioners in Los Angeles, California.

E. D. Antoniu, formerly associated with Dorothy Enderis in social service work in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has recently been employed as Superintendent of Recreation in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

At the Conventions

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, May 11th-18th, 1927. The program will cover a wide range of subjects in the promotion of human welfare in its twelve divisions. In addition nearly thirty kindred groups will hold their annual meetings or conferences. An advance program may be secured from Howard R. Knight, General Secretary of the Conference, 277 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.

The present problem of the school and home is how to impart to the children of today not only the ancient moralities but also the new capacities and motives they are sure to need.

—Charles W. Eliot.

Pamphlets Received

Containing Articles of Interest to Recreation Workers and Officials

Magazines

The Jewish Center. December, 1926
- Leisure and the Church, by Abba Hillel Silver
- The Jewish Attitude toward Recreation, by Mordecai Soltes
- Athletics for Girls and Women—The New Trend, by Mary Wallace Weir
- A Women's Physical Education Department, by Emily Solis-Cohen and Lucy Marvin Adams

Education. December, 1926
- The Honor Point System at West Chester High School, by S. R. Oldham

The American City. December, 1926
- Various Ways of Acquiring Land for Recreation Purposes, by L. H. Weir
- "Ask the Recreation Department," by Jay B. Nash
- Leisure as a Cause or Cure of Crime, by Charles Platt, M.D., Ph.D.

January, 1926
- $200,000 Gift to Canton for Park Development
- Sane Halloween Program Successful in Chicago
- Playground Beautification Contest Winner

The Pedagogical Seminary and Journal of Genetic Psychology. September, 1926
- A Comparison of the Play Activities of Town and Country Children, by Harvey C. Lehman
- Community Differences in Play Behavior, by Harvey C. Lehman

Parks and Recreation. November—December, 1926
- The Distribution of Park Areas, by C. E. Chambers
- The New Buckman Field in Portland, by C. P. Keyser
- New Plunge at Beaumont



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MAGIC CASEMENTS $1.25
A chronicle rather than a handbook written out of many counselors' experience in working out programs which shall open magic casements in every girl's experience. Devices which have been used to determine the theme of the program and illuminating notes as to why and how special programs were planned and worked out.

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The Neighborhood Park in a "Better City," by John P. DePagter
Music Court at Alum Rock Canyon Park in San Jose, California, by Stephen Child
Is the Park Department the Logical Branch of City Government to Conduct a Municipal Recreation Program? by Theodore Wirth
Leisure Time the Theme—National Recreation Congress
Municipal Golf—Its Influence on Park and Recreation Affairs, by Harold S. Wagner

AMERICAN CHILDHOOD. January, 1927
Why Blanket Your Playground? by Flora J. Wolfson
In the Schoolroom Theater

SIERRA EDUCATIONAL NEWS. January, 1927
How to Get An Athletic Field, by Robert J. Teall

MICHIGAN EDUCATION JOURNAL. January, 1927
A Community Score Card

AMERICAN FORESTS AND FOREST LIFE. January, 1927
Winter Sports in the Adirondacks, by H. W. Hicks

AMERICAN CHILDHOOD. February, 1927
The Educational Value of Doll Play, by Florence Brown Sherbon

THE SCHOOL ARTS MAGAZINE. February, 1927
The Circus, by Louise Naber (How the children of the elementary grades of the Phoenix, Arizona, Schools made and colored a circus)

AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION REVIEW. November, 1926
Selected Bibliography of Physical Education and Hygiene
Stadium Design, by Gavin Hadden

December, 1926
The Classification of Tests in Physical Education, by David K. Brace
Specific Objectives of Physical Education, by Luther Van Buskirk
Play Spaces as Health Education Equipment, by Clark W. Hetherington

HYGEIA. February, 1927
Barnyard Golf, by George H. Dacy

SAFETY EDUCATION. February, 1927
A Winter Carnival, by Mary O. Pottenger

PAMPHLETS

ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC RECREATION—Plainfield, N. J., 1925.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLAYGROUNDS RECREATION—Los Angeles, 1925-26.

ELMIRA COMMUNITY SERVICE REPORT, 1926.

OUR HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS—Published by the Milwaukee Board of School Directors.

CHILD LABOR FACTS, 1927. National Child Labor Committee.

SWIMMING POOLS AND OTHER PUBLIC BATHING PLACES. Published by the American Public Health Association, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City. Price, 25c.

Any Other City to Match This?—The Department of Playground and Recreation of the city of Los Angeles, has recently sent the P. R. A. A. an order for thirty subscriptions to THE PLAYGROUND, 18 to be sent to individual playgrounds, 5 to playground commissioners and 7 to the office of the department.

In the bulletins issued by the department to the staff, the attention of the workers is called each month to particularly significant articles appearing in the current issue of the magazine. The local bulletins also quote from any of the national bulletins which Mr. Hjelte feels are especially suggestive for his workers.

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Nine-hole course can be arranged on plot as small as one acre, on ground used at times for baseball and other athletic contests.

Rules for playing are the same as regular golf, so far as applicable to the smaller ground area.

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Get a set for each playground in your City; toward the end of season conduct a tournament.

Each boy will want to purchase and own his individual Club.

Complete equipment $20.00 f.o.b. Anderson, Indiana

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Book Reviews

THE EUROPE OF OUR DAY. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. Published by the American Library Association, 86 E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. Price, cloth $.50; paper $.35.

This, the most recent publication in the *Reading with a Purpose* series, presents a fascinating study of contemporary European history. "Reading contemporary European history," says Mr. Gibbons, "is 'reading with a purpose'; it will help us in our contacts with others and in our planning for ourselves. Reading in this field will make us more intelligent in the exercise of duty of voting, upon whose faithful performance depends our country's security and prosperity."

The books recommended in this course are *Europe since Waterloo* by William Stearns Davis, *Twenty-five Years: 1892-1916* by Viscount Grey of Fallodon; *A Brief History of the Great War* by Carlton J. H. Hayes; *Europe since 1918* by Herbert Adams Gibbons; *England* by William Ralph Inge and *Economic Development of Modern Europe* by Frederic Austin Ogg and Walter R. Sharp.

ATHLETIC ALMANAC FOR 1927. Spalding's Athletic Library. No. IX. Published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York. $.35.

Official records of the Amateur Athletic Union, Track and Field rules, swimming rules, national and district association championships, world records, Olympic records and foreign championships.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE. Issued by National Child Welfare Association, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City. February, 1927. Physical Education, historical background and the trends. Price, $.25.

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THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AND THE MOTION PICTURE, By Charles A. McMahon, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.

In this pamphlet Mr. McMahon has pointed out the importance and magnitude of the motion picture industry as shown by the following facts on the economic side of the industry. The investment in American films stands today at more than $1,500,000,000; the number of persons permanently employed is in excess of 300,000. Last year 200,000,000 feet of American film went into foreign trade. It is conservatively estimated that in the United States 50,000,000 people attend the movies each week. This means that practically the entire population of the country finds itself twice a month within the country's 20,000 motion picture theaters. Box office receipts last year as a result of this attendance were estimated to be $520,000,000.

Mr. McMahon discusses the work of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, of the Motion Picture Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and other groups and suggests a number of films of educational and character building values.

"All is not well with the movies by any means," he says in conclusion, "and much remains to be done before its remaining faults will have been eliminated. The future, however, as far as the motion picture is concerned, is full of promise, and that, after all, is in itself a consoling thought to those optimistically inclined toward this great factor in the lives of people the world over."

Whirl-Over Swings

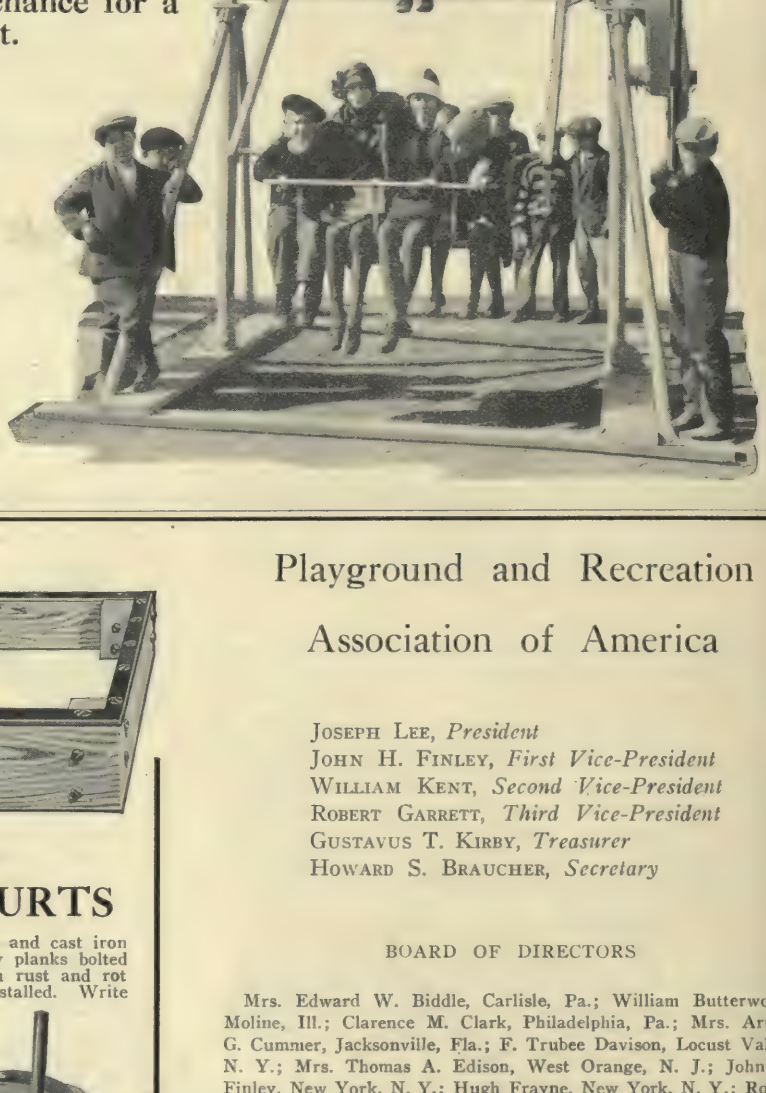
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Teacher's Library

The Playground

JUNE, 1927

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Negro Folk Games — By Willie Dean Andrews

Radio Adventures — By Arthur H. Miller

Pioneering for Play in Boston — By Ellen Tower

Leisure and Crime — By Charles Platt

Out-of-Doors in the Merry Month of June

VOLUME XXI. NO. 3 — PRICE 25 CENTS

Vol. 21 June, 1927 No. 3

The Playground

Maintained by and in the interests of the Playground and Recreation Association of America

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

The World at Play 123
Plan Now for Memphis! 131
Negro Folk Games, by Willie Dean Andrews 132
Twilight Baseball 134
Radio Adventures, by Arthur H. Miller 135
Pioneering for Play in Boston, by Ellen Tower 139
San Francisco Protests 141
Leisure and Crime, by Charles Platt, Ph.D. 142
Recreation and Real Estate, by Mabel Travis Wood 147
Leisure and Trained Leadership, by Brother Barnabas 149
Mrs. Max Guggenheimer 153
Leisure and Trained Leadership, by Eva Whiting White 154
Magazines and Pamphlets Received 157
One-Tenth of a Mill, by Mabel Madden 158
Nature Calendar—June 162
Nature's Invitation 164
Department Conducted by William Gould Vinal
The Social Values of Gardening, by George L. Farley 164
Nature Notes 165
The Nature Lore School 165
A Nature Lore Program for a City Playground, by W. E. Dillon 166
School of Natural History 170
Our Folks 173
At the Conventions 173
Book Reviews 174

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Children Play Better on a hard, but resilient, dustless surface.

Here is a new treatment for surfacing playgrounds which makes a hard, durable, dustless, yet resilient footing for the children.

Solvay Flake Calcium Chloride is a clean, white, flaky chemical which readily dissolves when exposed to air, and quickly combines with the surface to which it is applied.

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Calcium Chloride

"The Natural Dust Layer"

is odorless, harmless, will not track, and does not stain the children's clothing or playthings.

Its germicidal property is a feature which has the strong endorsement of physicians and playground directors.

Solvay Flake Calcium Chloride is not only an excellent dust layer but at the same time positively kills all weeds. It is easy to handle and comes in convenient size drums or 100 lb. bags. It may be applied by ordinary labor with hand shovels or the special Solvay Spreader, which does the work quickly and economically.

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The Playground

VOL. XXI, No. 3 JUNE, 1927

The World at Play

The Best 1926 Book for Parents.—Angelo Patri, whose theories on play for children are so well known and who has written so delightfully on many subjects relating to child life, has been awarded by *Children,* the Magazine for Parents, the first annual medal for the best book for parents written by an American author and published during 1926. The *Problems of Childhood,* published by D. Appleton and Company, is the book for which the award has been given.

"The Father of Little Women."—In a series of articles appearing in McCall's Magazine under the title "The Father of Little Women," Mrs. Honoré Morrow tells of the life of Amos Bronson Alcott, dreamer, idealist and educator. The passion of his life was to teach. "I have to teach," he told his father, "I have to teach little children; they're the only ones that count." And so at last he began his teaching career at Cheshire, New England. We are told the school house at Cheshire was the usual box affair of one room, ugly, badly scarred. Bronson knew better than to ask the people of Cheshire for means with which to beautify the school house. He went himself at the job of beautifying, scraped and painted and cleaned, hung some engravings on the walls and put up a book shelf on which he arranged his own handful of books—the beginning of the first school library in New England.

Bronson introduced two innovations into the school, indoor gymnastics and the interpretation of little fables by pantomimes, but the village was in a turmoil. The villagers were not going to pay a school master for playing with their children! Bronson was therefore forced to leave. He returned to the life of a farmer and it was then that he met Abba May, the daughter of the clergyman, who became his wife and the mother of Meg, Joe, Beth and Amy.

Music in Springfield, Illinois.—Under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Commission of Springfield, Illinois, a series of seven concerts were held on Sunday afternoons at the State Arsenal. Different musical organizations of the city, both amateur and professional, donated their services. One of the series was a Victory Chorus concert given entirely by colored musicians, including a chorus of 50 voices. The program consisted of compositions by negro composers.

All the concerts were broadcast.

The First Woman's Symphony.—Sponsoring America's first woman's symphony orchestra is the distinction claimed by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. There are sixty-five members with parts well balanced and instruments not usually played by women are well represented. Mme. Leginska, woman conductor, is giving her services to direct the new organization. The first public rehearsal of the orchestra was held in Jordan Hall, Boston, with great success.

Music in Industries.—Six years ago Los Angeles acquired a "Pied Piper" in Miss Antoinette Sabel, known as Director of the Civic Bureau of Music and Art. She has taken the work-a-day world as a field for artistic development and has gone into department stores and industrial plants to demonstrate the power of music in creating understanding and promoting opportunity for expression on the part of the individual worker.

Today in Los Angeles, there are 28 organizations actively fostering and carrying on a definite music program. The city boasts of eight industrial bands, the membership of several of them numbering over 50 pieces. It has, too, a choral society made up of all the units of the individual industrial choruses. At the last Pageant of Progress held in California, the largest massed band in the country performed successfully under eight different leaders. In addition a chorus of over 600 voices sang in a successful industrial music festival. In these groups were banded together lawyers, tradesmen, doctors, plumbers and ditch diggers.

Arbor Day in Los Angeles.—March seventh was celebrated as Bird and Tree Day in California. In recognition of the occasion, the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department devoted the week to the planting and dedication of trees and to bird plays and the placing of bird houses. One of the events of the program was the dedication of living Christmas trees at a number of the playgrounds. Around these trees each year will be held the Yule carnivals and pageants. At many of the playgrounds trees were planted as a part of a comprehensive scheme of landscaping.

Music in Los Angeles.—A large civic symphonic band composed of the best players whose social and musical activities center at the municipal playgrounds, has been started by the Division of Music of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department. Numerous bands and orchestras are being formed in community centers and from these will be developed the symphony which will play on important civic occasions and municipal festivals such as the play day given annually at the Coliseum.

Three Years Old.—A Municipal Sketch Club fostered by the Recreation Department of the Minneapolis Park Commission was formed in the spring of 1924 with the idea of instituting a plan whereby "nature lovers could meet once a week in the different beauty spots in and around Minneapolis and enjoy themselves and sketch a little on the side."

Since that time the sketching has been taken more seriously, and under the able instruction of Leo A. Henkora, very definite progress has been made. For three summers the club has sketched out-of-doors and interest has grown until there are more than twenty-five members who take the work seriously.

A room has been set aside in the Minneapolis Institute of Arts for the Saturday meetings during the winter, and social meetings are held in the various park buildings. Some work of real merit has been produced by various members and for three years there have been exhibits at the Institute, better pictures being shown each year.

The club has issued a most attractive year book containing reproductions of the drawings made by a number of members.

A Suggestion for Publicity.—Los Angeles has a little publication of four small pages entitled, "Azuride—Thoughts by the Trolley Philosopher," which is issued at the beginning and in the middle of each month by the Public Relations Department, Los Angeles Railway.

The April first issue was an excellent channel of publicity for the recreation movement in the city, containing as it did the announcement of the Easter Sunrise Services, and an article on "Playgrounds an Investment" by the Chief of Police. As the circular was distributed to all who ride on the street cars, the publicity regarding recreation reached many thousands of people.

A Calendar of Red Letter Days.—Houston, Texas, Recreation and Community Service, in issuing its report for 1926 has adopted the happy idea of a calendar entitled "365 Days with Houston Recreation and Community Service." The cover contains twelve small sketches, one for each month, featuring an outstanding activity of the particular month. There is a page devoted to each month with outstanding days marked in red ink on the calendar at the top of the page and below it a list of the specific activities conducted on Red Letter Days. This is followed by statistics for the month. At the bottom of each page is a sketch drawn by a playground child. The summary of the year's work appears in the back of the calendar.

The report presents an original and graphic method of bringing the work of a Recreation Department before the public.

Drama in Springfield, Illinois.—The yearly report of the Playground and Recreation Commission of Springfield, Illinois, stresses the important part drama is playing in the program.

A children's theatre group open to any boy or girl under sixteen years of age has been organized which has given a number of productions, the plan being to provide once a month a little program in some central location to which children will be admitted free of charge. Other presentations have included a Fourth of July pageant at the State Fair grounds and a production entitled *The Call of the Youth of America* given before a meeting of the Council of Social Agencies to interpret the work of the drive. At the request of the Lincoln Centennial Committee a reproduction of the Duff Armstrong trial was given before more than 600 people. Holidays have been appropriately celebrated in cooperation with local groups, the community Christmas celebration being particularly effective.

An interesting development of the dramatic

work is the L'Histoire Club of thirty high school girls, which has carried on a splendid program of story telling at recreation centers.

The Roessler Memorial Gymnasium.—C. A. Emmons, Supervisor of Recreation, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, tells of a memorial gymnasium deeded to the city of Perth Amboy in September, 1926, and dedicated in December of that year. The donor, Mrs. Franz Roessler, has definitely indicated that the property is to be used for parks and recreation purposes, as it will be administered by the Department of Parks and Public Property.

The gymnasium is a beautiful building in the southern part of the city, soundly constructed of red brick. The inside dimensions provide for a regulation minimum sized basketball court where 25 games are played weekly. The building is opened to boys and girls after school with a play leader in charge.

As a rendezvous for five boys' clubs and two girls' clubs, the gymnasium is filling a real need. A basketball league of junior and intermediate boys' teams will be in operation until late in March. An average of fifty girls and forty boys attend the afternoon game sessions. After eight o'clock in the evening men pitch indoor quoits on the three courses. More than 100 boys, organized in a Harmonica Club, practice at the gymnasium twice a week. A picked group from the club will broadcast over radio station WOR at an early date.

The Community Players of Galveston.—The Educational and Recreational Community Association of Galveston, Texas, has an active dramatic group known as the Community Players. Recently the players presented *Settled Out of Court* to a crowded house at one of the local theatres. Rehearsals of a number of plays will continue during the summer and in addition the group will conduct a number of parties and social events.

The Association provides a program of community events during the summer, conducts a May Day Fete and observes National Music Week.

A Children's Playground Theatre.—Recently the playground children of Asheville have given two performances of *The Snow Queen* in the Woman's Club and in the auditorium. The program for *The Snow Queen* has this foreword:

"The Playground Theatre has neither roof nor four walls to bless itself with. But that is a trifle! It has actors—scores of them—and it can borrow a roof. It exists wherever boys and girls fall to pretending *Jack, the Giant Killer,* or *Sleeping Beauty.* But somehow it always takes a grown-up to guide the play into a real performance, satisfying to the actors and perchance to a proud parental audience. And that is one of the things a playground leader is for.

"And now if the youngest actor forgets his line, forgive him for he is overcome with the dignity of treading a real stage for the first time."

One of the Asheville playgrounds utilizes a little shelter as a simple workshop for costumes and supplies.

Dramatics and Women's Clubs.—The Woman's Club of Rockford, Illinois, is conducting a very ambitious enterprise in managing a stock company of professionals in regular performances in the Woman's Club House. And it announces with great pride that it is making money!

The Woman's Club determined that the auditorium in its club house should be a complete theatre with stage, gridiron raised seats, and it achieved its purpose. A seating capacity of 855 people makes it possible for the auditorium to be used for large gatherings.

After trying the plan of renting the theatre to a theatrical corporation and later of hiring a manager, the club finally decided to take over the management itself. Learning of the success of Robert Henderson of Ann Arbor, the club asked him to organize a company and to come to Rockford under the management of the club. This he did and last fall the theatre opened with a company consisting in the main of graduates of the University of Michigan who had had training and experience in dramatic work. The Woman's Club assumes all financial responsibility, paying the actors a minimum salary with the understanding that profits will be divided on a fifty-fifty basis after all expenses, including rent, have been paid.

At the end of eighteen weeks the actors were paid and a moderate rental was refunded the club, which now feels certain there will be profits to divide at the end of the season. The club has the satisfaction of knowing it is offering the public excellent plays well presented.

An Old Time Party.—You are invited to a frolicking "Goode Olde Time of Olde Time Dances and goode olde games full of fun and

laughter," read the invitation issued by the Women's Gymnasium Class of the Playground and Recreation Board of River Forest, Illinois. "All for fun—fun for all," was one of the inducements offered on the invitation. Many of those attending came in costume, but whether dressed up or not everyone had a fine time.

A Play Tournament for Churches.—The Church Athletic League of Springfield, Illinois, recently held a one-act play tournament in which a number of churches participated. Judging was on choice of play, acting, staging and presentation of the play idea. First and second place awards were given.

Westchester County's Second Annual Theatre Tournament.—On April 26, 27, 28 and 30 the Women's Club of Mount Vernon was the scene of an exciting contest when a number of groups from various parts of Westchester County contended for honors in the dramatic field under the auspices of the County Recreation Commission.

The groups and the plays they presented were as follows:

The Zellar Club—*The Brink of Silence,* by Ester E. Galbraith

The Players' Club of Mamaroneck—*The Yellow Triangle,* by George W. Sutton, Jr.

The Playshop—*Pokey: or the Beautiful Legend of the Amorous Indian,* by Philip Moeller

The Port Chester Players—*Womenkind,* by Wilfred Wilson Gibson

Drama Section of Pelham Manor Club—*Torches,* by Kenneth Raisbeck

Congregational Young Peoples' Drama Club—*Red Carnations,* by Glenn Hughes

The Community Players of Mount Vernon—*Little Italy,* by Horace B. Fry

The Fireside Players of White Plains—*Joint Owners in Spain,* by Alice Brown

Much credit was due the Players' Club of Mamaroneck which gave a splendidly presented non-competing play to fill a vacancy caused by unavoidable withdrawal of one of the tournament's groups.

The prize was given The Community Players of Mount Vernon for their presentation of *Little Italy.*

Hiking as a School Activity.—According to Bulletin No. 2 of the Physical Education Bureau, New York State Department of Education, hiking is one of the activities adopted by the high schools of Buffalo in a voluntary program of physical education for girls. This is part of the outdoor activities conducted after the regular school day.

All hikes are carefully planned and personally conducted under the supervision of physical education teachers. They are either five or ten miles long, are wholly without the city limits and have as a destination some point of local interest, historic significance or natural beauty. The popularity of these hikes is attested through the reports from several high schools, which show that in some cases over 200 girls participated in a single hike.

For the Boys and Girls of Wheatland.—The Lions' Club of Wheatland, Wyoming, writes H. B. Bellis, President, is building a Scout Lodge and Camp Fire Girls building on a 1,500 acre tract in the mountains, eighteen miles from the town. This property has been leased for 50 years.

Making Nebraska Blossom Like the Rose. The Federated Club Women of Nebraska lead the country in their plans for planting, cleaning up and general beautification, according to the news bulletin released by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Holdrege will hold a real Poppy Day when 1,000 red poppies will be planted along Memorial Drive. The Hebron Woman's Club has presented a pergola and drinking fountain to the American Legion as a memorial, and the Woman's Club of Laurel has planted memorial trees. In Superior "friendship gardens" are being grown through the exchange of seeds and plants. The Osceola Club has planted flowers in the city park and at the railway station. The clubs of Scotia, Bradshaw, Miller, Creston, Homer and Decatur are providing playgrounds and improving and equipping school grounds and parks.

A Hikers' Paradise.—At the very doors of New York, an hour from downtown, Manhattan, lies Harriman State Park with forty thousand acres of forests, mountains and lakes, wilder now than it has been in half a century since the Interstate Palisades Park Commission has spent fifteen years in careful conservation of woodland and wild life.

There are hundreds of miles of paths for hikers

in this park and more than 100 miles of trails have been laid out through the cooperation of Major W. A. Welch and enthusiastic volunteer workers from the hiking clubs of the metropolitan district. Facilities for overnight use of these trails are being increased this spring through the construction of four large open shelters at points suitable for spending the night on a week-end hike.

Harriman State Park offers a veritable paradise for hikers, of which New York and New Jersey may well be proud.

A "K Y T" Club.—The 4 H Club of Orleans, Vermont, is known as the "K Y T" or "Know Your Trees" Club. The activities of the girls who belong include leaf and tree identification, the planting of trees, construction and use of instruments for measuring the height and diameter of standing trees, the assembling and mounting of leaves and buds, identification of shrubs and the study of the uses of timber. The club is planning to secure a tract of land and set out trees of its own.

Library as Community Center.—The new public library at Watertown, Massachusetts, built at a cost of $45,000, has at the rear a community room which will be used for neighborhood meetings.

A Novel Competition.—From Mr. August Fischer, Superintendent of Public Recreation, Winter Haven, Florida, comes the interesting note that a pistol team went to the State Convention of the American Legion and won first place in a pistol shoot held there, outdistancing the nearest team by a wide margin.

About a year ago the first pistol shoot initiated by the Department was held in Winter Haven. Since then five such events have been held which have been influential in encouraging such competition. There are now five teams in Winter Haven, including bankers, civilians, police and enlisted men of the National Guards and officers of the National Guards.

Volley Ball for Girls in Cincinnati.—To provide an interesting activity for the young women who have taken part during the winter in basketball leagues, the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati has arranged a schedule of volley ball. As many of the girls had never played the game before, it was arranged, in cooperation with Miss Helen Coops of the University of Cincinnati, for two practice periods to be held before the regular playing schedule was attempted. A basketball court is used, the volley ball court being laid out in the opposite direction, one section of the girls' basketball playing court being a volley ball court. Thus two games can go on at the same time in the same gymnasium and eight teams can play in one evening.

Soccer in Lynchburg.—The Department of Recreation and Playgrounds of Lynchburg, Virginia, reports that the first soccer game ever held in Lynchburg was played in March. The experiment proved very successful and the game has won a place for itself with other sports.

Highland Park's Community Circus.—Under the auspices of the Recreation Commission, Highland Park, Michigan, recently had a community circus in which 300 adults took part. There were fifteen acts, each in charge of a local organization; in this way practically every organized group in the city was drawn into the program. There were trained animals, boxing, wrestling, jumping, dancing, Roman games, Zouave drills, and the not-to-be-dispensed with dare devil dive. The Kiwanis Club provided the clowns; the Macabees a vaudeville act and the Y. M. C. A. an illuminated Indian club drill. St. Paul's Bible Class transformed itself into a "Rube band", while the Vesta Club gave a musical comedy and the Y. M. C. A. a minstrel show.

Fifteen hundred people came to see the circus, paying an admission fee of 25c. The proceeds will be put into a camp fund for the use of children who could not otherwise go to camp.

Detroit Holds a Demonstration.—On May sixth, the Detroit Recreation Department gave a demonstration of the work of girls and small children in the annual spring festival held at Cass Technical High School. The pantomime given was called *The Goddess of Light.* There was a chorus of 200 children and in addition a program of dancing presented by 200 more children. The program was conducted in cooperation with the Mother and Daughter Committee which furnished a program of speaking for the occasion.

New York's Recreation Piers.—According to the March issue of Municipal Reference

Library Notes, six of New York City's recreation piers are to be repaired, repainted and put into use by the end of spring. This action has been made possible through an appropriation of $71,000 by the Board of Estimate. In addition to this special fund, the Dock Department has set aside $18,000 for general requirements on the piers.

On Playgrounds of Manchester.—The Park, Common and Playground Commission of Manchester, New Hampshire, has made its fourth annual report. In it are described a number of interesting special events such as a lantern parade in which 800 children took part, and a parade on the occasion of the annual swimming meet and aquatic sports when the mayor with the 172nd Regiment Band and the city officials lead the procession of representatives of three service clubs and 15 truck-loads of playground children. There was, too, the Health Day program to which health officials from all over the state came as onlookers. Judges passed on hundreds of health posters made by the playground children and a number of health plays were presented.

"Our Country Club with its excellent golf course," says the report, "has a rival at Derryfield Playground where the children have installed a three-hole course and tournaments are held for all children under sixteen."

Seattle Increases Its Facilities.—In March, 1927, the citizens of Seattle, Washington, voted favorably on the first municipal bond issue for a community project which has been passed in the city in fifteen years.

The vote resulted in the adoption of a $900,000 bond issue for the construction of school auditorium, exposition hall and recreation field on a site of eleven acres purchased sometime ago by the city at a cost of $153,000. In addition $105,000 from the Osborne bequest will be available for expenses of construction and development.

Detroit Passes the Million Dollar Mark.—The Department of Recreation of Detroit will have a budget this year of $1,052,000; $228,700 of this for capital cost; $100,000 for fixed charges, for taxes and street paving.

The Governmental Committee of the Board of Commerce, which earlier in its report had recommended that the budget of several departments be cut, had this to recommend regarding the Department of Recreation:

"The Committee is strongly opposed to the attitude on the part of many persons that the Recretion Department is a luxury and should therefore be relegated to last place in the budget."

Needed extension work will begin at once. A community building is being erected on the St. Clair Playfield which will cost $240,000; $50,000 of this was approved last year and $190,000 this year.

Roof Playgrounds.—The Dudley Street Baptist Church of Boston during the first week of May dedicated its new Parish House. Included in the facilities of the house are two splendid roof playgrounds for children with swing, see-saws, slides and similar equipment. All this is housed so as to do away with any possibility of accident.

Activities in Springfield, Vermont.—The Springfield, Vermont, Community House in presenting its report for the year ending December, 1926, tells of the activities for its members consisting chiefly of card playing, handball, pool, billiards and ping pong. During bowling seasons there have been twelve men's teams and eight women's teams in the league, making a total of 141 members bowling on the teams.

The Business Women's League, an organized group in the House, has held monthly meetings with suppers and a program. It has also had a Bridge Club meeting bi-weekly. The organization has cooperated in every possible way, supervising a number of dances and doing some welfare work. Handcraft classes were held weekly during three months and the Springfield players have presented two plays whose receipts have gone to the Community House.

The program for the schools has consisted of gymnasium classes, inter-class contests in all sports for non-members of varsity teams and athletics for grade boys. There have been varsity teams in a number of sports.

General service to the Community has consisted of the organization and conducting of industrial baseball, soccer and basketball, marble tournaments, dances, a doll party, parent teacher reception, art exhibit and similar activities. Many local organizations have been served and a number of community events have been carried on in cooperation with other organizations.

New Play Space in Batavia.—Batavia, New York, has recently received a gift of an eight and one-half acre recreation ground. A landscape architect has been engaged to lay out the ground and a play director employed. The Board of Education will administer the program.

Developments in Salamanca.—Salamanca, New York, is putting on a drive for funds to develop a new ten and one-half acre recreation field.

St. Louis to Enlarge Its Playground System.—The Park and Playground Association of St. Louis has recently been reorganized with Alfred H. Wyman, former director of welfare work, Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, as its executive. The objectives as outlined include adequate financial support for the maintenance of present parks and playgrounds with a study of the desirability of supporting parks and playgrounds by a mill tax; more playgrounds; the establishment of an outer park and boulevard system and the maintenance of public interest and support.

Lynchburg Kite Tournament.—In April the Department of Recreation and Playgrounds of Lynchburg, Virginia, held a kite tournament participated in by winning kites in each class from every playground. Those winning awards were the smallest flyer, 1 inch square; the largest, 8 feet, 8 inches tall and 7 feet wide and the most unique, a "Maggie and Jiggs" kite. Awards were also given for the best constructed and the highest flyer.

First Aid to the Injured.—The Recreation Department of the Memphis Park Department established a kite hospital for use in connection with the seventh annual kite flying tournament. Scores of kites suffered abrasions, broken ribs and smashed bodies during the preliminary tests and trial flights. But the official wardrobe mistress of the Recreation Department, who served as superintendent of the hospital, with her corps of surgeons and nurses managed to patch up a majority of the cripples and frequently a kite taken from the operating table won a prize.

The hospital was located in a tent at the edge of the flying field, designated by a Red Cross flag.

Life Saving Institutes.—The American National Red Cross announces a series of eleven First Aid and Life Saving Institutes to be held during the summer of 1927 in various sections of the country. In addition to instruction in life saving and first aid, there will be courses in advanced swimming, water games and pageants, diving, canoe and boat work, and administration.

Further information may be secured from the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Jewish Center Secretaries to Meet.—Representatives of well known Jewish organizations from all parts of the country met with the National Association of Jewish Center Secretaries at the ninth annual conference in Atlantic City, May 31 to June 5. Community problems relating to activities not only for young people but those taking into consideration extension education and recreation for adults were discussed from many angles. The stimulus received from these sessions will be reflected in the application of many new ideas to local community problems.

A Folk Dance School.—Just ten years ago, in 1917, the late Cecil Sharp, well known English folk dance expert, conducted a summer school at Amherst. The school is to be revived this summer under the direction of two of the directors of the English Folk Dance Society founded by Mr. Sharp. The purpose of the school is to bring together in a congenial community all those throughout the United States and Canada who are interested in the folk dance movement so that they may enjoy together two weeks of dancing, singing and recreation. The school will be held from August 22 to September 3. Further information may be secured from Miss Susan H. Gilman, 159 E. 33rd Street, New York City.

Training Courses in Springfield, Illinois.—In Springfield, Illinois, a group of 300 people attended the third international standard training school for religious educators in the Home, the Church, the Community, which was held in February and March. The value of social and recreational leadership in the church was stressed through a ten-period course for five nights. As a result of this course, a permanent church recreation leaders' corps has been organized.

Proper Clothing for Girls.—On April 15th the Camp Fire Girls, Inc., 31 East 17th Street, New York City, held an exhibit designed to emphasize the need of appropriate simple and attractive clothes for girls of "teen" age and to stress the educational importance of proper clothing. Girls in their "teens" acted as mannequins, show-

ing the blue middy and the white middy service costume of the organization and later the ceremonial gown. This was followed by exhibits of suitable present day dress for sport and school wear and for afternoon and evening use. An exhibit of camp and sport costumes of the "gay 90's" caused much entertainment and served to show great change and improvement in the costumes of today.

Proving the Value of Leadership.—About two and one-half years ago the Sociology Department of the University of Omaha, Professor T. Earl Sullenger, Director, in cooperation with the Junior Chamber of Commerce held an institute for the training of recreation workers. This followed a careful survey by the Sociology Department on the relation of juvenile delinquency to recreation in Omaha. Later the Citizens' Playground Association, which had been organized to promote educational propaganda, raised $500, secured the use of a school ground in the section which the study showed was furnishing the largest number of juvenile delinquents and engaged a number of directors from among the students of the recreation leaders' course. A varied program of activities was conducted for two months, including what was known as "Parents' Day," held Wednesday evenings, when special events of all kinds were conducted. The chief purpose of the playground was to demonstrate the value of trained leaders. It was noticed that playgrounds occupied without trained leaders had an average daily attendance of from twenty to twenty-five children while the demonstration playground averaged from thirty to sixty in the forenoon, sixty to one hundred and fifty in the afternoons and eighty to two hundred in the evenings, exclusive of the Wednesday evening attendance, which far exceeded the other days.

Many favorable comments were made by the children and their parents. Neighborhood merchants said petty thievery was a thing of the past while the playground was open and much good was accomplished.

An Arts and Crafts Exhibit.—From May 3 to 15 over 5,000 handcraft articles were on exhibit at the Garfield Park Refectory in Chicago. This, the fifth annual Arts and Crafts Exhibit showed what the boys and girls, the majority of whom were under ten years of age, had made during the year. Demonstrations showing the children at work were given daily and gymnastic and musical programs were presented.

Contests in Houston.—Among the projects in the January Recreation Program conducted by Houston were letter writing and cartoons. The letter writing contest on "What My Playground Means to Me" drew an interesting response. "The cartoon contest, primarily for securing material for the department's annual report was a revelation," states the report. "Work of such merit was submitted that it may lead to something really worthwhile for some of the contestants."

The Behrman Memorial in New Orleans.—The city of New Orleans has received a gift of an immense tract of land to be used as the memorial for the late Mayor Behrman, who did so much for the recreation program of the city. The property consists of three acres of land valued at from $40,000 to $50,000. Three squares of ground are included in the contract.

A Memorial Park.—A well known resident of Emporia, Kansas, has made a gift to the city of fifty acres of land to be used as a children's park. Through the park runs a prairie stream in which a swimming pool is being developed. On a small ravine which wanders through the tract arrangements are being made for a number of wading pools, for a pond of five or six acres for lilies and water foliage. In a grove of ten or twelve acres walks are being laid and hearthstones set up for picnic cooking.

"It seems to us," writes the donor, "that such a playground will furnish recreation and delight to thousands of children for many years, perhaps for centuries. And whatever brings delight to childhood and youth brings joy to human life and usefulness to human beings. That is our reason for setting aside a park as a memorial to our daughter."

The Kiwanians of Baton Rouge Give a Playground.—The Kiwanis Club of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in February dedicated a playground to the children of the city. The project represents an expenditure of about $1,000. Plans are on foot to double the area of this playground, which is near the southern part of the city and to start another in the northern section.

Plan Now for Memphis!

Memphis, high and safe on its bluff above the Mississippi, will entertain the Fourteenth Recreation Congress October 3-7, 1927.

In addition to the attractions on the program of the Congress, which will be announced later, you will wish to visit and become acquainted with Memphis for its own sake.

Memphis is rich in historic interest. It was at this point that Hernando DeSoto, intrepid Spanish soldier and explorer, first discovered the great river that has played so large a part in the history and upbuilding of the city.

Among the city's beautiful parks is one on the river at the site where DeSoto and Chisca, chief of the Indian tribe, met in solemn pow-wow in 1541. This park is named for the noted Spaniard.

That meeting on the bluffs, with the river flowing below, is the first convention of which there is any record in the traditions and history of Memphis. It is a far cry from the Village of Chisca, with its teepees, its squaws and papooses, its painted braves, to the modern city of Memphis with its splendid municipal auditorium, its luxurious hotels, its country clubs, golf links, parks and driveways, its industries, its shopping district, its theatres—all the varied factors in a prosperous and progressive city.

DeSoto and his band of Spaniards tarried awhile, then went their way, leaving Chisca and his successors in undisputed possession of the Chickasaw Bluffs for a space of 132 years. The next record of the coming of white man was in July, 1672, when Joliet and Pere Marquette, French explorer and French missionary, came down the river and stopped at what was later to be the city of Memphis.

In May, 1736, Jean Baptist le Moyne de Bienville sought to dislodge the Chickasaws and take over their territory, but failing in the attempt, turned south once more to New Orleans and Mobile. Then came the Spaniards again, under General Gayoso. By treaty between Spain and Great Britain in 1736, the territory on the Chickasaw Bluffs, long claimed by Spain, was transferred to England. In 1783, it became part of the territory of the United States.

Five flags have floated from the bluffs where Memphis now stands. First there was the standard of Spain; then the French colors went up, to be replaced by the English. The fourth flag was the Stars and Stripes and the fifth was the banner of the Confederacy, the Stars and Bars. This fifth flag soon came down, for it was in June, 1862, that the famous gunboat battle of the Civil War took place on the river just north of Memphis, resulting in defeat for the Confederate forces and occupancy of the city by the Federal troops.

It is just a century since the city of Memphis was duly incorporated by the Tennessee Legislature in 1826 with Marcus Winchester as the first mayor. During the hundred years of its civic life, Memphis has grown from a struggling river town to a great city, metropolis of a region more fertile than the famed Valley of the Nile.

In short, Memphis is rich in historic interest, abounding in twentieth century business acumen, mingled with the affability and cordiality of an earlier day—a city of opportunity and hospitality and happy intermingling of all the Old and New South.



THE HISTORIC COURT SQUARE, THE CITY'S OLDEST PARK, SITUATED IN THE HEART OF DOWNTOWN, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Negro Folk Games

By

Willie Dean Andrews

Go into the yard of any Negro school in Athens, Georgia, at recess, and you will see a ring or double line of children playing and singing with fervor and evident enjoyment some game which white children do not play and most white folks have never heard of.

For the past three years I have been watching Negro and white children in their play at school, as supervisor of physical education for the Athens schools in connection with the Athens Child Health Demonstration of the Commonwealth Fund. Soon after I began to go into the schools I noticed these Negro folk games and asked questions about them. No Negro child, I found, needs to be taught these games and melodies: the tiniest first-graders know them, and the oldest Negroes in the community are sure that they have come down for several generations at least. Aunt Maria, granny of them all, remembers dancing them as a child and can tell nothing of their origin. "They jus' growed up like," she says.

Perhaps it is early and long association with these dancing games, added to the abandon and joy in rhythmic movement, which seems to be a common possession of the race, that gives the Negro children such freedom in doing them. All real folk games have a flexible quality which makes it possible for groups of all sizes to play them, and these are no exception. They do not require a fixed number of couples as is the case with the folk dances which are generally taught. I have seen "Miss Liza" done by two couples, and by seventy-five. These games easily meet the demand of modern education as far as "activity for all" is concerned, but like most folk dancing they lose in transference from one racial group to another. We have tried the same games on white playgrounds with dismal results. The white children could do the dances, but the jollity was lacking. It is not the dance or the melody that holds the magic, but the Negro child itself.

There is, for one thing, a freely creative quality about the way the Negroes play. If a dance that the white children do in school, such as "Captain Jinks," is given to the Negro children it will be greatly changed in a few weeks' time. They will keep the formation because they are ceremonious by instinct, but they will change the rhythm. Invariably they put the accent on the syncopated beat instead of the accented beat as the music is written, and always they contrive at the end of the music line a plaintive tone that is lovely to hear but evidently very difficult for white children to duplicate. The more they swing into the spirit of the dance, the more they vary it and enrich its dramatic aspects in ways that white children do not think of. A white child, for example, points his hand when the figure calls for the gesture; a Negro child points his hand and sways his whole body.

The best dancing done by these Negro children is accompanied by singing and clapping. The clap of hands and patting of feet carries the rhythm surely and familiarly. It is just about impossible for a group of Negro children to be out of time, no matter what the activity. When they march out to recess from the school-room, without music, there is a perfect beat of feet. Some of their teachers say that the children will never make a false step so long as the surface on which they move is hard enough to sound their tread. The only successful group dancing I have ever seen without either music, singing or clapping was a Scotch Highland dance done by a group of Negro girls; the accurate beat of their feet was as lovely as any musical accompaniment.

Properly speaking, these Negro activities are neither folk dances nor singing games. They are difficult to classify exactly; I have called them folk games because they are traditional with the Negro and because most of them involve an element of chance—that is, quickly finding a partner or being the "odd one" in the game.

One can only guess as to their origin. The number of different versions known by the Negro children supports the suggestion that the words change somewhat with every generation. There is also an occasional change in steps but I have found no evidence of change in formation. As the dances are picked up by the children from their elders the youngsters often misunderstand the words and so meaningless phrases get into the songs. The

games must have been definitely affected by any group dances that were done by the white people on the plantations, and many of them were probably a reflection of social activities of the white adults that the Negro children had watched. The buggy-riding theme in "Miss Mary Jane," for example, may well hark back to the pride which every planter felt in his horses and trap.

One's first thought as to "Miss Liza" is that it might have been adapted from the Li'l Liza Jane song which was so popular during the war, but the very oldest Negroes know "Miss Liza" as it is sung now and I am inclined to think that if there was any borrowing it was the other way around. "All de way 'roun' de May Pole" was evidently inspired originally by the English may pole dances, but the Negro has added an extraordinary mixture of themes and the may pole motif is lost long before the dance is over.

Here are the most interesting games I have seen:

"Steal Miss Liza"

Words

Steal Miss Liza, steal Liza Jane
That old man ain' got no wife
Steal Liza Jane.
Can't get a one to save his life
Steal Liza Jane.

Directions for playing—

Formation—circle with partners—everyone facing in toward center, side by side—one odd person. As soon as singing starts all begin to clap hands and pat feet (like low marking time). The odd person then, doing foot patting still, goes over to person she'd like to have and that person follows her back to her place—leaving another odd one. The song is repeated over and over. Sometimes they vary a little by bowing head as a new partner is chosen.

"Miss Mary Jane"

Words

Miss Mary Jane, come go with me
Miss Mary Jane, come go with me
Oh Lord, Lord, going to ride wid Miss Mary Jane
Oh Lord, Lord, going to ride wid Miss Mary Jane.

Directions for Playing

Same formation as "Miss Liza" and same action except in going to get a new partner this step is done—step—hop slide—step—hop slide.

Another version evidently modern changes the last two lines to:

Oh, Lord Goll, going to Raleigh,
Miss Mary Jane
Oh, Lord Goll, going to Raleigh,
Miss Mary Jane.

"Walking on the Green Grass"

Words

Walking on the Green Grass
Dusty, dusty, dust.
So fairy and so pretty,
I choose you as a lily.
So hand me down your little brown hand
And take a walk with me.
Dogs in the woods treeing up squirrels
My true love the beauties of the world
Roses red, and de violets blue
Sugar is sweet and so are you.
This lady she loves sugar and tea
This lady she loves candy
This lady she can whirl all around,
And leave her love so handy.

Directions for Playing

Formation—two columns facing each other. One child walks up and down between these files until they reach the phrase "I choose"—then she takes a partner and they walk up and down. On phrase "Dogs in woods" they skip—changing hands as they turn at end of files. Dance position is assumed at "This lady" and continued to end of song, when the old one goes back into the file and the new one starts the dance again.

"Sissy in the Barn"

Words

Sissy in de barn, join de weddin'
Sweetest li couple I ever did see,
Oh, Bon Bon, throw yo arms aroun me.
Say, Li Sissy, won't you marry me?
Oh, step back, Gal, don't yo come-a-near me,
S'all those sassy words yo say?
Oh, Bon Bon, throw yo arms aroun me.
Say, Li Sissy, won't you marry me?

Directions for Playing

Formation—single circle—holding hands go around, keeping time to music in circle. At line, "Oh, Bon Bon," catch your partner, who is beside you in the circle, in dance position and dance around in place with "step, close, step," in a sort of hip raising and shuffling of feet movement. At

line, "Oh, step back," step away from partner and shake finger and foot at her, doing same shuffling step up to partner (2 shuffles) and then back 2 shuffles. At line, "Oh, Bon Bon"—do as before for those lines. Then repeat all from beginning. This is repeated innumerable times.

"All de Way Roun' de May Pole"

Words

All de way roun' de May Pole, May Pole, May Pole
All de way roun' de May Pole
Miss Sallie make your bow-er.
Show us how you jump for joy, jump for joy, jump for joy
Show us how you jump for joy
Miss Sallie make your bow-er.
Oh, she lay, Oh, she lay
In that garden drinking wine
Gonna shake to the East
Gonna shake to the West
Gonna shake to the very one that you love the best.

Directions for Playing

Formation—single circle, holding hands, walking around in rhythm. One child is center to represent "Miss Sallie," who on "bow-er" bows to children in circle. On "show us how"—all do step, hop step, hop—throwing one foot behind the other. "There she lay"—use arms, over head and down. "Gonna shake"—every child shakes her body. The child in center on "very one that you love best" goes up to some one in the circle and she becomes "Miss Sallie."



Marble Tournament, Pontiac, Michigan

Twilight Baseball

One of the oldest twilight baseball leagues of which there is a record is the Sunset League of Concord, New Hampshire, which has been operating since 1908. The story of its gradual development is an interesting one.

In the early 90's, several years before the league was organized, the boys in the neighborhood of White Park used to gather at night after supper and play "scrub." Frequently balls were lost, but so great was the interest of the spectators who came out to watch the game that new balls were forthcoming and the games continued without interruption from ball "fatalities" or other causes. As the park was improved, the game became better organized until a team was developed which could hold its own with any of the nearby towns. Then came the thought that a league would be a fine thing and it was, accordingly, started with four teams—the Haymakers, Old Timers, Sluggers and White Parks. With the permission of the Park Commission, a schedule was made out and there has been no year since when a schedule has not been in operation.

The League has a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and seven directors elected annually by public meeting. A board of officials settle all disputes; each player has a printed copy of the constitution and he is expected to live up to it. To play in the League, a member must be a resident of Concord or have worked in the city for four weeks.

The season opens early in May and ends August first. Games begin at six o'clock and last until dark. Expenses are made by voluntary contributions and the players receive no money. If there are any funds left at the end of the season, they are distributed among the ground keepers, the umpires and the scorers.

The closing of the season's schedule is marked by an outing with a banquet and a "grand good time." Interested citizens contribute the use of their cars for these events.

The league has become an established part of the life of the citizens, encouraged by the city officials who provide policemen for the games and appropriate funds for the upkeep of the ground to be expended by a special committee. If, because of wet grounds or other reasons, a game is postponed, at 5:15 the fire alarm is sounded twice.

Radio Adventures

By

Arthur H. Miller

When Louis Baltimore, manager of one of our local broadcasting stations, called me on the telephone one afternoon about a year ago and asked me to send over a storyteller to broadcast a bedtime story from WBRE, there was not one of our volunteer or paid staff of storytellers available. After half an hour of fruitless telephoning, I called up WBRE and regretfully told Mr. Baltimore that no storyteller was to be had for that particular night, the sort of answer no recreation department ever likes to give to a request.

Then came the question which lured me into a whole new world of adventure. "If there is no one else available," asked Mr. Baltimore, "why don't you do it yourself?" This was a challenge not to be resisted without admitting that I was unequal to the task, a dangerous admission to make, for the request was obviously in line of duty. I pled total ignorance of radio technique but that avenue of escape was immediately blocked by Mr. Baltimore's prompt acceptance of me without that qualification. I thought better of seeking another avenue by telling him that I possessed almost an equal ignorance of technique in that charming art of children's storytelling. I had probably told half a dozen children's stories in my life. I knew *when* they were well told but not *how*. As for the radio, I had never been in a broadcasting station and had never seen a microphone except at a safe distance on the platform of large meetings. The temerity with which I crashed into this predicament is worthy of Mr. Barnum's species who rush in where celestial beings fear to tread. The moral of all this is that if I pulled through it anyone can.

Beginning with that first night of broadcasting, my new world of thrilling adventure, new experiences and happiness opened to me. Fortunately I chose for my first story one with which I was familiar, having heard it told really well by Mrs. Elizabeth Hanley. I was instructed not to stand too near the microphone nor yet too far away and not to speak too loudly nor yet too softly—a very specific course on an uncharted sea. What I actually did was to speak in my usual conversational tone of voice with my mouth about a foot away from the microphone. My later experience proved this combination to be very well adapted to the purpose and I believe that it would prove right for most people. Broadcasting stations have a dial instrument which measures the carrying power of the tone of a voice and so by a little experimenting it is an easy matter to discover the right tone of voice and distance from the microphone.

After I had finished my first story, not without many misgivings as to its effectiveness on my little listeners, the station announcer cast what I believed would be the final blow to my downfall by asking those who enjoyed the story to write me a letter in care of the station. There was nothing for me to do in the face of this situation but to go back to the station the next night and find out what had happened—and, incidentally, with another story ready in case the effect of the first one had not been too disastrous and if there might be one or two little letters on which to hang a thread of hope. There were, fortunately, quite a few letters, actually, I think about a dozen. So the second story went on the air and it seemed to "tell" easier. Then the keen enjoyment of it began to grow on me for I knew that somewhere out there in the night were sleepy children gathered around the family radio and eager little ears waiting for my story and that I was the means of making them a little happier by painting old pictures or new ones or by a glimpse into fairyland.

The next day the number of letters waiting for me at WBRE almost doubled and from then on the little flood of envelopes of all sizes, colors and shapes, but nearly all scribbled by childish hands, steadily increased until I had to install a filing system at the office to keep track of them. Some nights there were from twenty to thirty letters and I have in all five or six hundred. This became my new world of adventure—the whole realm of childhood en masse and individually reopened. It was one of the pleasantest experiences of my life. Although we have some fifty playgrounds in our system, never before had the opportunity for direct and personal contact with so many children come to me. The play-

grounds did not afford it because the routine of administrative work kept me so constantly at my desk. All of my letters I read over the radio the same day they were received. The writer was introduced to all the other listeners and as I read the letter I talked to the writer, commenting on the childhood events that it told of. Thus it amounted to a little friendly chat with each writer about so very many, many things! Soon I found that I was consuming as much time with my letters and chats as I was with my storytelling which usually ran about twenty minutes.

To sustain childhood's interest, I adopted a birthday plan and asked my listeners to tell me in their letters when their birthdays came. And so each night there were many congratulations to be extended over the radio along with birthday inquiries as to presents, cakes, parties and all sorts of things. I think I have forgotten to say that the spell of it grew on me so that I found myself at the broadcasting station every night regardless of engagements or other work. And why not? Every day was someone's birthday and that little someone would be disappointed if I were not there. There were requests for special stories on certain nights because some girl or boy would be having a birthday party, a kind of a radio birthday party, and it seemed not too much to ask that they have their favorite story told for their guests at the party. I worked out a system of indexing birthdays and every evening before going to the station I referred to this index so that no birthday would be missed. Many letters gave me the birthdays of the whole family and this brought up a new problem because the usual size of families in our part of the country is large, almost anywhere from six to sixteen. One very poor little girl in a very large family wrote me that she could not have a birthday party or cake because they were too poor but she hoped that her fairy godmother might send her just a little cake. I am quite sure that there were other and more fortunate children listening who delighted in the role of fairy godmother and that the writer of the letter got her birthday cake. Another girl of eight wrote me during the coal strike that her father had gone to another city in search of work, that her mother was ill with heart trouble and that she was taking care of mother and the house. Later, this little girl, Alice, was herself taken to the hospital for a mastoid operation. I went to see her there and afterward when she was taken home and we have become great friends. When summer came, Alice frequently brought me bouquets of wild flowers for my desk which she gathered in the fields near her home.

There was one thing that struck me about all of my letters. Each writer seemed to feel that I had been talking just to him or to her in particular and in exclusion of all others. They generally wrote, "*I* enjoyed your story last night," etc., and "won't you please tell *me* the story of *The Three Bears,* or whatever the requested story might have been. The first person singular was nearly always used. This may be due partly to the intimate touch which the radio gives, also perhaps to some extent to my method. Many of my letters were the first ones ever written by the children. Often I wished for the services of a handwriting expert in deciphering them. But therein lay their charm and naïve appeal. They had their humorous side as well as their pathos. I was told of the antics of the family pets during the story hour and their names or how the dog howled or joined the rest of the family in listening. There were frank confessions of misdemeanors and the punishment meted out and of how mothers agreed that the only time in the whole day the young writers were quiet or good was during the bedtime story hour. There were letters about wet feet, colds, measles, whooping cough, hundred percent marks at school, the arrival of baby brothers and sisters, new puppies and kittens, invitation to birthday parties, coasting parties out in the country and very often, especially from the little girls "lots of love" and many scribbled crosses which, I believe, are the conventional correspondence code sign for kisses. And when Spring came over our hills, we had radio contests as to who would see the first bluebird, robin, bobolink and all of our other feathered friends when they were due to arrive from the southland. A number of girls in the eighth grade of one of our public schools wrote me that their teacher had given them a writing lesson on one of my stories and so, as a reward for merit, I invited the teacher to bring the girl making the best mark to the station and broadcast a story, this the girl did very well.

The requests for favorite stories contained in many of my first letters gave me the thought that it would be interesting to find out from quite a large number of children what kind of stories were most popular. So in signing off each night the announcer asked the children to request their favorite stories. I soon realized the impossi-

bility of telling all of the stories requested, but the plan served in collecting some valuable information as to the stories children like. Already, I had acquired a small library of story books and enlisted the cheerfully given help of the librarian in the junior department of our public library. I should also add that, to perfect my technique at the outset, I read several books on the art of story-telling, studying the methods carefully and adapting them to my use, combining theory and practice. I learned the importance of knowing how to begin a story, of suspense, imagery, the senses, unity, character, familiarity, simplicity, surprise, tempo, modulation, sustained interest and climax.

The statistics I compiled, based on about five hundred letters, show that the old fairy tales of our own childhood are still the ranking favorites with the children of today. They are the old masterpieces of Perrault, Grimm and Andersen. Among those oftenest requested in this group are *Red Riding Hood, Cinderella, Hansel and Gretel, Three Bears, Beauty and the Beast, Snow-white and Rose-red, Goldilocks, Jack and the Beanstalk, Puss in Boots, Ugly Duckling, Three Little Pigs, Seven Little Kids, Diamonds and Toads, Thumbling, and Jack the Giant Killer.* This indicates the powerful influence of inheritance and tradition in modern story telling.

Next in popularity come animal stories of all kinds, represented by those of the *Uncle Remus* type, *Little Red Hen, Brahmin, Tiger and Jackal* and *The Whale and the Elephant.* There is some duplication here with the fairy tale animal stories. Then comes the hero story group which is followed by stories with a heart-throb or moral such as the beautiful stories of Mrs. Laura E. Richards, Oscar Wilde and others. After these come some general groupings of legend, folk lore and history.

It came back to me in many ways that the stories, especially the fairy tales, were capturing the interest of the grown-ups. This confirmed a belief that I have always cherished that we never grow too old for fairy tales and that it would do every one good to pick up Grimm or Andersen once in a while and find fascinating release from realism in the realm of childhood's imaginings. Business men, for whom I would never suspect a fairytale's charm, often dropped into my office or stopped me on the street to tell me genially of their own as well as their children's delight in a certain story. The letters, too, told of the enjoyment of parents, aunts, uncles, grandparents and older brothers and sisters. I remember a child's letter about Grandpa Farrell who was seventy years old and Grandma Farrell who was almost as old never missing a story. It may have been because of my reaching for the interest of the grown-ups as well as through personal choice that I never used Mother Goose rhymes and the simple jingles for very little children which appeal chiefly through the sound of words.

The more popular stories had to be repeated several times and I usually set a date several days ahead for the telling so that all of the children who had requested them might be expectantly listening in. After signing off on one of these occasions, a mother called me on the telephone to say that her son was crying his eyes out because he had asked to hear *Jack and the Beanstalk* and their radio had broken down just as I began. So I told the heartbroken lad the story over the telephone and he went off to bed happy. There was scarcely a night that I could leave the station without saying an extra good-night on the telephone to several children.

I remember a father calling me one night from across the river in Kingston to tell me how much the stories helped in getting the children to go quickly and peacefully to bed. He was a widower and struggling helplessly with the more or less customary rebellion of his motherless flock against the bedtime hour. He told me that after my usual "Good-night and pleasant dreams!—Now let's see who will be the first in bed," his children scampered off without a murmur because they pictured all of the other boys and girls in the world hurrying to bed.

This reminds me of the question as to what is the best bedtime story hour. Frankly, I should not like to prescribe any definite hour for I believe that the selection should be guided by local conditions, customs and the time of nightfall. Last winter I began at 7:30 and finished about 8:15. This is a pretty hard hour for the storyteller especially if he happens to be a recreation worker with several other things going on in the evening. I believe it is a little too late for the children from four to seven years of age whose retiring hour is generally from 6:30 to 7:30, although it does very well for the children from seven to twelve years of age whose bedtime ranges from 7:30 to 8:30. This winter I am beginning at 6:30 which I believe strikes a better average. As nearly as we can estimate, there are within a radius of twenty-five miles of the station, somewhere be-

tween eight and ten thousand children from four to twelve years of age listening to the bedtime story every night.

It is this wide range of ages in his listeners that presents a real problem to the radio storyteller in the selection and telling of the stories. No playground storyteller would attempt to hold the interest of a child of twelve with the same story that would be required for a five-year-old, nor could it, if used, be told in the same way to both. The solution, I believe, lies in reaching the majority through striking a happy medium both in the selection of stories and in the way of telling them. To do this, careful preparation of each story is necessary. The way it is to be told, even to the words and phrasing should be thought out in advance. I found it helpful to prepare notes on a separate sheet or on the margin or between the lines of the printed page or even to rewrite all or parts of the story as I wanted to use it. These I keep beside me as I tell the story. The microphone is a very neutral sort of listener and not at all as critical as a visible audience would be of a speaker's reference to notes.

To a limited extent I have been guided in the selection of stories by my letters. This amounts to a process of elimination for I could not begin to meet all of the requests. Furthermore, I have my own idea as to the kind of stories I should tell and their influence and value in molding childhood imagination and ideals.

For example, I had many requests for *"Jack the Giant Killer"* which, to my way of thinking, is the most gory, harrowing, blood-curdling and marrow-chilling story ever told. It possesses little or no merit unless it be to thrill self-assertive boys of Dr. Lee's "Big Injun" age. I believe that its influence on young or sensitive children is positively dangerous. And still the requests for *"Jack the Giant Killer"* kept coming in. One impatient lad of nine wrote me that his little baby sister of four years liked *"Jack the Giant Killer"* very much and would I please tell it for her. I suspected him of plotting and found he had previously written me on his own behalf to the same effect but without results.

So, at length I yielded and told *"Jack the Giant Killer"* prefacing it with a frank statement to parents as to my opinion of the story, why I had yielded and what I intended doing to produce a permanent cure for the story. Then I told it in a manner to make little spines quiver and every nerve tingle. I put in all of the trimmings, the moans and shrieks of the victims, the vivid terror of every terrifying ordeal. I made those ferocious giants live and the earth tremble under their tread and thunderous threats of torture, bloodshed and murder. After signing off I chortled guiltily with visions of lights burning all night in nurseries and children's rooms. The next day I received letters telling me of bad dreams but there were no more requests for *"Jack the Giant Killer."*

I have been asked about the benefits of radio storytelling to a recreation program. Perhaps I have given a glimpse of them in a general way but I believe that their sum total is greater than that derived from any other one thing in the program. It combines service, adventure and gratification. What could bring more happiness than a card of Easter greeting I received from an anonymous writer with these words written across it: "To dear Uncle Playground—I am not going to tell you how old I am, but we listen to your stories every night. We love your voice and your laugh. God bless you for all your kindness to us all."



Pioneering for Play in Boston*

By

Ellen Tower

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To talk of playground beginnings, I should remind those of our guests whose memories are long of a little society that flourished from 1885 for twenty years or more.

Its three honored presidents were Dr. Francis Minot, Dr. John Homans, 2nd, and Dr. James J. Minot. Its founder, and moving spirit, was Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. She was Chairman of its Executive Committee throughout its term of service, and was the dynamo that kept its wheels in rapid and efficient motion. This association had many activities and we felt that we did good work and helped humanity to a healthier and happier mode of living.

It was in 1886 that Dr. Zakrzewska wrote to Mrs. Wells, chairman of our Executive Committee, asking if the Association could not arrange to place sand piles in which children might dig and play, in the public parks of Boston as was done in Berlin. There, she said, the boys and girls, rich and poor, princeling and peasant, played together under the supervision of the police.

This seemed rather idyllic, but, nothing daunted, we dumped three loads of yellow sand in three dark corners of the North End, and they were much enjoyed by the babies of the neighborhood. The next year there were ten heaps of yellow sand in the grounds of institutions or near by where the little children were watched over by the officials or inmates; and we called them Sand Gardens.

The following year when the chairman of the Sand Garden Committee was touring the city, in search of more obscure corners, she chanced to pass a school yard—wide, clean, airy, enclosed and always shady on one side or the other of the building. What possibilities were there for a glorified Sand Garden!

At the next meeting of the Executive Committee she told of her discovery and drew a picture of thousands of children, in many or all of the school yards, happily occupied, trained and taught by competent matrons, provided with swings and tilts, with toys, books, games and work; of happiness and joy and therefore virtue and righteousness; of the whole community reformed through the influence of boys and girls themselves made true and noble by the influences surrounding them in our playgrounds!

I fear that even the great success of the present National Playground Association has not wrought the miracle of which she dreamed. The Executive Committee was appreciative and cordial and at once applied to the School Committee for permission to use such School yards as were suitable for playgrounds.

Consent was granted willingly and seven yards equipped with big sand pens with covers that were locked at night, with some toys and plenty of pails and shovels, were opened, I think, for only four days in the week. The matrons then and afterwards were chosen for their force of character, tact, love of children, patience, and their ability to sing. Soon kindergarten teachers were engaged, as their skill in games and knowledge of handicrafts were most important.

The playgrounds were supervised by one or more members of the Committee but visiting school yards on hot summer days was difficult for many who lived out of town, and a general superintendent was found necessary, to supplement their work. The children were contented and interested after they became accustomed to kindness, but in the beginning the boys usually dodged a possible blow when approached by a grown up.

In 1890, mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Randall and Miss Bemis of Medford, who were members of our Playground Committee, a play room was opened for the winter in an unoccupied school building on Sheafe Street.

In 1891 by the help of other hands and hearts and $550.00 given by the Saturday Morning Club, "The Children's House" was established in Parmenter Street. In the following year that was incorporated in the North End Union, of which Mr. Samuel Hubbard was Superintendent. Year by year the attendance increased at the play-

*Address delivered at dinner tendered Miss Tower as the Mother of Playgrounds, Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1926.

grounds. It seemed to be a question of money. Every dollar added to the subscriptions brought automatically a new child to the yards.

During the whole period of our management the cost per child per season was a little less than one dollar. In 1898 I have a record of Mr. Lee speaking at our Annual Meeting which shows that we were gaining in favor and in 1902 I find I quoted Mr. Lee's "a boy without a playground is father to the man without a job" and Jacob Riis's "joyless children do not make good men." In 1899 under Mayor Quincy the School Committee granted "three thousand dollars for expenses connected with the opening of certain school yards during the summer vacation to be spent under the direction of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association."

Then we became of interest to the world, and twenty-one school yards were used, the daily attendance rose in 1900 to 4,390 and the expenses were $4280.00. Salaries amounted to $2942.34.

In 1901 the Gymnasium at Charlesbank—the first open air gymnasium in the world—was opened and the M. E. & H. Association was asked by the Park Commission to take charge of the Women's Department. Many members of the Playground Committee aided in this task but the chief burden fell on Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells and Mrs. Francis H. Williams. In 1901 we undertook to study the gang by employing two young men to entertain older boys in a separate yard and Dana Brown to look after the young ruffians of twelve and fourteen at Hancock School. Mr. Brown was expected to live in the neighborhood, to loaf about the corners at night with the boys and to reserve for himself only so much time as was necessary to preserve his physical health and mental balance. A number of gentlemen agreed to visit him at intervals to remind him that he belonged to their world. The boys thought it natural for him to live near his work, the playground, and felt that he was a friend without an ulterior motive—even a good one. Unfortunately he was called away to fill an important position in Philadelphia and left, he wrote us afterwards, "with a grand send-off from 200 boys." The next morning his boys appeared as usual at the gate of the yard and were surprised to be told by the matrons, who had four hundred small people of their own to look after, that they could not enter. Mr. Brown had gone and they were too big for Sand Gardens.

Determined to get in they insisted that they were very small, and finally, to make a definite distinction, were told that only little fellows wearing knickerbockers were admitted. The next morning the same group drew up in a row before the gate, arrayed in all shapes and sizes of short trousers and knickerbockers. The matrons laughed but answered once more—"No, you are too big," then the persistent boys pointed to one of their own mates already within the circle, and were met by the explanation that he was "taking care of his little sister, no big boy can come in unless he carries a baby." The crowd melted, an hour passed and the urchins again stood triumphantly before the matrons, each bearing aloft a baby, one of them only two months old, and all borrowed for the occasion. This broke down the guard of the matrons and the boys marched in to remain "just as long as they held the babies in their arms." Needless to say those babies were soon returned to their mothers and, if I remember correctly, those youngsters made no more disturbance.

The best friends of the matrons and the children were the police. In the beginning they were pessimistic and discouraging. "It can't be done," they said; but soon their attitude changed and they became our defenders and protectors. The cop is so important in the life of the street boy that the appeal to him is constant. One little girl advising a teacher in regard to an unruly brother said, "No, don't tell father or mother. He is a bold one, he is—tell the cop." But another boy of 14 announced that he "was not afraid of a Cop"—he had been arrested five times already.

Perhaps you will allow me to repeat an old tale that I call my favorite police story. Please remember that this was in the Victorian Era, when Boston was an unfailing source of amusement to the New York newspapers, and the little green car ran down Marlboro Street and its conductors were Latin scholars and knew about the Punic Wars. One hot summer day I was visiting Sand Gardens and, climbing into an electric car, sat down beside a blue-coated policeman. He had rather a grand air but my courage was good and, thinking his beat might be near one of the yards I spoke to him, explained my mission, and asked his assistance and cooperation, saying that the matrons were annoyed by the older boys and sidewalk loafers but that the "little children were all right."

"No, madame," he replied, "the little children are not all right. They have not the conditions,

madame, they have not the conditions." Then lifting his head he continued, "Athens, Greece, had a great people because they looked on noble buildings and beautiful statues. What can you expect of South Boston?"

Some of our matrons applied, some we obtained by inquiring at kindergarten training schools and at Sargent's gymnasium. Many of them were teachers who wearied of the idleness of the long vacation, and who were eager to earn money. When it was known that instead of becoming exhausted—although the first weeks were hard—the matrons improved in health and looks—the summer tan was often becoming—there was no difficulty except in making a selection.

We got along with the janitors. Extremely well. Most of them objected to us very strongly in the beginning but soon became interested, were kind to the children and helpful to the matrons. One man came early to remove the heavy covers from the sand box and returned later to put them on again because he "could not allow a lady to do that." Several refused the small fee we offered at the end of the season saying—"No, you need it for the children, spend it for them."

One janitor was useful in his own yard in the morning and took his little grandchild to another in the afternoon.

In the meantime all around us playgrounds were arising. The National Playground Association was started. All the great cities and many towns, most of whom had come to Boston for suggestions and information, were planning for open spaces, for parks and public playgrounds. The seed sown by humble hands was bearing fruit.

The generous dole from the School Committee continued for only two years. The Committee on Public Buildings, from whose funds (I think, but I am not sure) the $3,000 was drawn, were said to have remarked that if they paid for the playgrounds they preferred to manage them, which was certainly natural. In the records of the M. E. & H. Association I find this entry—"The School Committee, thinking that the time draws near when play should be considered an integral part of education, and that, therefore, the playgrounds and vacation schools should be alike under the direction of our own Board, declined to bestow money on the M. E. & H. Association"; but they promised to provide four playgrounds in connection with the vacation schools. They also opened later twenty-one yards for the use of the children but only slight supervision. This was the beginning of the end, the end for which we had been working. At last the city was rousing itself to an appreciation of the importance of playgrounds.

San Francisco Protests

In the February issue of THE PLAYGROUND there appeared an article telling about the Tennis Tournament held during December in Jacksonville, Florida, which the Playground and Recreation Board claimed "to be the only outdoor tennis tournament held at this time of the year." The San Francisco Playground Commission cannot agree to this! Miss Veda B. Young, secretary of the Commission, has written that between October, 1926, and February, 1927, the Commission held its eighth annual outdoor tennis tournament in which 2,030 were entered. The tournament was divided into eight classes, four for girls and four for boys.

Class	I	Children through	11 years.
	II	" "	12 and 13
	III	" "	14 and 15
	IV	" "	16 and 17

Tennis certificates were given each winner in his respective class on each playground.

Miss Young gives the following interesting information about the growth of the sport.

The first tournament was held in 1919 with 255 entrants.

Second	Annual	Tournament	1920	548
Third	"	"	1921	972
Fourth	"	"	1922	1,742
Fifth	"	"	1923	2,064
Sixth	"	"	1924	2,101
Seventh	"	"	1925	2,001
Eighth	"	"	1926	2,030

San Francisco has adopted the plan of holding tournaments between September and February, so as not to conflict with the annual spring pageant and May festival. If they were held in the spring as formerly, the entries, it is believed, would be still greater.

Perhaps the greatest values that come from the playground are the social and moral ones: social adaptation, open-mindedness to the viewpoints of others, ability to win without boasting, to lose without rancor, to put team play above triumph, cooperation above selfishness.

—EUGENE RANDOLPH SMITH.

From the Detroit Educational Bulletin for March, 1927.

Leisure and Crime*

By

Charles Platt, Ph.D

President of the National Probation Association

I am interested in the prevention of delinquency and I am interested in the salvaging of delinquents. I have given much study to these problems and, as a result of this study, I feel sure that the cultivation of healthful play is one of the first social duties. I know that juvenile delinquency in our large cities increases in direct ratio with the distance from a playground. I know that playgrounds keep children out of the juvenile courts. I know that juvenile delinquency, as I have just been saying, is, in intention at least, but an expression of misdirected play, and I know that this play, when properly directed, prevents this delinquency. I know, too, that even after a child has fallen into crime, it is play that is most useful in recovering him.

That "Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do" has been drummed into our ears as children and into the ears of our grandparents. One may, it is true, add to this that Satan just now is having the time of his life, that he is now being given opportunities he never before could have dreamed of; but this, too, is a commonplace, the new leisure has been so much commented upon, the lessened hours of work and the greater freedom —the by-products of invention.

In my first job, back in 1890, I worked from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and I worked not five or six, but seven days a week. My second job had the same hours and the same days. What a contrast between the beginning of my generation and now! We did not know that there was a leisure problem. We associated leisure with old age and decrepitude. Those of us who were interested in educational matters and had an idea that our schools should provide a cultural background for life, thought chiefly of the value of this to the old people. We were endeavoring to prevent that most tiresome condition, that of the antique one with no resources of his own. There is something very trying, though, of course, also pitiable, in an old person physically disabled but with no knowledge of other than the physical enjoyments appropriate to youth.

Aristotle, indeed, living in an aristocracy, knew of the larger problem. He recognized that leisure itself must be provided for. "It is evident," he says, "that to live a life of rest there are things a man must learn and be instructed in." But, as with so much of the old wisdom, this thought of his was lost in the general scramble for existence and is only now in the process of re-discovery.

But let us go back to the adage concerning Satan and mischief. This has acquired a new implication. Satan, it was promised, would take advantage of idle hands. It was, then, work that was demanded to save us from Satan's wiles.

How is it today? It seems, if we are now to keep Satan off, it must be not with work but with play. Work has been condemned. The tradition of the Garden of Eden has been, unfortunately, accepted and now all effort is being made to reduce work to a minimum. But here is a difficulty. Evil as work is thought to be, the fact is that man through the centuries has actually learned to work, and he has learned so well that he has forgotten how to play. Now, when at last the opportunity and necessity for play have arrived, he can only fumble at them.

So here, I say, is a difficulty, a dilemma—we must now play to keep ourselves out of mischief, and, not knowing how to play, our attempts, instead, often lead us into it. Man, today, at play is at best often foolish, and he may be even criminal.

Life has become artificial, and play, too, has become artificial. We seek now in our so-called play, not a true relaxation or recreation—we seek a stimulation. We are never so in need of a rest

*Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 21, 1926.

as when we come back from our vacations. We have, I say, forgotten how to play. Even the children of the city—and this means most children—now seek play in play substitutes. Witness the movies and the host of infants they hold in bondage.

But not only have we forgotten how to play—we now generally hire others to do it for us. We have even forgotten the principles of play. We have, for instance, come to consider victory as the end, the essential, of our sports; while the truly important part—the play, itself—has now become secondary. A man goes fishing and returns tired and disgusted because he has made only a small catch. The true fisherman comes back, perhaps with no fish at all, but proclaiming to the world that he has had a perfect day. And so it is with all other forms of play. The real zest, the real pleasure, the real value, are in the play, itself. And when we substitute the idea of victory, then we are really engaging in just another form of business. Moreover we become, thereby, bad losers—and bad losers have no claim to sportsmanship, no matter how many cups they may win.

Society, today, has many problems, but there are few greater than this of learning how to use our leisure. We are seeking today for the source of a hypothetical crime wave, just as each generation before us has done, and, patriotically, we are seeking it in the effects of immigration and other like causes. But might it not be more useful, even if not quite so patriotic, to look for its origin in our own basic characteristics?

Let me quote from an article of mine in the *Century Magazine:*

"Our streets are now filled with roving crowds of the idle and restless. These people do not know what to do with themselves. They know nothing of healthful play; their athletics they get only from the side-lines; and as for cultural diversions, they have for these but a withering contempt. Entertainment, amusement, stimulation—largely physical—have become, seemingly, the main quest in life.

"Then think, too, of the new economic freedom of youth and the resulting possibility of gratifying many adolescent desires. But adolescent desires never get satisfied, and, finally, there is reached a point which no honestly earned wage is high enough to cover, and other sources of income must be discovered."

Is there a connection between leisure and crime? I should say there is.

The excited brain makes extravagant demands. These youths know well that if they get only what they are truly worth they will not get much. So they do not even try. They learn no useful trades. They turn at once to the greater possibilities of crime—a calling which, in itself, offers many pleasing thrills and attractions. We have a new criminal in the court today—no beetle-browed thug, but a fine, upstanding youth who has gone into the thing purely as a sporting proposition, promising large returns.

I have spoken of Satan. Here is a curious reflection—a little far-fetched, it may be, but still pertinent. In the early days, Satan was believed to be one of the great deposed pagan Gods. Think of the roving crowds I have just mentioned, and think especially of Saturday. Saturday is the day sacred to Saturn. Is it not now being celebrated quite appropriately by a sort of Saturnalia, with tumult and din, with noisy crowded highways, with joy-rides and excursions to amusement parks and road houses, and by other feverish search for excitement? Our week-ends run high in accident mortality and in crime.

In our studies of delinquency, we have long ago arrived at the conclusion that for any bettering of society we must go back to elemental principles. We know now that life is so complex that there can be no simple formula for the cure of its evils. We have tried formulas. We have tried, for instance, punishment. We have applied, at various times in the past, and for long periods, every torture that man and the Devil have been able to think up between them. We have even tried killing our offenders. And while this last has, indeed, succeeded so far as the individual has been concerned—a successful hanging being always a serious matter, one that may be guaranteed to keep a man from ever again committing an offense—still, even this, as a social and preventive measure, may be considered to be of doubtful value.

It is always possible, you know, that brutality from those in power may be reflected by a general brutality, and that in endeavoring to correct society's delinquents by too harsh methods, we may eventually do harm by making society, itself, more recalcitrant or indifferent.

When England hanged pickpockets, the scene of execution was the happy hunting ground of the pickpocket fraternity, and many were the ribald jibes hurled alike at the dangling victim and at those who had just "turned him off."

But possibly the Devil has been fooling us. After all, it must be acknowledged that it does seem rather short-sighted on our part to have expected a helpful cooperation from him when what we were trying to do was to rob him of subjects. I would suggest that something more Christ-like be tried—it might be more useful. But, at any rate, all that society has seemed to get from the old performances is a satisfaction of a sort that is in itself peculiarly primitive and unsocial, and there has been no useful result.

However, punishment is not the only formula that has been tried. There have been many. Precepts have been recited from the beginning of time, and laws have been promulgated.

In our search for a formula, we have even overturned governments. Autocracies and aristocracies have been replaced by democracies and by attempts at socialism, and from these often—perhaps after a devastating plunge into anarchy, we have emerged to the autocracy again, to fascism and despotism.

What is it that is being sought? Well, as I see it, what we are trying to do is to find some way of bettering society without, at the same time, changing ourselves. We hope to make society a better place for ourselves to live in. We are shy of those elemental methods which may involve us in a correction of our own faults, so we gesture futilely in other directions.

Crime we may describe as a result of an imperfect social adjustment. It is but the expression of an unyielding ego, the consequence of an attempt to lead a group life on the individual basis, irrespective of others and of others' rights. And the fact is, of course, we all begin life as perfect egoists—as babies—and we have to learn to be social. To get a man capable of good group judgment, a man with self-control, with a high regard for truth, with a keen sense of honor, a man who can recognize easily his duty to others, and do it—to get such a man, the necessary social patterns must be made a part of his education—a major part.

Do our schools provide what is needed? I have my doubts. Many, nowadays, do, indeed, feature social preparation in their prospectuses, but the practice, I fear, is often lacking. Remember, I am speaking of the fundamental character requirements, those that tend to prevent crime. One does not often hit a target at which one is not aiming.

Do our schools aim at or even think of preventing crime? Their instruction, it seems, is quite otherwise directed. Their thought is of knowledge and of self-expression and success—and not one of these is social in its bearing. Knowledge is not virtue. Educate a sneak thief, and you get but a swindler. Self-expression is one of the leading characteristics of a criminal. Success is what we are all after, the criminal along with the rest of us. The fraud bill of the United States is enormous. Contrasted with it—were it not for the newspaper display—theft with violence would appear almost insignificant. A one-sided, widespread, superficial education is rather apt to work out that way. In short, our schools, which once, in the beginning, were places for instruction in religion, have now become places for instruction in business. And this seems rather a pity.

But how is it, then, all this being so, that our children do manage to get some social training? Most of us get along fairly well, or at least we are able to keep out of jail. I would explain this happy fact as you would. It is the play life that saves us—that remnant of play still possible to us. In spite of our teachers, we do manage to get a little social education. We learn on the playground of the rights of others. We learn how to compete for advantage honestly, and we even learn something of making sacrifice of ourselves for the benefit of the group.

Honor, sense of duty, self-control and a strict regard for truth—these necessary attributes of a normal social life, are, themselves, of the very essence of play. They are the attributes that make play possible, that make of it a joyous undertaking. See how our language recognizes play's ethical worth. Playing the game—fair play—good teamwork—good sportsmanship—these all mean something pretty fine. Do we mean anything fine when we speak of "good business?" We generally mean then just something shrewd, something smart, something, indeed, not forbidden by law, but something otherwise not at all admirable. And here we are now, arguing for play as providing the more desirable elements of character, when our language had recognized and crystallized that fact long years ago.

We have, today, great schools freely contributing to one side of man's development—the intellectual side. Let us now provide for that other and more important side—the moral and social. There would be a real profit in this. In the first place, the results would likely be practical and useful. We can never in school get facts enough

to cover all future situations. What we need are principles—universal principles, play principles, principles that can guide us through all future difficulties. Then think, too, of the greater accomplishment that is possible with this proposed moral education. There are natural limits to intellectual attainment—the gods, themselves, are helpless with a fool—but morals may be cultivated even when the intellect is closed. We are dealing here with emotions and habits and there is nothing short of idiocy or insanity that need stop us. Surely, then, play must be quite as much a community responsibility as is the school, and the community's gain therefrom might be even greater. But is this today generally recognized?

About one thousand million dollars are invested in golf courses and country clubs in this country. The grownups have taken care of themselves. But this golf-playing social crust of ours is not unlike a group of adults sitting around a radio set, listening to the bed-time stories, the receivers on their ears, while the children of the household stand by disconsolately. This is play, it may be, but it is play so directed as to have the least possible social value. The successful ones, those able to pay country club dues, are not those who are tempted to crime—or if they are, they can easily get away with it, as their lockers at the club house will reveal.

I have read the reports of the Playground Association. I have marvelled at the figures presented. But there is another way these reports might be written. They might tell, not of the accomplishment, not of the growth of the play movement, but rather of the thousands of communities that have no play facilities. They might tell of the hundreds of thousands of children who get what play they know only in the gutter, on the streets, dodging the police, breaking the law—often even sacrificing their lives to satisfy their natural craving. And then these reports might tell of those older children who find their so-called play only in the movies, in the pool-rooms, in the vice-conducted dance halls.

The nearest most of our city youths ever come to play is in acting as bloodthirsty spectators at some professional ball-game or prize-fight. This, I say, is the nearest they come—but just think of the distance! What these children and youths get is just stimulation and change. They do, indeed, exercise certain of their elemental instincts, but, unfortunately, not those that will conduce to their social development, not those that will make of them better citizens. Quite the contrary. Many of these instincts so cultivated are socially combative and vicious.

Does anyone doubt the prevailing ignorance of true play? Let him then watch what happens when play is introduced into a prison. At first the prisoners do not know what to do. Their efforts are childish, and, as is often the case with very young children, their competitions soon become unfriendly and often end in a fight. But how eagerly they take to the innovation, and how soon the better spirit comes. Like the children, again, they learn that a wrong attitude costs them too dearly; and so, for the sake of the play, they learn a new attitude. Surely, one feels, if these boys had only had this socializing experience a little earlier in life, then they might not now be where they are. How significant and sad! We say that they are in prison because they are not social. We might just as truthfully say that they are there because they have never learned how to play.

In a recent survey by Bertha C. Reynolds of four hundred clinic children, 80.5 per cent were found to have suffered their mental or social breakdowns because of something wrong in their homes. And in 87.7 per cent of these the failure was spiritual rather than material, nearly one-half—41 per cent—being just from lack of play. Again, how significant and sad!

Play is an instinct, a compelling instinct. It must find expression. Our juvenile delinquency is more often than not just an avorted play manifestation. Indeed, it may be but play, itself—for play is often counted legally as a crime. I have told elsewhere of four boys who were given sentences of sixty days each on a road gang for "shooting craps." Just think of it! Here was a city who provided nothing for its children in the form of play, and yet it sent these boys, who may not have had a criminal thought in their heads, to serve with convicts in a road gang, exposed in their dirty zebra clothing to the gaze of every passer-by. It deliberately condemned these boys to the most vicious of personal contacts, including even all the foul sex practices which prevail in such groups.

Well, here is an illustration of the difference between sin and crime. The court here committed a sin—it was only a crime that was committed by the boys. However, all the same, it is the boys who join the road gang, while the court retires to the club for a rubber of bridge—and, in-

cidentally, breaks there the same law against gambling that it has just been so gallantly upholding.

Consider automobile stealing. Here is something important—a form of crime that has been largely responsible for the easy acceptance by the public of the idea that we are having a crime wave and that somebody ought to do something about it. We do not object seriously to theft at a distance, to theft that we cannot visualize as ever reaching ourselves, but when it comes so near home as the stealing of automobiles, then we get nervous. But think of this automobile stealing. Some of it is undoubtedly for profit, but much of it is not. Most of it, indeed, is in response to a subconscious urge—and this is true even in many cases where a profit is ultimately sought. Surely the fact that people will mortgage their homes in order to buy a car, that they will go deeply in debt and do without necessities of food and clothing, is significant. From these sacrifices to the sacrifice of honesty is not a long step.

But consider the case of youth alone. An automobile to a boy is not a mere machine. It is a sort of microcosm of joy—a little world of all that he holds most desirable. It makes a noise and is dangerous. It has a wheel to turn, levers to manipulate, and wires to monkey with. But, above all else, it has power, and this power becomes but an extension of himself. Its power is his power; its speed is his speed. It is he who makes it go, and it goes where he wills. An automobile and a boy—a flame and a moth.

Now, what are we going to do about it? For, after all, we should like to hold on to our machines. Well, one state, Massachusetts, has a plan. It proposes to stop these thefts by doing away with its excellent probation service and by increasing the punishment. Just think of it! It proposes to keep the moths from the flame by removing the fire screen and making the flame hotter. But surely a better plan would be to just lock the machines and then provide the boys with some other attractions, to make the stealing difficult and to keep the boys busy. Boys can be diverted. Here is a crime which is characteristically part of the play instinct. Let us develop other play. The captain of a gang can be changed into the captain of a team. He will be just as happy—and the neighborhood will be far happier.

But consider, too, those who have already committed the offense. Instead of being a call for the doing away with probation, this automobile stealing is a call for more probation and better. Remember, probation is the one practical effort society has ever made to recover its delinquents—the one constructive phase of the State's whole criminal administration. And remember, too, that probation is for just such as these, for boys who are not yet hopelessly criminal in habit. Think of it this way: Here is a precipice, a dangerous place. We make laws. We erect signs. We promise punishment to anyone who falls over. But we have put up no fences and we have provided no guides. And then, at the bottom of the precipice is the probation ambulance service—not very strong as yet, but doing good work. Do not let us forbid this one effort to aid the fallen—that would not prevent these boys from tumbling.

I am interested in delinquency. Thomas Mott Osborne died yesterday. The *Ledger* referred to him, in this morning's issue, as follows: "Though a man of education and refinement, Mr. Osborne became a prison reformer."

Well, I am another one of the fallen ones. I am interested in the prevention of delinquency and I am interested in the salvaging of delinquents. I have given much study to these problems and, as a result of this study, I feel sure that the cultivation of healthful play is one of the first social duties. I know that juvenile delinquency in our large cities increases in direct ratio with the distance from a playground. I know that playgrounds keep children out of the juvenile courts. I know that juvenile delinquency, as I have just been saying, is, in intention at least, but an expression of misdirected play, and I know that this play, when properly directed, prevents this delinquency. I know, too, that even after a child has fallen into crime, it is play that is most useful in recovering him.

In probation work, in the readjustment of those who have started out wrong, the probation officer is often well-nigh helpless unless he can find boys' clubs and playgrounds to assist him. Psychopaths, even, are often best handled through play, and so are the feeble-minded.

And, finally, I know that in the prison, itself, unpleasant as it is to give over our old pleasure of hurting the prisoners, it is, nevertheless, in play alone that these unruly ones often gain their first concept of the social relation, and it is generally through this alone that there can be effected with them any social improvement.

Recreation and Real Estate

A National Effort Launched Toward Saving Play Space in New Subdivisions

By

Mabel Travis Wood

To save child lives and prevent costly mistakes in city planning, the Playground and Recreation Association of America has launched an educational program which will probably extend over two years. This has as its objective the setting aside of adequate play space in new real estate developments throughout the country. The advantages of the plan will be presented to both real estate dealers and to those who buy homes.

When most of America was a wilderness, the founders of many of our principal cities were foresighted enough to set aside space for public recreation. William Penn, in laying out Philadelphia in 1862, reserved five public squares of about six acres each. Planning Salt Lake City in 1847, Brigham Young set aside at regular intervals of about one mile, five squares of ten acres each for common pleasure grounds. Many Spanish towns in California and New Mexico were built about public squares or plazas, while New England towns had their "commons."

But the rapid growth of industry and commerce blinded many towns and cities to the continued wisdom of this plan. Block upon block of homes, laid out without any thought of park or public recreation space, is the rule rather than the exception in our communities.

Now, with the advance of the park and playground movement, the pendulum is swinging back. Public machinery for securing these necessary open spaces in new developments is practically non-existent. But a number of progressive realtors have been awaking to the importance of reserving adequate recreation spaces in their subdivisions. And they are finding that this more humane planning entails no loss to them. The price of the park or playground area may be divided and added to the cost of the individual lots sold. Property values are enhanced by the presence of the recreation area, and the lots sell more readily.

William E. Harmon is among these realtors. "Never again," he announced several years ago, "shall we repeat the performance of subdividing a large tract for home building without providing adequate space for the children." Through the Harmon Foundation, he is cooperating with the program of the P. R. A. A.

In many of the subdivisions which have been investigated, the playground has been deeded to the municipality or it is the intention of the subdivider and residents eventually to do this. Under municipal control, the development and the preservation of the area in perpetuity as a playground is assured.

In 45% of the instances, the parks and playgrounds were developed with private funds, furnished generally by the realtor or promoting company, but occasionally by a special assessment or membership fee from the property owners. In about 31%, the expense of development was met entirely from tax funds administered by a municipal department, while in slightly less than 25%, municipal and private funds jointly paid for such improvements.

The playground areas are often planned to be adjacent to schools. The types which have been developed include neighborhood parks, little children's playgrounds, athletic fields for adults and older children, community gardens, golf courses and country club properties.

Safety of children is one of the chief considerations in educating home-seekers to demand a playground in the neighborhood in which they buy property. Studies have shown that more children are killed or injured by motor vehicles in residential districts than in sections where traffic is thicker. Playground standards state that small children should not have to go more than a quarter of a mile to their playground; older children not more than a half mile. The health and character building arguments are also effective, but safety is more immediate now that 7,000 boys and girls under fifteen years of age is part of our annual toll of lives snuffed out by motor traffic.

An outstanding example of modern subdividing is provided by Sunnyside Gardens, promoted

by the City Housing Corporation of New York City. This Long Island subdivision has been planned "to show home-seekers with small incomes that they can own first class homes for what they now pay for rent in second rate places." Within each block are three central court areas, provided for the play needs of children five years old and less and equipped with sand boxes, swings, teeters and slides. The facilities for older children and adults are in a neighborhood park of two and a half acres at one end of the subdivision. There is also a community garden of seventy plots, each four by twelve feet. The parks and playgrounds are permanently dedicated and controlled by a board of five trustees, two of whom are property owners, two representatives of the corporation and one without any affiliation.

The developments of the Crain Ready-Cut House Company in Houston, Texas, include two of the most completely equipped playgrounds in the South. One of these, in the Cherryhurst Subdivision, has been sold to the city at a sum which represents a substantial contribution by the company and is maintained and directed by the Houston Department of Recreation. The other, in Southside Place Development, will be deeded, when half of the lots are sold, to an association of home owners who shall provide for its maintenance and supervision. When the development is taken into the city limits, it is expected that the property owners will deed the playground to the city.

The Southside Playground consists of 2.27 acres in the heart of the development, which will provide about sixty-five square feet of play space for each person and 200 square feet for each child under fifteen who will live in the subdivision when it is fully populated. Known as the "$50,000 playground," this has a swimming pool, running track, tennis courts, basketball court, play apparatus for children and a baseball diamond. Both playgrounds are reserved for the exclusive use of the residents of the subdivision.

"Our playground has proved most satisfactory from the standpoint of material assistance in selling our property and it is also greatly appreciated by the property owners," writes E. L. Crain, president of the Crain Ready-Cut House Company.

Looking toward the future play needs of their communities, local recreation leaders are cooperating in the project. Since nothing educates like sight and use, a system of directed community recreation will influence families to expect and demand playground facilities in the new neighborhood in which they are to live. Recreation departments can give service to realtors along this line by helping them to select the site best located for a park or playground and to determine the proper acreage and the plan of development.

No legislation in the matter is being sought by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. The plan has sufficient business advantages to realtors to make this unnecessary. The general adoption of this sane system of platting will eliminate in the future the condemnation proceedings and fabulous prices for land to which recreation departments have had to resort because a previous generation forgot that children must play.

Shorter Working Week Increases Number of Home Owners

W. Burke Harmon, president of the Harmon National Real Estate Corporation, speaking of the shortening of the working week among executives of the higher paid and more closely organized working groups said, "This increasing leisure has given impetus to the 'own-your-home' movement. The establishment of small country homes with congenial surroundings and recreation facilities such as golf courses, has been especially marked during the last few years.

"During the summer months most of the larger department stores are open only five days a week. Some of the largest chain stores have curtailed their working week by one-half day. In some industries, such as the automobile industry, experiments are now being tried to reduce the week to a five-day basis.

"The establishment of a five-day week in American industry means that the worker has another day in which to enjoy his home and all the pleasures of home ownership. Few workers are ready to spend this extra holiday in the confines of a small apartment. Consequently, home construction is now comprising the largest portion of construction in the United States. In 1919 residence construction presented 32.9 per cent. of the total. In 1923 it comprised 46.8 per cent. Present conditions are making a persistent and widened demand for suburban properties."

Leisure and Trained Leadership*

BROTHER BARNABAS

Executive Secretary, Boy Life Bureau, Knights of Columbus

Joseph Lee, Chairman: We are going to hear, first, from a man who has been for forty years a member of an organization devoting itself to work with boys. It was founded by De La Salle, two hundred and fifty years ago. He is doing a great work all over the country in teaching us the value of this kind of work and the seriousness of it. And the great, inclusive thing he has done has been to make us realize the high standard of this kind of work, the very high demand it makes, the devotion it requires of the men who go into it. I think he has added to the whole tone of social work by the seriousness, and I might almost say the fierceness, he has put into the demand upon the worker.

I think that nothing makes a thing more respected than to have a high standard that it is hard to come up to, and tell people they are mighty lucky if they can get in. And that has been to me, so far, the thing that Brother Barnabas has taught me. He is the head of the Boy Life Bureau, of the Knights of Columbus, and he is doing in that capacity that work for us and the boys of the country in all the cities of America.

Brother Barnabas: Those who will assume the leisure time direction of our boys—and you all know when I speak of boys I mean all youth, but that is the only side of the house that I am familiar with, and I have taken for granted that the other side is just as well cared for—those who will assume the responsibility of guiding and directing the leisure time of youth, assume the greatest responsibility in the world today. In vain the church and home and school inculcate, in season and out of season, what our boy shall do and what he shall not do—in vain, unless the environment in which he lives in his leisure time, and the masculine type that he is in contact with then, sanctions, in his mind, what these three agencies are telling him he must do. The finishing off or completion of the education—and I mean education in its true sense, I don't mean simply instruction but the perfect development of the body, mind and soul of the boy—in our epoch of the human family, is completed and perfected principally in his leisure time.

Therefore, this is a profession requiring a personality and devotedness and qualification superior to any other, whether it is medicine, law, engineering, ministry or pedagogy. Accordingly, it behooves all of us to stand up and demand that this profession be recognized. The splendid, self-sacrificing veterans and pioneers of this profession have built well, now they all should unanimously rejoice and constantly demand that in the future the profession be recognized, and, in order to get the recognition, that the training be sufficient, solid, fundamentally sound for the men who are coming into that field.

The doctor years ago had no college. Those wonderful pioneers had no medical college. They simply started by carrying their cases around throughout the country. The lawyer formerly had no college, but read law in the office of some good magistrate. Now we stand on the foundation that you pioneers have built.

The American boy—and when I speak of America I mean all North America and, in fact, the world—is the one vital unit of which the family, church and state is made. And the future welfare of these three institutions is guaranteed or not in proportion as that unit is properly developed in its formative state.

The first qualification of a citizen is honest-to-goodness patriotism, and, therefore, a determination to sacrifice self and all interests, even life, itself, to maintain the integrity of the nation.

In no field can the check be made on that patriotism so thoroughly and so completely as when you call for volunteers to see to it, by their personal sacrifice, by their personal service, that every single unit in the make-up of the nation has that God-given right; and, accordingly, we call on the manhood of America to volunteer to serve in leisure time under the guidance of the professionally trained recreation or leisure time director.

I am, therefore, challenging the manhood of America. I say this to them: "When the bugle called a few years ago, you waved your flags and you protested loyalty to country and love of country, and you left your mother and father and wife and children at home. You said it was for love of country—to make your country safe. I say there is no comparison at all, because then while you were shedding blood under the guise of saving your country, eight million little American boys, the unit on which the future of your country depends, were undirected in the seven and a half hours that every American boy has of

*Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22, 1926.

leisure outside of church and home and school.

"And when we called for volunteers, without bugle call or drum beat or waving of flags, you were slackers—with the result that our reformatories are filled and one boy in every fourteen in America is arrested, while you are playing your golf and poker games.

"And yet, in the midst of war, you said you loved your country. But I challenge you. Here is the check, again: When you volunteered for the army, you were untutored in military tactics, yet you submitted yourselves almost to martyrdom in being trained and fitted, because you were called in suddenly. And so I say, that if you had to be trained at great expense and trouble to go and butcher one another for love of country and to save your country—then, in God's name, don't venture into this field to mold or form character if you will not volunteer to be trained by experts in this field as you were trained by expert military men when you volunteered for the army."

When a large fraternal organization, like all fraternal organizations and all service clubs, was looking about to do something, they said, "Boy!" And they had common sense enough to look around for boy experts, recognizing that there are such things in our field. And those experts said to them, "All right. That is a splendid thought, but just keep your hands off. The poor boy has been exploited often enough and by organizations enough. But if you are honest and sincere in your interest in the American boy, then dig down in your jeans, tax yourself until it hurts, as you have been doing for the other evidences of your love of country, and give somebody full authority, to develop a profession; have a curriculum thoroughly worked out, submit it to the best boy men of America, the best educators—and when that is thoroughly worked out and is proved to be as sound as any in law, engineering or ministry, then produce the money and authorize the person to select a university. Safeguard this profession from the faculty of a university that will yank a man out of a factory who never guided ten boys in his life, and have him read the stuff and pump it into our future boyologists. But look about for a university that is broad enough and big enough to say, 'We don't know a thing about this thing you are talking of, but our machinery is at your disposal.'"

So we did. We looked about and found a university. They said, "We don't know anything about it, but we have faith in what you say. Here is our machinery. We are willing to try something for the American boy."

Then in conference with the recreation workers of America we looked around for one to head the department. The Chair was established and the money produced. He knew that this profession has not commanded the attention of the American boy leaving college. Instead, he thinks of law or medicine or engineering or commerce. And of five hundred poor American lads starting out to be lawyers, perhaps three land, to interpret the sixty-five thousand laws that go on the books every day.

I say that if I appeal to the red-blooded young American boy at college regarding the recreational field, the only thought that occurs to him is to be a coach of some basket-ball, football or baseball team or a physical trainer. Only one one-hundredth part of the leisure time program is made up of those things. Therefore, I say to this organization, create a sufficient number of scholarships, make a ten-year program, and let us hand-pick those men and turn a sufficient number into the field where properly placed and properly salaried it will begin to draw the attention of the best men undergraduates in our universities.

Now, as the pedagogical profession, so vital to the nation, has never had its recognition as a profession, and has been dragged in the mire for all these years, let us, in starting out now, guarantee to this profession that it will be second to none, and therefore let us make it a two-year graduate course with an M.A. degree.

You demand that in the man who spends years and years to be qualified to work over a sick body. Why you wouldn't let a woman give you a dose of medicine without a certificate! You want the man who is going to pull your teeth to be qualified. While I was at the Agricultural School, up there outside of New York, teaching agriculture, we wouldn't let anyone touch a registered heifer unless he had a certificate from a college. But any old poke could go into our boys' lives. Therefore, let us make a postgraduate course with an M.A. degree.

And, finally, let it be recognized that the little chap requires as much culture, as much training and as much professional standing in the community of the man who will guide and mold him, as is required of the man who works on sick bodies or interprets the laws and enables people to escape observing them. The little boy is worth while, and we must demand that no man will enter his

life without proper qualifications, and that he will have a proper model to imitate.

That, too, was established. The course was twenty-four months. A curriculum was worked out—part time on the campus, then in the practical field of every phase of recreational direction, and back on the campus, and the thesis written. And I had the glory and satisfaction, for the sake of the eight million little boys of America, of going there and in Convocation Hall seeing nineteen "boyologists," recreation men, leisure time guiders, boy guiders, or anything you wish to call them, in the new profession, going up and receiving their sheepskins, and ready, clothed with an M.A. degree, to deal with that precious jewel of God's creation—the little boy.

And then, at the staid old university, they realized that the medicos and the others had to look up and find they weren't "it." They came up for their B.A. degree. Our men came up for their M.A. They were going to have in their care the molding of the future nation. They were recognized as worthwhile, having given four years and then twenty-four months to prepare for the most delicate of all professions—the guidance and direction of our children in their leisure time. That is an accomplishment. Out of a hundred and fifty men in America, we picked twenty-two. We graduated nineteen.

This is a distinct profession. It is not a burying ground for failures in other professions. In tying up my men in the field, I had two first-class pedagogues who had been superintendents of high schools and who thought they would like to enter. And after trying them out in the laboratory—which is dealing with livewire boys in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia—I advised them, "Go back to your rostrum, where all day you can say, 'Thou wilt; thou must; thou shalt' to the boys, and they will do it. But here it is not that way. Your pedagogic training unfits you, because here it is, 'Come on, Jack—let's go!'"

In my boyhood days, I often traced the bees seeking honey, and as I followed them they went in the rose and on this and that. But I never found one that would alight on a head of cabbage. And so there must be a personality about the man who is going to be in boy life for the boy to stop. When I go about the fields and playgrounds and I see the boys flocking and drawing close around a man, I know he has the personality, he has the call, he has the qualification for the noblest profession. The boys flock to him. And I have gone to other playgrounds, equipped with everything from Spalding's Catalogue, and I have found the boys down the alley, banging old tin cans, and our would-be boyologist like a statue, occupied in drawing his salary, but with no boys around him. He was the cabbage and they found the honey down the alley.

When we were preparing for this profession, I went to different cities, and I found those enthusiastic people, like the Rotary, Kiwanis, Masons and Knights—good men, the best men—were sentimentally stumbling into the boy work. They would have a wonderful brass band, and the like. And then when it cooled off, the poor boys were left stranded. And oftentimes, because they had been so buoyed up, a cold iceberg would come along and then there would be a chill. So, I said:

"I can't imagine any of you fellows, with five thousand dollars invested in a nice automobile, who would go around the city looking for the first stone wall to bang up against, to see if it would really stand the shock. But I notice you do plug in, take the most delicate of all machines, and then start off and bang into the boy life to see if he will stand the shock. Poor boy!

"Now, hands off. Of five hundred thousand dollars invested in your plant I notice you are mighty careful to get expert advice before you make a further expenditure. You take the efficiency man into your confidence, and if there is anything at stake in law you get the surety companies and a hundred other protections, and you don't trust to the fact that you know it all. And if any of you had a sick friend, you wouldn't take the first truck driver you met and get him to come up to that friend's house and perform a major operation on him. But he would do less harm there than you do in the other place, because the other man couldn't kick and the undertaker would get something out of it! But you would dare, under the guise of good intentions, to enter into the most delicate field and get that beautiful material for citizenship, and after your sentimentality is over you drop it—and you have done more harm than you can ever repair.

"Now, as a representative of that profession—and we have a legitimate pride in it—I am here to tell you that you can get boy experts, leisure time experts, to come and tell you what to do.

"They say, 'Oh, yes, we are doing a lot for our boys. We are starting this and starting that. And we are going to give the boys of our own town a Christmas dinner.'

"Do you give it to them on Christmas Day?"

"'Oh, no—three days after. We bring them to our Club.'

"Oh, you do! Well, I would indict any of you who would give any American boy a free feed and then have the boys in the yard of the school the next day say to him, 'You are a pauper.' And you men—intelligent business men—go out under that guise and put upon our wonderful, beautiful America the greatest curse of Europe—professional pauperism. Don't you dare take one of my boys! If you want to do something for that boy for Christmas, start on the first day of January and get him a paper route. Get him cleaning the hallway, or doing some honest-to-goodness work, and bank his money for him and then give him his bank-book on Christmas Eve and let him go home as an honest, clean-cut American citizen."

They have had patience with us. So we have organized in union with the Playground and Recreation Association, the Federation of Boys' Clubs and the Boy Scouts. After all, we *do* pull together; all our leisure time leaders are pulling together. That is one pleasing thing about this new profession. We are not scrapping.

So we made up a plan. I said to them, "Now, you say you are interested in boys. Are you?" They were Rotarians and Kiwanians, and all the rest—fine men, splendid men. "All right. You remind me of a good old man down in the City of New York a good many years ago who had an old white horse and truck, and he made a fairly good living carrying trunks and baggage around. One day the horse died. Mike's neighbors were very sympathetic. One of them went into the store on Hester Street where they usually congregated, and said, 'I don't know what poor Mike is going to do. His horse is dead and he has a large family.' And the old storekeeper said, 'Well, now, just how sorry are you for Mike? Are you sorry to the extent of twenty-five dollars toward getting him a new horse?'

"I say to you Rotarians and Kiwanians and others—now, just how much honest-to-goodness interest have you in our American boy, to see that he goes straight? Are you interested enough once in your lives to cut out your poker games and your golf games, and arrange for your wives to be excused from their social events for three hours a night for ten nights straight? I don't want to, for your convenience, make it ten weeks, one night a week. If you are not interested enough to give up thirty hours of your life once to learn the psychology of the boy, dealing with your own boy as well as the other fellow's boy in his leisure time, then forever keep silent on the proposition that you are interested in boyhood." And it gets them. They sign up. Then we open in their city for ten nights.

They come in. The Playground Association, Boy Scouts of America, Federation of Boys' Clubs, Big Brothers, all national leisure time organizations, send a representative, cooperating with us. I get our fraternal organization, the Knights of Columbus, to pay all bills, so we do not charge anybody anything.

We get the hall. Your wonderful cooperation enables me to put a staff on there, consisting of not a single theorist. And while we put them in gangs and make them play the game, we burn in, by the lectures—just burn in to their conscience, "Here is a check of your patriotism. That boy is worthy of having the best man in his life. Every boy, at a certain psychological moment, by God's design, goes out seeking the male to reproduce in himself. Social and industrial conditions have made it impossible for the majority of fathers to be in their lives. Because of the commercialism of America you are guilty of the greatest crime against the American boy, because for a certain time in the year in the history of our country we substituted the father by that noble manly character, the male educator. But because of your commercialism you have put so little salary in that budget for him that he couldn't maintain a family. And you business men drew him out into commerce, because his brains were more than you had, and you used him and left the boy stranded with a woman in his life when he needs a man.

"What is the result? The boy has found the model down the alley—the commercialized recreation center—and he glories in being a tough boy, because Mike So and So down there can do all the stuff. So Jack So and So or John So and So discounted what the church and home and school told this boy was right, and when he appeared as a masculine type and could do certain things, he would imitate him and would glory in puncturing the tires of a millionaire as he went through the neighborhood.

"Now," I continued, "you, then, as Americans, ought to see to it that no American boy is getting the wrong model. Therefore, volunteer for this thirty-hour course. It is your obligation

to volunteer. And then, as business men, get back, one hundred per cent., of the recreational directors of your city, whatever agency is functioning there; and not as a simple uplifting proposition, not as a thing that you may or may not do —but as something that you are bound in conscience to do—so that those who are moulding the youth, moulding the childhood of your city, are respected and reverenced and properly compensated, and that they do not spend one iota of that valuable energy which they should give to your boyhood in manipulating typewriters or doing other things in putting over drives to save your boys. The best insurance policy you can buy is to get back of these organizations one hundred per cent., for the boy who is destined at ten to be the gunman to expose your life and purse to danger will be a good citizen, paying taxes, which will cut down your own tax bill and he will also be an insurance policy against your life."

They listen to that. We have put in these courses. I am opening one in Philadelphia next Monday night. A hundred business men are already signed up. Washington, Baltimore and Jersey City are all organized. We have covered 5,284 business men. We have taken them within the last year and a half.

Now, you see the philosophy of it. This new profession is vital to our day. Face front with a smile. The leisure time is the consummation of the education of a boy. Professional men, qualified and trained. You veterans are the foundation, and you and your profession will be recognized and properly compensated.

That is the slogan, then. Let us do it a hundred per cent. And as I go through our country, I again appreciate the splendid cooperation of all leisure time organizations. And I want you to be on the lookout for the very highest type of man that is in college today. I have the scholarships. I have thirty-two in my hand now. And in order to make it possible to get the best—of course, a boy graduating from college after four years hasn't the money—we take care of books, tuition, board, laundry, incidental expenses and field work, and graduate him with an M. A. degree in the noblest profession on God's earth.

Joy comes to us only as we use the gift that makes us different from every other human being. It is the voice of our souls. We must live in its expression or die in despair.

—ANGELO PATRI.

From the Detroit Educational Bulletin for March, 1927.

Mrs. Max Guggenheimer

Early in March, Mrs. Max Guggenheimer of Lynchburg, Virginia, suddenly died at the beginning of the trip she was taking through the country in behalf of the United Palestine Appeal. For many years the recreation movement had been one of Mrs. Guggenheimer's chief interests and she had given generously of her means and time, not only for the play life of her own city, to which she gave a beautifully equipped playground, but for the national and international leisure time movement.

A firm friend of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, Mrs. Guggenheimer for five years sponsored letters of appeal and served as an honorary member of the Association. On a recent trip to Palestine she caught a vision of what a playground could mean to the children of Jerusalem and established a modern playground in that city, making it possible through a large contribution for the work to become permanent.

It is not only through Mrs. Guggenheimer's generosity in giving of her means that the recreation movement has benefited. The charm of her personality, her sincerity and self-effacing modesty, her devoted service, have made each gift doubly effective. In her death the recreation movement has lost a loyal and devoted friend.

In the March, 1927, issue of *Industrial and Labor Information,* published by The International Labor Office, reference is made to institutions in France for the utilization of spare time. "Subsidies are granted," states the report, "to sports clubs, which are required to use them for propaganda work and for popularizing various sports in all parts of the country. The municipalities themselves sometimes grant subsidies and often provide sports grounds free of charge.

"Reference should also be made to the happy influence which the legal adoption of 'summer time' appears to have had upon the development of sports. The change from normal time certainly permits many young workers, once the day's work is over, to take advantage of the evening hours of the long summer days for relaxation and recreation by taking part in various sports (football, cycling, swimming.)"

Leisure and Trained Leadership*

By

Mrs. Eva W. White,

Director, Boston Community Service

I can remember now a situation back in 1909. In a section of a city with which I am familiar, there existed a number of boys' gangs. Most of them had court records. They were semi-criminal in character. A recreation worker went into that particular community, worked there for about three years and produced such a result that the juvenile court judge of the district wrote a letter saying that the juvenile delinquency in the section had dropped seventy-five per cent., actually, and saying that he was forever converted to the recreation program. We have instance after instance of that kind.

In the face of the staggering statistics that have just been presented by the Salvation Army to the effect that forty-two per cent. of the unmarried mothers in their maternity homes are girls in high schools, I thought of a recreation center, where there are some five hundred girls and where there have been only two cases of this particular sort in the last four years. These instances certainly show the constructive force of recreation.

Then, too, a few years ago I happened to visit two American cities. One of them had a population of some 150,000 inhabitants; the other one a population of only 25,000 greater—175,000. Their industries were practically the same. In Community Number One, I found all the materialism, all the difficulty that the European sometimes accuses us of, and which I have never wanted to believe. But it was there. The conversation at the luncheon table, the conversation at the dinner table, the kind of thing one saw, was absolutely materialistic, unyielding to the higher motives.

On the other hand, in the second community, only about one hundred miles away, with practically the same wealth, no more, certainly—one found an entirely different atmosphere. In Community Number Two, the citizens had recognized some of the values in our field, and had given to that community a recreation program which I think had everything to do with the quality of the citizenship that existed there. One did not need much imagination to realize what the advantages were for a child brought up in Community Number Two as compared to Community Number One.

We are at this time able to point to an experiment which I believe stands in the forefront of the educational endeavors which are being carried on in America today. I refer to the National Recreation School which our own organization, the Playground and Recreation Association of America, is running in New York City.

We all, I am sure, uphold the Playground and Recreation Association in having started this school as an independent school,—that is, as a school unaffiliated with any college or university. One cannot but fear the handicaps that the average collegiate background might give at this time to education in our field. I have faced the problems of schools of social work and I believe it is fortunate that certain schools were not dominated by college influence in the beginning and were allowed to develop their curriculum, to engage their lecturers, and to build up the field experience from the point of view of the necessities of social work itself, not the theoretical necessities that might have been presented by the economist, sociologist and political scientist.

No one can be positive at this time as to the curriculum that a recreation school ought to develop. A trial and error method is positively necessary in order to be sure that that which is worked out will fit life. The leisure time movement is still experimental with great goals to gain. We have developed a certain kind of activities program, but we have not begun to reach the range of activities that is bound to be brought forward in the future. The whole subtle application of our activities to the temperamental aspects of community life, the individualization of the program, represent technics to be gradually and most carefully developed.

When we are asked why the educator should not be put in charge of our educational work and why we do not turn over our training to educational bodies we must remember that in the building up of the social phases of education, the layman, in nine cases out of ten, has been the person who by virtue of observing life in action, has not

*Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 18-22, 1926.

only presented the challenge to educational bodies, but has also built the foundation of most of the socialized procedure. That "amateur" about whom Rabbi Silver spoke the other night, that layman, in other words, is a most important person. You will recall that Rabbi Silver said that he hoped that there would be a great many amateurs left in spite of the growth of professional standards.

It is essential in this connection to remember that the beginnings of evening school instruction were started by social workers in this country. Vocational education came from laymen who saw the need of a different adaptation of educational processes than had been carried on.

Again, such a thing as medical inspection in the public schools did not come solely from the medical profession. Medical inspection in the public schools came as the citizens demanded it. Our chairman of this morning, although he now is Doctor Lee, is not the kind of doctor to be considered a professional in the medical field, and he, in our community, had more to do with seeing that we had medical inspection in the City of Boston than the medical societies. That is the history again and again of the growth of increased educational opportunities.

Now you and I are dealing with the raw material out of which curricula are made. We know what happens when certain programs are organized in a certain way. We may not have worked out the philosophic background for our practical experience, but in what we do present there are all the values of reality. Those values we must bring forward. Every worker in the leisure time field should assume personal responsibility for assisting in this matter of training a personnel.

One fine thing about the National Recreation School is that it is presenting a program in the development of which it asks your help and mine. It is really working out a national enterprise with the same spirit with which the Playground and Recreation Association of America always works. Those who are responsible for the school do not maintain that they are offering a full fledged procedure. They know the course is in a beginning stage. Its results will mean a great deal to us in our local situations. Very definitely, then, should we cooperate in backing this school.

What may happen ten years from now in regard to relating such a school as this to a university, is something which only the future can tell. At the present time, I think it is safe to say that after considering all the factors involved we should vote unanimously that the Playground and Recreation Association of America has taken the right road in organizing a school which must stand on its own feet.

Now in order to have the school really succeed-it must have a carefully chosen group taking advantage of what it offers. We must have the right caliber of persons. We must be absolutely uncompromising in our standards. You and I must be replaced by persons a thousand times better than we ever thought of being and we must search our communities with that in mind.

Moreover, there is another thing which we can do for our national cause. It seems to me we need to stand for the non-duplication of this educational experiment for a while. What happens so frequently is this: an idea is projected into the consciousness of community thinking, then someone in the Western part of the country, the Eastern part or somewhere else thinks it would be a splendid thing to organize a project like that just started and the strength of both enterprises is seriously diluted before any significant degree of progress has been made on which to base the added effort.

I was talking a few weeks ago with a professor in Columbia, who said that a great deal of criticism is registered against universities; that people maintain that the college man does not do this and does not do that. I was struck with this statement of his: "The great college professors are getting fine results. What has happened is that we have developed educational institutions in America far in advance of the number of people who can teach and far in advance of a kind of community resource for the practical application of ranges of knowledge which enables an educational project to succeed. Instead of multiplying American universities, we ought for a time to stop, to perhaps shut down some of them and stand back of those that have absolutely found their place in the education of youth." I think there is a great deal in this.

In my own field of teaching, that of social work—what has happened? We started out in 1902 with one school. Pretty soon there were two schools. Today there are nearly fifty opportunities for training in longer or shorter periods of time. They present to you a curriculum, and it is course number 32 added to course number 26, together with course number 52—and these courses in many instances taught by people who never for one instant could succeed in the field.

Therefore, I think we ought to stand back of this central National School until we are sure that a foundation has been laid and until we are quite sure we have the personnel who can extend its experience throughout the country. When that time comes it will be the time, of course, to develop more schools than this central school.

At this point it might well be asked, "What should be taught in a school which aims to meet leisure time demands? How rich should a curriculum be?" It is, of course, accepted that schools devoted to practical objectives offer what is called training in the skills of a special line of effort. Correlated with the skills is the related work, that is, the lecture material which will present the whys of activities in order to build forward the intellectual grasp of the objectives to be taught. Now we have our skills, our philosophy, as well as present day community needs and personal and group ideals on which to base instruction.

How many artists have we who can present a simple games institute? We need to develop,—to the point of our art,—the kind of facility with all its demand for a varied repertory. We have not begun to develop the range which will make our activities grip and hold boys and girls, men and women, over months and years. Then as to dramatics with all the problems involved of taste, emotional response, finesse, literary appreciation and beauty and correctness of settings:—Is not this a department of instruction in itself?

Next community music. Certainly one does not need to emphasize the place of community music in a curriculum.

And handiwork and craftsmanship?

Further, we must own that most of our effort has been for the young. We have not yet fully met the demands of the adult. Mr. Maurer brought that out when he spoke of what is before the Labor Unions in getting their members to swing into the adult education movement,—one of the greatest of leisure time developments, taking in as it does not only all that is involved in literacy, but also the full swing of the higher academic subjects.

Then what are the means by which the recreation interests of groups of different ages are welded together? What is our relation to the richness of home life?

All this means demonstration, practice, lectures, conferences, reading, exchange of experiences, the presentation of problem material. What has been mentioned already is not enough, however. Psychology has developed rapidly in the last few years. Do we know its latest findings? They influence our field mightily. Moreover, it is essential in our theoretical work to give time to a careful analysis of the individual and the relation of the individual to the group. What is the method by which communities are studied? What does it mean to be a statesman in a community situation? Community approach is not a question of a rule of thumb method. It is a matter of step-by-step analysis—a very real technical process. All these matters must come in a recreation course and more, namely an understanding of the abiding philosophies which have ruled and do rule the thought of society. We must come to sense the relation of our chosen field to the developments that are surging forward in other professions. It is fatal to become so imbedded in a narrow groove of thinking that one fails to see the way the interests of one profession percolate through the consciousness of the American people by means of a many-sided approach.

Finance? We must understand budget making in towns and cities both from the angle of taxation and private enterprise. In my city, we are talking a great deal about the balanced budget. We have been considering the Community Chest. Now, you and I cannot accept the Community Chest just because some other community has a chest. We must, therefore, understand thoroughly this matter of finance.

As to so-called balanced budgets—we are maintaining,—some of us—that every dollar given for civic or philanthropic purposes should be divided into three parts. One sum should be set aside to meet those acute needs that face every area—for sickness, poverty and distress. One amount should go to the preventive field; and the remainder to those efforts that are building up a qualitative society—to such a movement as recreation.

Then the foreign-born must be known. Racial genius, national traditions and customs must be brought out.

It is evident—is it not—that there is no danger of a meagre curriculum? Instead of fearing there will not be material enough for two years we find subject matter sufficient for a longer course.

I do not know what the experience of this audience has been, but I have never found a more satisfactory national organization with which to be affiliated than the Playground and Recreation Association of America. I have waited a good

many years to say this and now I am glad it is out. May I say, at this point, that I am not on the payroll of the Association and never have been, except for a short time during the war? Years ago, I was tremendously interested in developing trade-schools in the State of Massachusetts. I was anxious that the right kind of recreation program be put into those schools. I did not know much about the leisure time field at that time and so I wrote to the Playground and Recreation Association of America. My letters were promptly answered and they were answered with facts and with workable suggestions.

Later on, I had something to do with School Centers in Boston. Again the Playground and Recreation Association assisted my department, so that I have always maintained that this Association, under whose auspices we are meeting, is one of the most helpful in the entire field of social and civic endeavor.

Therefore, in closing, may I say, because of all the Playground and Recreation Association has done in the past, we can well accept its leadership in this new project, the National Recreation School. Moreover, feeling as we must the definite need for more and more light on the problems of our field and for the best trained and most effective personnel we can win for our cause, can we not pledge ourselves to support the school to one hundred per cent. of our power?

Magazines and Pamphlets Received

Containing Articles of Interest to Recreation Workers and Officials

MAGAZINES

AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION REVIEW. January, 1927
- Reasons for Successful Playgrounds: Reasons for Failure in Playground Work, by James Edward Rogers
- A Technique for Supervising Play, by Harvey C. Lehman and Paul A. Witty
- Tabulation of Replies to Questionnaire on Girls' Basket Ball, by W. W. Mustaine

THE AMERICAN CITY. February, 1927
- Experience with Open Spaces and Community Recreation in a New Subdivision, by Herbert Emmerich
- Preserving Creek Valleys for Recreation Purposes
- Completely Equipped Municipal Plunge
- Recreation System Developed to Combat Summer Exodus—Phoenix, Arizona
- Large Modern Swimming Pool a Gift to Wood River
- What a Municipal Golf Course Has Done for San Antonio

March, 1927
- San Francisco Playgrounds Consider Mothers as Well as Children
- Harmon Foundation Awards
- Recreation Facilities and Zoning Ordinances
- Tourist Camp, Eastland, Texas
- Playgrounds in South America
- Helping Miami to Bloom Again

PARKS AND RECREATION. January-February, 1927
- An Effective Development—Union County Park System, by Raymond H. Torrey
- The Poundridge Reservation—Westchester County Park System, by Raymond H. Torrey
- Playgrounds Win Beauty Awards, by M. Travis Wood
- The South and Its Developments in Recreation Fields, by Harold J. Neale
- New Ways of Measuring Service, by V. K. Brown
- First Steps in Stadium Operation, by V. K. Brown
- Modern Salt Water Natatorium for Audubon Park, New Orleans
- Great Ski Slide and Jump at Bear Mountain

MIND AND BODY. January, 1927
- Physical Education in Education, by James Edward Rogers
- Whither Are We Bound? A critical study of the Woman Sport Movement
- Ways of Financing an Athletic Program, by Henry S. Curtis
- A New Physical Education Plan

MIND AND BODY. February, 1927
- Recreation as a Challenge for Leisure in the Modern Church, by Herbert E. Coyer
- An Amateur Circus, by Erna Bayless

MIND AND BODY. March, 1927
- Health Education and Athletics in the Public Schools, by Dr. A. A. Knoch
- The Influence of Age, Height and Weight and Weight-Per-Inch upon Motor Ability of High School Boys, by L. F. Zward
- Pass Basket Ball, by John S. Boyd

MIND AND BODY. April, 1927
- America, A Pageant, by C. Brocar
- Physical Training in New Zealand, by Ruth Jarvis
- Report of Committee on Oto-Rhinologic Hygiene of Swimming
- Olympic Games at Amsterdam 1928—Program of Events

THE JEWISH CENTER. March, 1927
- Margins of Leisure, by Grace L. Coyle

EDUCATION. February, 1927
- A Citizenship Rating Scale, by Edward L. Hill

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. February, 1927
- Dubuque's All-Year Recreation Program, by C. E. Douglas

THE KANSAS TEACHER. February, 1927
- On the Playground, by L. P. Dittemore
- A Rural School Play Day, by Alice W. Smith

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL DIGEST. March, 1927
- Music and the Sacred Seven, by W. F. Webster

PAMPHLETS

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF STOCKTON RECREATION ACTIVITIES, 1927

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF LONG BEACH CITY SCHOOLS—Summer Playground Department, 1926

REPORT OF THE DEPARMENT OF RECREATION—Newburgh, N. Y., 1926

ANNUAL REPORT OF SAN FRANCISCO PLAYGROUND DEPARTMENT, 1926

TEN YEARS PROGRESS ON THE CITY PLAN OF ST. LOUIS, 1916-1926

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF PHILADELPHIA, 1926

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF MANCHESTER PARK COMMON AND PLAYGROUND COMMISSION, 1927

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PARK DEPARTMENT—City of Salem, Mass., 1926

SAFETY EDUCATION—Published by the State Department of Education—Georgia

YEAR BOOK OF THE PLAYGROUNDS COMMUNITY SERVICE COMMISSION, 1926—New Orleans

One-Tenth of a Mill

By

Mabel Madden,

Secretary to the Cincinnati Public Recreation Commission.

"One Hundred Thousand Dollars for watching children on the playgrounds!" "Cincinnati can use $100,000.00 to better advantage than paying it to people to teach children to do something they already know how to do. You don't have to teach children how to play." These are the mildest of the twice fifty-seven varieties of well-known arguments advanced against the establishment of a Public Recreation Commission supported by public funds. It is only when one begins to work for a much-needed public improvement or project that one realizes how marvelous is the ingenuity of man in formulating and publishing the "cons." The "pros," on the other hand, often remain inarticulate until prodded into action by some dynamic force inspiring them to be missionaries for the good cause.

In Cincinnati, Mr. Will R. Reeves helped provide this dynamic force. Mr. Reeves began his work as Executive Secretary of Community Service some seven years ago. He saw that Cincinnati was potentially one of the most beautiful cities in the country and resolved to do everything within his power to make it, in actuality, a better place for everyone to live. But where to begin? Being a recreation executive, he, of course, began working for increased recreational facilities and capacity use of existing ones. For six years he conducted a general educational campaign, acquainting the public with the meaning of recreation and the recreational needs of the city. To most people of the city "recreation" was synonymous only with "play for children." They had no idea that its scope could extend beyond that.

Setting the Goal

Such was the attitude of the citizens when the active campaign for the establishment of a Public Recreation Commission for Cincinnati was started last January. Step by step we worked toward our goals—first, the establishment of the Commission, and secondly the passage of the special tax levy of one-tenth of a mill for recreation purposes.

Amended Senate Bill No. 81 gave to City Council the right to "establish a recreation board" and Amended Senate Bill No. 107 declared that "Council, shall . . . by resolution submit to the electors of such city the question of levying annually a tax not to exceed one-tenth of one mill on the dollar of assessed valuation." These are the two bills under which we began our work.

The First Step

Our first thought, naturally, was to provide a fund for clerical services and printing, necessary in the campaign. Mr. Reeves collected, for this purpose, $2500.00 from various friends of the movement. The two Public Service Boards most closely allied to the recreation movement are the Board of Education and the Board of Park Commissioners. Our first efforts were directed towards them. Some of the officials of the Park Board had to be convinced that the parks were provided to be used, not merely to be looked at, and that the "Keep-Off-the-Grass" attitude has long been passé. However, having once been won, both the Board of Education and the Board of Park Commissioners proved to be staunch supporters. We therefore secured from both Boards a Resolution approving and requesting the establishment of a Public Recreation Commission and the submission of the tax levy.

Addressing Groups

We then endeavored to secure speaking engagements with all parent and key organizations, such as—The Federation of Mothers' Clubs, Catholic Parent-Teachers' Association, The Playground Mothers' League, The Federated Improved Association, Junior Order, Masonic Lodges, Knights of Columbus Councils, Daughters of Isabella, Daughters of America, Eastern Star, and others. At these meetings the speakers explained in detail the need for a Recreation Commission in Cincinnati, the purpose of the Commission, what it was expected to accomplish, and how Cincinnati would be benefited. The speakers were provided

with copies of the resolution requesting the establishment of the Recreation Commission. They were instructed to conclude their speeches with the request that the resolution be passed by the organization addressed. Through the parent organization, engagements were secured to speak before the affiliated bodies.

Letters Bring Results

On March first letters were sent to all the influential people of the city, those who were known to be interested and those whose interest it was desired to enlist, explaining the whole recreation idea and asking them to serve us citizens-at-large on the "City-Wide Promoting and Educational Committee for a Public Recreation Commission in Cincinnati." Similar letters were sent to every important organized group, asking them to appoint a delegate to this City-Wide Committee. A return postcard, for reply, was enclosed. The response to these communications was most encouraging. About 200 persons agreed to serve as citizens at large and 51 organizations appointed delegates.

The first meeting of the City-Wide Committee was a splendid success. About one hundred persons, business men, clergymen, social workers, club women, came together at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Reeves presided. He gave a resume of the work already accomplished, presented the plan for future proceeding, and outlined a definite task for the Committee.

The Committee Is Organized

The Committee organized by electing Walter S. Schmidt chairman, and Max Hirsch vice-chairman. Only those of us who were closely connected with the campaign can realize in a small measure what these appointments meant for the future of Recreation in Cincinnati. Mr. Schmidt is the leader among the city's most progressive younger business men. His name has been linked with every philanthropic and civic movement in the city. Mr. Hirsch has retired from business in order to devote his entire time to social service. Recreation is his particular hobby; he has served as Chairman of the Board of Community Service for many years. His untiring labor, devotion and zeal were the source of inspiration to all the campaign workers. No problem was too difficult for him to solve.

A Public Hearing

At the first meeting the Chairman was authorized to submit to City Council the formal request for the creation of a Public Recreation Commission. Upon receipt of this request, Council referred it to the Health Committee for consideration and report. The City-Wide Committee therefore asked for a public hearing before the Health Committee. All the members of the City-Wide Committee were urged to be present at the hearing. One hundred and thirty-two citizens responded to the call, the largest attendance at any Council meeting in Cincinnati! After listening for about two hours to the arguments and talks of the various members of the City-Wide Committee, people representing every group in town, the Chairman of the Health Committee announced that his Committee would report favorably and request the Mayor and Council to establish the Public Recreation Commission. The task confronting the Committee now was to see that the best possible persons were appointed to the Commission. The members of Council were individually impressed with the fact that the Recreation Commission must be non-partisan, non-political and that only men and women of outstanding ability should be appointed. The personnel of our Recreation Commission is evidence of the great success of this educational effort with City Council.

The Tax Levy Campaign

The establishment of the Recreation Commission was merely a preliminary to the carrying out of the Big Idea—the passage of the special tax levy of one-tenth of a mill for Recreation Purposes. Now began what seemed to us the Herculean task of educating 165,000 voters to vote, "Yes," on a measure which would separate them from their hard-earned dollars. We were prepared to meet with apathy, indifference, and even opposition. We got all we expected. The members of the Recreation Commission and the City-Wide Committee were drafted to aid us in the campaign.

Our first step was to call a meeting of the City-Wide Committee. The members were told that they were expected to be missionaries for the cause. All the arguments in favor of the passage of the Tax Levy were presented to them, and all of the arguments against its passage were answered for them. They were expected to carry this message to their friends and acquaintances.

The Speakers' Bureau was organized next. We consider this the most important and valuable feature of the tax levy campaign. Speeches were made before every organized group in town, large

or small. Speakers appeared during the intermission at the various movies and legitimate theaters, amateur and benefit performances.

It was most gratifying to find how many people, clubs, and even corporations were willing to assist in this constructive effort when they were approached. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company printed 300,000 copies of a very expensive "Safety" Bulletin. This Bulletin carried the heading "103 Children Killed by Automobiles in Cincinnati During the Past Five Years," and stressed the need for supervised play and athletics as a safety measure. The Western and Southern Life Insurance Company, also, printed 300,000 copies of the "Prevention or Punishment" Bulletin. This Bulletin was headed: "It Is Cheaper to Build a Fence at the Top of a Precipice Than a Hospital at the Bottom"; and carried the estimated amount of the annual crime bill of the United States in contrast to the annual amount expended for public recreation.

The Retail Merchants Association, Dow Drug Company, and several other retail stores enclosed one of these bulletins in every package and in their monthly bills. A small bulletin, just large enough to fit into a pay envelope was printed and a great many of the factory managers agreed to the insertion of this "slip in" in their weekly pay envelopes. Those who paid by check attached the bulletin to the check. In this way, most of the factory employes were reached.

Another bulletin headed, "Calvin Coolidge Says," carrying statements in favor of Public Support for Public Recreation by the President and seven of Cincinnati's leading citizens was distributed to every child attending the public or parochial schools. The children were instructed to present them to their parents at the dinner table.

All letter heads carried this statement at the bottom:

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP—ELECTION DAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1926, VOTE

X	For an additional levy of taxes for recreational purposes not exceeding one-tenth of one mill. YES.

After a long and strenuous battle, both the Democratic and Republican Parties endorsed the tax levy and their ward workers were instructed to pass the word down the line.

A Hard Blow—but the Committee Rallied

Then, when we were all in the most optimistic and enthusiastic frame of mind, we received what one of the Girl Scouts who was working with us called, "the blow that killed father." For months the Board of Elections had stated that the recreation tax would be printed on a separate ballot. The speakers ended all their talks with the instruction to "mark your 'X' beside the 'Yes' on the small ballot." When, a few weeks before Election Day, we asked for a sample, we received a ballot two yards long, and the recreation measure headed in large letters, "Increasing Tax Levy," was placed at the bottom!

It was too late to try to force the Board of Elections to print a separate ballot, so our work was virtually doubled. One hundred and twenty-five thousand sample marked ballots were printed and distributed. Also movies were taken showing the contrast between children playing on a dirty street, with trucks and street cars bearing down on them, and children playing on a well regulated playground. In the fade-out a young lady, holding the long ballot, was pointing to the Recreation Measure. This film was shown in all the movies of Cincinnati in the week preceding Election Day.

Of course, it is unnecessary to say that we secured all possible newspaper and magazine publicity for months preceding the election. We practically camped on the doorsteps of City Editors' offices. Follow-up articles appeared in every number of the local neighborhood and community magazines and papers. Articles endorsing the tax levy over the signature of community leaders were published, together with excerpts from speeches. Wherever possible a copy of the ballot was carried, properly marked. The Kiwanis Club printed and distributed 1,500 window posters containing the marked ballot.

Vote "Yes!"

The week before Election Day was virtually "Recreation Week." If you entered a movie, you saw the recreation ballot flashed on the screen; if you made a purchase in a store, you received a bulletin inserted in your package; if you attended a meeting, the speaker asked you to remember to vote "yes"; when you went to lunch, the waiter handed you a bulletin with the menu; if you tuned in on the radio, you heard a recreation speech; and, finally, when you sat in church on Sunday, the minister, priest, or rabbi mentioned the need for prevention instead of punishment

and the social good to be derived from voting "yes" for the Recreation Tax Levy. Verily, no stone was left unturned.

We have been told, and, after considering the final vote, agree, that the outcome would not have been so successful without the services of our Women's Committee. This committee was formed to secure the cooperation of the women to help cover the entire city on Election Day. This is how it was accomplished; a ward chairman was appointed for each ward, twenty-six in all. The Ward Chairman, in turn, appointed a captain for each precinct (polling booth) in her ward. It was the duty of the precinct captain to secure workers for each polling booth. Two workers were expected to be at the polls the entire day, the precinct captain arranging the shifts and reliefs. As the voters approached the booth, the workers handed them sample marked ballots, instructing them where to place the "X." If the voter appeared to be opposed, the worker would say a few words in favor of the Tax Levy, the playgrounds, recreation, and endeavor to secure a "Yes" vote. It was the duty of the ward captain to supply the precinct captains with the necessary material, bulletins, ballots, and to make the rounds of all the precincts in her ward several times to see that workers were at each booth. If she arrived at a booth and no worker was present, she consulted her list of workers and emergency assistants, called them on the phone, and, if necessary, went to their homes to bring them to the polling booth. For this purpose an automobile squad was organized so that each ward captain might have a car at her disposal the entire day.

The entire procedure outlined above was followed among the colored population by the Colored Citizens' Recreation Council, made up of the leading colored citizens. Their organization was a remarkable one. The colored wards carried by a large majority.

A Hard Fight But Worthwhile

From the way I have reviewed the various steps, it might appear as though someone had always been present to oil the path and that everything went along smoothly. There were some hard and bitter clashes, endless differences to adjust and countless persons to convert. It was a hard fight, but, I must confess, we reveled in it—for now we can experience the joy of achievement and the pride of accomplishment. We have kept our old friends and made innumerable new ones. The people of Cincinnati appreciate the sincerity of the Recreation Commission in its efforts to use the recreational facilities of the city for building character and citizenship. The City Council, City Manager and City officials are doing everything in their power to help us. We are receiving suggestions and evidences of good-will on all sides. We have forgotten all about the months before Election Day and the days and nights of hard work. All we remember now is that in spite of the "It-can't-be-dones" and "you're-wasting-your times" we've done it—we've got One-Tenth of a Mill!

A Gift to Colton.—Colton, California, a community of about 5,000 people, has received a gift of an acre of land in the heart of the city from Thomas J. Fleming, of the California Portland Cement Company. It was necessary to remove several buildings from the property which cost about $60,000. Plans include the issuing of bonds for the development of this park and playground to the extent of at least $50,000, possibly $90,000, so that the building of a municipal community center may be undertaken.

The chief feature of the present municipal recreation program is a splendid municipal plunge which was operated last year for five months with a total attendance of 35,580. Out of the receipts from the plunge—$6,118.25—were paid not only the plunge expenditures of over $4,000 but the park expenses of almost $2,000.

Using Volunteers.—From Santa Monica, California, comes the following statement: "The playgrounds were opened during the Christmas vacation with the exception of Christmas and New Year's days. This was made possible through the help of volunteer workers during several days of Teachers' Institute Week, when some of our playground directors were required to attend the institute. In each community some leaders who can be depended upon to conduct the work in the absence of our regular playground directors are being developed."

There are, undoubtedly, other communities which are working along the same lines. THE PLAYGROUND will be glad to hear of more such instances of the use of volunteers.

June, the sixth month, hath 30 days

1927 The Rose Moon 1927

Charity begins at home.
Every cow licks her own calf.
—Proverbs.

1 W	*The Heath Hen is now found only in Martha's Vineyard, Mass.*	June breakfast. No two leaves are exactly alike. Keep cat in nights. Fledglings are appearing.
2 Th	*Sun rises 4.16; sets 7.40.*	Trees are necessary for our existence.
3 F	*Length of Day, 14 h. 53 m.*	Look for hidden clumps of lilacs in an old pasture. It marks a former settler's home.
4 Sa	CHILDREN'S DAY. *National Forest Act, 1897.*	Menhaden (porgy) fishing begins in early June.
5 Su	WHIT SUNDAY.	Special trips for children.
6 M	*A bird "Reserve" is a breeding ground where defenseless young are protected.*	Mackerel boats are seining. Cement walls are rat barriers. Rats are breeding now. Rhododendron time.
7 Tu	*Clarke-McNary Act, 1924. (National Forest Policy.)*	The Pasteur treatment is the only cure for the rabies.
8 W	*National Monuments, 1906.*	The Indian Moccasin (better name than *Lady's Slipper*) is an
9 Th	*American Red Cross organized 1881.*	orchid. Some of them are exceedingly rare. Their discovery is kept a secret.
10 F	*The Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., is studying the economic relations of birds. Send for literature.*	Grafting is essential for maintaining our kinds of fruit. Shake rose bugs off into sheets and burn. Do not allow young chickens to eat them.
11 Sa	*Sun rises 4.13; sets 7.46.*	Plant trees and prevent a lumber famine.
12 Su	*Frank M. Chapman, b. 1864.* BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.	Plan trip to "Old Swimming Hole." The "closed season" protects breeding birds.
13 M	*The Bordeaux Mixture would have prevented the Irish famine of 1845-47.*	Sword fishing begins about now. Take the boys cat-fishing. Window box campaign. Exhibit pictures of last year's local window boxes.
14 Tu	FLAG DAY. *Sun rises 4.12; sets 7.47.*	Field trip for appreciation. "I Love Thy Rocks and Rills." The camera is a great aid to the appreciation of nature.
15 W	*First Farmer's Bulletin, 1889.* *Total Eclipse of Moon, 3.13 A. M., Eastern standard time.*	The civilization of a nation may be judged by its forests. Instill local forest pride.
16 Th	*Moon rises 9.14.*	Best time to study woody vines in blossom.
17 F	*Moon rises 10.06. Sun rises 4.12; sets 7.49. Longest days.*	The Biological Survey is studying bird economics. The mountain laurel has a curious contrivance for cross fertilization.
18 Sa	*Fannie Hardy Eckstrom, b. 1865.* THE BIRD BOOK.	
19 Su	*Length of day, 15 h. 2 m. Length of Twilight, 2 h.*	BIRD CONTEST DAY. Hold contest in museum of high school. Songs may be whistled by a good bird man, or played on a
20 M	*First steam vessel to cross Atlantic, 1819.*	phonograph. Name of bird, 2 points; interesting fact observed, 1 point; distinguishing color, 1 point; food, 1 point.
21 Tu	*Dan Beard, b. 1850.* OUTDOOR HANDY BOOK.	Judges count scores while a bird talk is being given and announce winners after the lecture. School or club awards

22	W	*Summer begins. Sun rises 4.13; sets 7.50.*	rather than individual rewards. (See April 9th.)
23	Th	*William Penn's treaty with the Indians, 1683.*	June berries (shad bush) are ripe. Get out the bird bath.
24	F	*Dillon Wallace, b. 1863.* THE GAUNT GRAY WOLF.	"Hand pick" all squash bugs on sight. Herring are running up rivers to spawn.
25	Sa	*Olive Thorne Miller, b. 1831.* FIRST BOOK OF BIRDS.	Have observation bee hive in store windows.
26	Su	*Camp Chocorua was the first boys' summer camp, organized Squam Lake, Holderness, N. H.*	Use lime on acid soils. Provide shade for poultry yards. Outdoor cooking trips.
27	M	*A falling barometer and rising thermometer indicate rain.*	Do not drain your last swamp. Make it attractive and alluring for marshland flowers and birds.
28	Tu	*Camp Arey, Arey, N. Y., was the first to take girls (1892). It was a natural science camp in 1890.*	Organize nature clubs for the summer playgrounds. Plan week end camp trips. Honey bees are necessary for our fruit crop.
29	W	*Jack-in-the-pulpit is a cousin to the calla lily.*	A good month for nature poetry.
30	Th	*Division of Forestry created in the Department of Agriculture, 1886.*	Poison ivy and sumach have white berries. Poison ivy has three leaflets and Virginia creeper five leaflets.

Playground Surfacing

The April issue of the *American City* tells of the success of the Richmond, Virginia, public schools in securing at a reasonable expenditure a surface for their school playground which would be free from dust and mud and not too hard and unyielding.

During 1923 and 1924 a few barrels of various bituminous materials were used experimentally in the treatment of small areas. Results from some of these experiments proving satisfactory, in 1925 the work was carried on on a larger scale. During 1925, four carloads of Texaco No. 55 surfacing material were applied to a number of the playgrounds in various parts of the city. In 1926, two more carloads were used, giving in some instances a second treatment to areas first treated in 1925. The areas treated at the schools varied in size from small corners to several thousand square yards.

The method of application is briefly described as follows: The area treated was leveled and smoothed with a scarifier and a blade grader; it was then rolled firm with a 5-ton roller; when thoroughly compacted and dried, it was swept clean and free from dust. The asphaltic surfacing material was then applied cold at a rate of approximately ½ gallon per square yard. The whole was then covered with coarse, clean, sharp sand, such as is used in concrete construction, in quantity sufficient to just hide the asphalt. It was then re-rolled lightly. Because of some trouble experienced by the sticky material adhering to the feet of the children after the start of school, it was necessary to use an excess of sand over that actually required to combine with the asphalt. Some extra attention during the hot early fall days was required to keep sticky spots covered with sand. After the sand is thoroughly absorbed, however, this trouble disappears and after cool weather sets in, the excess sand may be swept aside and stored for future use.

The grounds treated at the Richmond schools now present a smooth, dustless and mudless appearance during all kinds of weather. Before treatment, it was a common occurrence to remove a large number of buckets of mud from each building after every rainy day, while now it is a rare occurrence to get one bucket from the same building.

Nature's Invitation

Department Conducted by William G. Vinal

The Social Values of Gardening

By

George L. Farley,

State Club Leader, Extension Service, Massachusetts Agricultural College

Who can measure the true worth of a garden upon the one who plants and grows it? From the time when one makes up his mind to become a gardener until the frost of the fall makes the garden only a memory, the garden is a wonderful teacher, if not a task master.

The fun that comes from studying the attractive seed catalogues during the winter months! What varieties shall be grown, how much of each variety, how shall the rows be arranged are some of the first questions that arise, and wise is he who sits down and draws a plan of his prospective garden.

And, as we ponder, let us not forget that a small job well done is better than a big job poorly done. We can well take to heart the advice I heard a young man give a group of enthusiasts early one spring, "If you are going to quit, quit now while it is cool and not next August when it is hot."

With the coming of spring the land must be put into the best of condition and questions of fertilizing, spading or plowing, and harrowing loom in the distance. Once the land is worked into shape, and the rows marked out straight and true, and the seed planted, comes the time of patient waiting; and what satisfaction results as the first green shoots show themselves. From that time on comes a battle with the weeds. It is an endless battle, and the lesson of sticking-to-it is driven home day after day.

As the vines and plants come to bearing, what a feeling of importance comes to the gardener and what elation as the vegetables are harvested and served fresh on the table. Perhaps only then comes a realization that a garden of size quite materially affects the family budget. Then one begins to ask, "How shall we have some of these same fresh vegetables during the winter?" And with the answer to this question the housewife turns her thought to canning.

At the end of the season, too, having spent out of doors the amount of time necessary for the growing of a garden, one realizes the physical benefits that come from fresh air, sunshine and contact with the soil.

Perhaps not the first season, but sooner or later, there comes the desire to make the garden a thing of beauty. I remember a young man who before the war made a real success of growing flowers. Then came the urgent call for the growing of vegetables. To a group of listeners he said, "Yes, grow the vegetables, but don't forget that at least you can have a border of flowers." Most surely a love for the beautiful attends the growing of a good garden.

Many are the verses of Scripture which have a new meaning to one who has grown a good garden.

"Behold a sower went forth to sow. Some fell on good ground—and it brought forth fruit a hundred fold."

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."

"Unless a seed fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone."

"The mustard seed is the tiniest of all seeds; but when it is grown the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof."

Would you have young people learn the great lesson of respect for the rights of property? Don't preach, let them grow a garden.

Would you teach young people the value of money? Let them earn by the sweat of their brow what comes from the growing of a good garden. That reward is in large measure commensurate with the care and attention given to the task is soon learned. Any garden responds to care and suffers from neglect.

No true lover of nature will ever be satisfied to live in a flat. No easier approach to a love of nature can be had than through the garden. To have a garden one must live where there is land to be had and many a family has gone from

the urban home with the window box, or small backyard garden flat, to a suburban home with its greater garden possibilities.

The foundation of society is the home. No nation has ever risen in the scale of civilization higher than its homes. It is time we stopped making jest of home and home life and sought to strengthen in the minds of all people a love of home. A garden is the true setting of every home. "God the first garden made, the first city, Cain."

Nature Notes

Wilmington, Delaware, is one of the cities in which interest in nature flourishes. Seventy-two teachers in Wilmington are attending nature classes which carry with them no school credit. The Women's Garden Club urges the conservation of wild flowers, gives prizes for essay, poster and rhyme contests, and presents nature magazines to the schools. The Society of Natural History has given money for traveling, collections of insects, minerals and Indian relics. The Brandywine Garden Club, which is interested in birds, takes care of the bird house competition. The Park Commission arranges for nature exhibits, nature walks and the placing of bird houses. Through the cooperation of the schools, Park Commission and Garden Club, a birds' Christmas dinner is arranged in the parks of the city.

In 1921, 700 boys and girls of Henry's School, Philadelphia, presented a bird masque. As a result, there is now a bird club with over 800 members and the bird masque has become an annual affair.

On October 5, 1925, a National Nature Committee of twenty-five was organized in Washington. The library has made an annotated bibliography and has a reserve shelf of nature books. There is a supervisor and a corps of special nature teachers.

Boston has arranged for nature study by radio. Each Monday night at 7:00 o'clock a radio talk on birds is given over Station WEEI for the benefit of the Big Brother Club Meeting. The only requirement for membership in this club, which is open to young people between the age of one and one hundred years, is the writing of a weekly letter. Winthrop Packard is a leader of the Big Brother Radio Bird Club. The Massachusetts State Audubon Society, the oldest bird society, maintains traveling lecturers and libraries, exhibits bird feeders and appliances and answers inquiries by telephone and mail.

The Rotarians of Ithaca, New York, plan to beautify each year a mile of road in their city.

In February, Dr. Vinal spent a number of days in Youngstown, Ohio, helping the local Playground Association and the schools in their nature program. In April, Dr. Vinal visited Reading, Pennsylvania, taking part in the leadership training course given under the auspices of the Board of Recreation.

The Nature Lore School

An unusual opportunity is offered playground leaders in the Nature Lore School to be held June 17-30, 1927, under the leadership of Professor William G. Vinal at Camp Andree, the national Girl Scout Camp at Briarcliff Manor, New York. It has been found necessary to limit the number of those attending the school and those making application have been limited to the following groups: The nature counsellor for the summer camp; the nature guide for parks, municipalities, resorts and hotels; the scout naturalist for the Scout Council and camp; the playground leader for civic recreation and centers; the nature teacher, art teacher, grade teacher and physical education director, who wishes to enrich his program and the nature supervisor.

The program of the first week will be forestry and trees; of the second week, nature lore methods. In general, the program will include a half day around camp and a half day in the field. For the evenings, features such as lectures, nature dramatics, camp fire gatherings and nature story telling have been arranged.

Applications for the Nature Lore School should be mailed to Miss Elin Lindberg, Camp Edith Macy, Briarcliff Manor, New York.

Another announcement of interest is the fact that through the American Nature Association, it has been arranged for Professor Vinal to devote the summer to nature service for camps. Professor Vinal will visit a number of camps to help develop the nature study program. It is suggested that any one wishing to secure Dr. Vinal's services write the Extension Department, American Nature Association, 15 Boudinot street, Princeton, New Jersey.

A Nature Lore Program for a City Playground

By

W. E. Dillon,

Superintendent, Downtown Boys' Club, Newark, N. J.

"It seems to me," said the Owl, "that the best angle from which to approach a problem is the try angle."

Nature study on a city playground today is pioneer work, and the playground director is wise who recognizes the fact that boys and girls have a deep, strong, instinctive love for all things that live and all things that support life.

One stumbling block to the development of a nature lore program on a city playground is the conscious lack of nature knowledge on the part of the playground director, which often results in a lack of interest.

It will not take you long to appreciate that the average boy or girl has one of the dominant characteristics of the human animal, namely a big bump of curiosity, and this is worth far more to nature study than any amount of exact knowledge you may give. Learn to appreciate the questions and knowledge brought to you by the young observer and you will establish a chumship that will prove of value.

You do not need to fear that the boys and girls will lose confidence in you if you say, "I do not know." Tell them that the woods, fields, city parks, vacant lots and backyards are so full of secrets as yet undiscovered that no one can be expected to know all and that all have their place in the great scheme of Nature.

Can a Crowded City Produce Nature Material?

Did you ever ask the question, "Where can I get material for nature study on the sidewalks and within the brick walls of a city?" Nature lore for the city boy or girl is bound to be a problem, but as the wise old owl said, "The best angle from which to approach a problem is the try angle."

You can conduct nature lore activities within the walls of a city and on a city playground. Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and New York are included! In fact, its economy is a strong argument in favor of nature lore programs. Heaven and earth supply the material independent of the appropriation from any Playground Association!

Have you ever seen the moths, butterflies, birds, insects, spiders, snails, worms, trees, snakes, toads, frogs and the stars in the sky? Much of this good material can be found on playgrounds, city parks, in the streets of the city, in back yards and open lots, truly enough for a year's study, if the will to find it and the desire to use it exist.

Providing Joy through Nature Activities

One important aim of the playground program should be to provide greater pleasure in living. Recreation is an element necessary for successful living and everyone seeks it in some form or other. Boys and girls as well as adults are realizing today the values of living outdoors close to Nature.

The playground director is facing to the right when he or she spends spare time getting acquainted with the immediate neighborhood in which the boys and girls must live, work and play. Shape your program so as to give all who use the playground an appreciation of the nature opportunities near it. In your observations of Nature point out to the boys and girls the things of interest that often are not observed by the average person. Only a few minutes a day, if carefully thought out, will make a playground a happier and more interesting place to live and work on. One will need to make a persistent effort in this direction to cause one to stick to it, not to engage in this program once in a while but at least fifteen minutes every day, for a daily habit brings results.

Here are a few suggestions that may help you to develop a nature lore program for the playground.

THINGS TO LOOK FOR

Cleanliness among Animals

Notice the humble toad who will take nothing into his stomach which is not wholesome and clean! He will not eat a dead insect, even freshly killed. The spider is another creature who follows certain rules in selecting things fit for food. Small animals and large animals have a sanitary code to which they adhere, in some cases, as closely as do members of the human family. The birds are careful about their baths; the cat cleanses her body daily and bathes her kittens. Even the playground insects take daily baths. When an animal's den becomes dirty, before long it is either deserted or cleaned. The enjoyment of your hikes and playground trips will be greatly increased, perhaps unconsciously, if you learn to observe these housekeeping standards among the animals and insects.

Economic Value

Are there trees near the playground? If so, it will be an opportunity to point out the economic value of birds to the city gardener, farmer and orchard keeper.

There is a great variety of plants, and you will find beneficial and injurious forms on the playground. The former should be protected and the latter destroyed. Teach the boys and girls what to destroy and what to conserve.

Nature as Disciplinarian

Nature was the pioneer teacher and still is the greatest of teachers. There are thieves, vandals, bandits, and shirkers in the world of plants and flowers, and Nature was the first to teach that all that was wrong would meet with some punishment.

Observe the flowers that live upon others—in the business world they would be known as "dead beats"—the Indian Pipe, Broom Rape, Dodder Vine, Beach Drop and others. Nature punishes them by taking away from them their color and leaves.

The cow-bird does not build a nest or care for her young. Nature's punishment—there are more male cow birds than females.

Specialization in Nature

Nature, long before you and I were talking about the value of specialization, had her specialists. Hairs have long been considered a means of protection adopted by many of the caterpillars. The Baltimore Oriole specializes in hairy caterpillars for food; the Meadow Lark in grasshoppers; the goldfinch in thistle seed and the flicker in ants.

Advertising

Competition is keen in the vegetable world, and plants, insects and animals have learned that "those that are in business and want to live, must either die or advertise." Observe how plants attract insects by brightly colored flowers and sweet smelling perfumes. On your way to the playground this morning did you notice the beautiful blossoms of the horse chestnut trees and wonder at their beauty and fragrance? The tree knew that all that beauty and fragrance pointed the way to use nature's publicity bureau—"The Odor Appeal." It knew, too, that good advertising is so noticed and read. The breeze carried that advertisement to every bee and bumblebee in the neighborhood of that playground saying, "Come to me, come to me. I have something that will interest you. Here I am, over here." And all the insects and flying things of the playground read that ad and came to the party; for that advertisement, as all publicity statements should be, was a true and reliable one.

Danger Signals

The railroads were not the first organizations to use danger signals. Nature was many years ahead of the railroads and Safety First Associations.

The Swallow-Tail Butterfly, Monarch Butterfly, Grand-Daddy-Long-Legs, Squash Bug, and the Stink Bug are not often eaten by the birds because of their danger signal, an unpleasant odor.

Do you know the Wood-Pussy, that pretty animal, with black and white stripes and a tail like a plume, walking slowly and unafraid along your path? If you see his black and white stripes, his danger signal, and are foolish enough to come too near, you will wish you hadn't—that's all!

Nature's Board of Health and Street Cleaning Department

In our towns and cities it is a familiar sight to see the ash man and his wagon going up and

down the streets collecting the rubbish of the city.

Horses, cows, elephants, lions, snakes, fish, grasshoppers, birds, mice, insects and mosquitoes all die. Men cannot carry them all away so observe how Nature does this work on your playground, and you will soon realize that Nature organized our first Board of Health with a Street Cleaning Department.

Nature's Vocational Bureau

Observe that among insects and animals, birds and fishes, are to be found those that are idle, industrious, warlike, thieving, stupid, intelligent, degraded, dirty, clean, lively, slow motioned, useful and beautiful. Note the trades and professions they follow, for all animals have occupations and have to work hard for their board and lodgings.

Tony, the prairie dog, is an expert miner and builder of underground apartment houses.

The beaver is a mechanical engineer and lumberman.

The sexton beetles are undertakers and bury dead animals.

The frogs and birds are good musicians.

The birds are weavers and tailors.

The squirrels teach the value of saving for a time when they are unable to work. They are the bankers.

Playground directors, do you appreciate the fact that animals have regular jobs and that divers, swimmers, papermakers and many other workers are plying their trades on or near your playgrounds?

Notice These Points

The architecture of insects living on the playground

The animals or insects that build homes in the trees

Playground insects that build homes in the grass

The homes of animals that live in the water

Animals near the playground that live in portable houses

The methods of self-protection among animals and insects

The tools with which animals are provided

The weapons with which plants defend themselves against attack

The Desire to Go Somewhere

This natural desire to go somewhere can be gratified by short hikes and outings.

The Playground Association of Dubuque, Iowa, for the past three years has conducted field trips for all the playgrounds in the city and this has awakened the boys and girls to the natural history opportunities of their own city, and has taught them to see and appreciate living things they have never seen before and to hear sounds never heard or understood. So great was the enthusiasm that once a week the local papers published articles written by the boys and girls about the observations made on the trips. School teachers and members of the Isaac Walton League caught the hiking spirit and telephoned to Mr. Earl Cook, Supervisor of Playgrounds and asked for an opportunity to join the playground hike.

A plan followed by one playground was to have an objective for every hike. Every hike conducted by this playground was directed to city parks or vacant lots within the city limits.

Objectives of Hikes

To find 10 varieties of trees—5 nut, 5 fruit

To find 10 birds; 5 insects; 5 poisonous plants; 5 plants used for medicinal purposes; 3 ferns; 5 varieties of rocks or building stone.

A series of short hikes with a "set-up" providing ample provision for training will enlist the cooperation of Nature Societies, Forestry Societies, Hiking Clubs and Isaac Walton Leagues in your playground program.

Storytelling

From time to time preacher, statesman and prophet have made the story their tool for the shaping of human conduct and character. The teachers of today are using it as a part of their equipment and it should have a very large place in any nature lore program of the playground.

Stories can be found in the Literature of the Audubon Society, in the *Nature Magazine, American Forest and Forest Life,* Nature books, newspapers and similar sources which are well adapted for playground use.

Adam, naming the animals, had no precedents to guide him and the playground director, a leader in nature lore by developing a program of impromptu plays, burlesques, pantomimes and farces, using as subjects the trees, flowers, snakes,

frogs, insects, birds and weeds in Nature stories will likewise find an unblazed trail.

A Questionnaire*

"Eternal vigilance" is not only the price of liberty, but of everything else that is worth having. So if all other methods you have tried have failed to work—don't give up until you have experimented with the nature questionnaire.

The following questionnaire was used, a subject a day, on the playgrounds of Dubuque, Iowa.

Trees

What tree is called the Bee Tree?

Why will a tree die if only the bark is circled with a deep cut?

Do trees breathe?

What is the difference between a tree and a shrub?

What tree's wood makes the best charcoal for gunpowder?

What city announces that the cherry trees are in bloom?

What tree blossoms in November?

What tree throws seeds from the ripened pods with such force that if they hit you they hurt?

The wood of what tree is peculiarly adapted for the making of artificial limbs?

What state is named after this tree?

What tree was called by the Onondaga Indians a "smelling stick"?

During the late war the U. S. Government asked the boys to make a census of what tree of the country?

The boys of what state found the most?

What state was the first to observe Arbor Day?

During our Civil War the entire southern coast was blockaded, and European manufacturers of lead pencils were obliged to scour the world to find a substitute—for what common tree of Florida?

Lightning seldom strikes a beech tree; the oak attracts lightning more than any other. Why is the beech considered so safe?

Why do laurels, azaleas, and rhododendrons fall under a common ban pronounced by Bee Keepers?

Birds

What bird mates for life and if let alone will use the same nest year after year?

Where does the whip-poor-will build her nest?

How many eggs does a humming bird lay?

What bird hangs a snake's skin on its nest to scare away enemies?

What is the largest North American family of birds?

What bird is the first to go South?

What bird is the last to go South?

What bird digs a hole in the ground and lays her eggs at the bottom?

What bird will take a clam or mussel in its claws, fly up in the air, drop it on a rock, and then fly down and feast upon it?

What birds squat in a circle with tails toward the center and heads pointing outward?

What bird often weaves a cover over her nest, sealing up her own eggs, then laying a second and sometimes a third set of eggs? Why?

Why did an Ohio farmer give a boy two cents for every Kingbird that he killed?

What did the U. S. Department of Agriculture tell the farmer about the Kingbird?

If a fish-hawk builds a nest in a tree, does it kill the tree?

Why was the English Sparrow brought to this country and when?

What city in America was the first home of the English Sparrow?

What bird builds a nest so large that it has holes and crevices in the sides that are often used by other birds for nesting places?

Snakes

Is there any truth in the story that a hair placed in a bottle of water will become a snake?

Do snakes eat birds?

What snake is called the "Bluff Adder" and why?

How did the Glass Snake get the name?

Do snakes swallow their young?

What snake lives on birds' eggs, which it swallows whole, and afterwards presses its body against surrounding objects in order to break the shells?

Dogs

Why does a dog wag his tail?

Why does a dog drop his tail between his legs when he is scared?

Why do dogs throw their ears back when fighting or feeling savage?

Why do dogs bring home the cows with so little teaching?

*The questions presented here are a part of a list prepared by Mr. Dillon.

Why does a dog ordinarily lower his head when he growls, but hold his head high when he barks?

Why does a dog turn around two or three times before lying down?

Why does a dog bark at the moon?

Plants

What plants kill and eat animals?
What plants are weather prophets?
What plants are called cranks and why?
What plants are called thieves and why?
What plants are poisonous?
From what plants can you obtain paint?
What plants are as good as a compass?

Medicinal Plants

The bark of what trees are used for medicine?
What weeds are used for medicine?
What shrubs are used for medicinal purposes?

School of Natural History

From July 5th to August 31st, 1927, the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences and the New York State Museum will hold in Allegany State Park, New York, a school of natural history. Among the courses given will be nature study, park management and similar subjects.

This new school is located in a State Park and is housed in a camp. The class rooms and laboratories are the fields, forests and streams of 65,000 acres of the Allegany State Park. There is also a rustic school building which can be used for the indoor work, supplementing the field trips. In addition to such subjects as Birds, Botany and Nature Study, field studies are made in the actual management of this park, where the state is spending millions of dollars in acquiring land and furnishing recreational facilities.

This is an admirable vacation school for those persons interested in this latest detail of the large picture of outdoor recreation, who desire to secure an inexpensive outing amid inspiring surroundings and among sympathetic instructors and fellow students. The fact that all expenses for board, lodging, tuition and entertainment are included in the fee of $150 for 8 weeks and that credit of college grade will be given for the courses at this new school indicates that the maximum capacity of 50 students will soon be reached. Anyone who is in recreation leadership work can secure further details by writing to the *Registration Office, Allegany School of Natural History, the New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y.*

Never Too Old to Play!

That middle aged and gray-haired women as well as young women, may be brought to enjoy gymnasium classes and mass competitions was vividly shown on Wednesday evening, April 6th, 1927, at Detroit. It was the occasion of the Women's Fifth Annual Gymnastic Demonstration, held in the Coliseum at the State Fair Grounds. While thousands applauded, 1,500 women engaged in a demonstration of the joy and beauty of such activities as well as of the benefits to health and habits.

Over 1,000 women took part in the first and last events. The first was mass calisthenics and the last a pass ball relay with 93 teams taking part. The rest of the program consisted of drills of smaller groups with Indian clubs, dumb bells, hoops and wands, with a number of folk dances and one very beautiful interpretative dance by the leaders of the various centers.

Representatives from over forty centers took part and the event was the final of the winter program for these groups. The spontaneity and play spirit gave zest to the occasion and aroused much enthusiasm.

A New Supervisor of Municipal Sports.—The Board of Playground and Recreation Commissioners of Los Angeles has appointed D. W. Lott as Supervisor of Municipal Sports. His duties will be as follows:

(1) To establish relations with various leagues, associations and clubs in the city, giving them assistance in the conduct of athletic games.

(2) To formulate a program for the maximum use of athletic facilities by the above groups, using department and other facilities.





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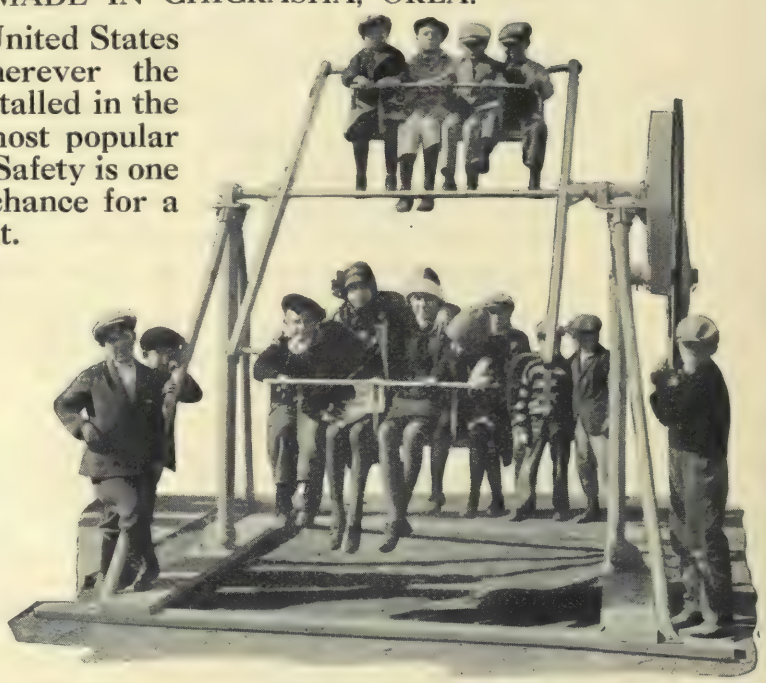
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and in use all over the United States and in England. Wherever the Whirl-Over Swing is installed in the playground, that's the most popular spot in the playground. Safety is one of its best features, no chance for a child to fall from the seat.

The use of the Whirl-Over Swing is very healthful and invigorating for children.

Write for further information and list of users.

A wonderful opportunity for salesmen and the season is now on.



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Our Folks

F. E. R. Miller, who has been connected with the Community Chest in Knoxville, Tennessee, has recently accepted the position of Service Secretary with the Community Chest in Atlanta, Ga.

Ralph Carnes, until recently Superintendent of Recreation in Kankakee, has succeeded Frank E. Sutch as Superintendent of Recreation in Scranton, Pa.

Frank E. Sutch, who has been Superintendent of Recreation in Scranton since 1922, has recently accepted the position of Director of the new Welfare Council in Chester County, Pa.

C. W. Schnake has recently been employed as Superintendent of Recreation in the newly organized municipal recreation system in Canton, Ohio.

At the Conventions

Three hundred people, interested in all branches of dramatic art, gathered in Yale's new temple of drama at New Haven on February 11th to discuss problems of the modern drama. For two days this gathering of non-professionals discussed costuming, stage lighting, royalties, theater construction and similar subjects of interest to amateur groups.

A paper by B. Iden Payne, head of the Department of Drama at Carnegie Institute of Technology aroused much interest. Professor Payne suggested the possibilities that amateur organizations may sometime be able to arrange their presentations that the sort of play of the type which evolves about one person largely might make a circuit, appearing in turn in each of the seven presentations with otherwise local amateur cast.

On the last evening of the conference, there was a presentation of *The Patriarch.*

From February 28-March 2, 1927, the American Society of Landscape Architects held its twenty-eighth annual meeting in New York City. The various phases of regional and city planning were discussed. One of the most interesting papers from the recreational point of view was that presented by E. S. Draper on Industrial Village Planning in the South. Mr. Draper stated that in planning industrial villages it is generally customary to arrange for space for gardens, both individual and community. A community build-

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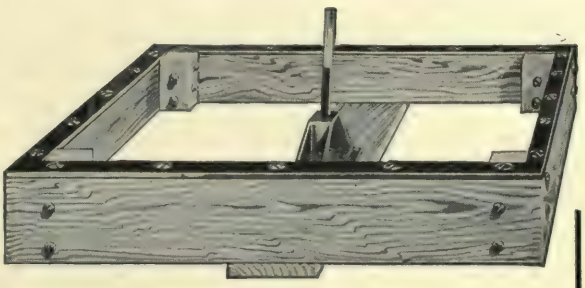


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A new game which provides actual exercise—not a toy. Produced for use of boys and girls, but many adults have played it, and declare it gives the REAL EXERCISE desired.

Each player uses but one Club, and will be inclined to purchase and own one for himself. Therefore, the investment for a College or Municipality will be very nominal.

No expensive hazards to prepare. Players will devise hazards. A nine-hole course can be laid out around the outer edges of grounds used for baseball and other athletic contests.

A set used on each City playground will develop contests and result in a tournament of this interesting game. This comprises four clubs, four 3-inch solid rubber balls, nine galvanized cups for holes, and nine markers bearing hole numbers and red flag; very neat and substantial.

A large number can play on the same ground, as the balls do not soar. Some can start at hole No. 1 and others start at No. 9, meeting each other without danger of being hit by a flying ball.

American Playground Device Co.

Anderson, Indiana

ing is usually provided and abundant space is left for playgrounds. Playgrounds and recreation facilities are recognized as important in all of the villages. Fifty acres out of 225 in the town of Chicopee, Georgia, which is typical of Southern industrial villages, have been set aside for open spaces and playgrounds.

In the section on small parks and playgrounds, which aroused much interest, E. M. Bassett of the New York Regional and Planning Commission, discussed various methods of securing parks and playgrounds. "Small parks for playgrounds," he stated, "can be obtained by purchase, by assessment, by dedication—a method which with careful planning can be used increasingly."

Before taking steps to obtain small parks and playgrounds, Professor Hubbard of Harvard suggested it must be known what facilities should go into the parks and what service they are to render. Neighborhood conditions must be studied, the effective radius determined and many other facts learned. The discussion of the amount of square foot per child which should be provided brought out a variety of ideas, ranging from 40 to 250 square feet.

Book Reviews

THE SETTLEMENT PRIMER. By Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, Published by National Federation of Settlements, Boston

The Settlement Primer—No. 6 of the Settlement Monographs which A. J. Kennedy of South End House, Boston, is editor, is very much more than the title indicates. It is in reality the accumulated, well-seasoned experience of years in neighborhood work boiled down and tersely stated but expressed with a humor, a power of interpretation and an appreciation of others' points of view which make it a document of keen interest, not only to settlement workers, but to recreation workers and others in the field of neighborhood and community organization.

Organization, facilities, leadership, program and relationships are all discussed in their various phases. Throughout are statements, many of them epigrammatic, which are exceedingly stimulating to one's thinking. A few of them follow:

"All that 'case work' means is a deeper understanding of individuals than can be gained from casual contact. No 'case work' can be wholly adequate . . . . To know any individual thoroughly is impossible, even if this knowledge could be more accurate, advice finally rests on one's own thought of life, one's religious, social and philosophic outlook. 'Case work', therefore, is an art dependent for its value upon a sympathetic understanding of life. What we mean by 'case work' is an attempt to bring to bear all one's resourcefulness in a human personal relation."

"The neighborhood worker's aim is to be what a political leader should be, if politics had not come to be a game in itself rather than an opportunity for service and organization."

"The neighborhood worker's aim in the field of recreation is to bring in fresh springs of life. That work should

be play is good doctrine but impossible as yet for our industrial civilization. Work, for the most part, is *not* play. It is deadening, with the result that the recreations sought are compensatorily either concentrated in the rhythmical fascinations of dancing and motoring, or sunk in the slumbering acquiescence of sitting by the hour at the movies. Effortless play is inferior to that awakening of new untapped sources of energy which can turn the life deadened by the monotony of industry into other channels of fertile existence."

"No neighborhood worker can ignore the great place music holds in neighborhood life nor the possibility it suggests. In whatever way music touches the neighborhood it should be the best of its kind. If music be an element in the recreation program the leadership should be expert and the standard of music rendered high. Cheap music will die out in competition with good music if the effort at replacement is continuous."

"The drama is of all the arts perhaps the most important and rewarding for neighborhood life. The awakening of intellectual interest, beauty of scene and costume, purity of diction, grace of body, the discipline of ensemble, the group development that comes from working together for a common end combine to make the drama one of the best methods for social development. Here is the art of living in miniature. . . . If every neighborhood developed a love for drama and a desire to participate in it a whole stream of cultural interest would follow.

"'Through craft to art' seems to be accepted by those who have given the matter their deepest attention as the path to be recommended for neighborhood cultural development."

"'To learn by doing' is nowhere more evidenced than in the field of training for citizenship. The best way to train newcomers to become good citizens is to be hospitable to them, to treat them with respect and to engage their participation in community enterprise. To take them in on the ground floor of neighborhood activity in association with the older members of the community is the quickest and best way to train them for citizenship."

"The art of community organization rest primarily upon bringing to the surface all the elements both in the individual and the group and then discovering the values which can be contributed to the whole."

It is urged that recreation workers avail themselves of the opportunity to secure this booklet, if only from the point of view of program planning. It has much to offer to recreation workers. This is however only a part of the contribution made.

Single copies of the book may be secured from A. J. Kennedy, South End House, Boston, at 50c. In larger quantities reduced rates are offered.

OFFICAL BASKETBALL GUIDE FOR WOMEN. Spalding's Athletic Library No. 17 R. Published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York. Price $.25

The Basketball Committee of the National Committee on Women's Athletics of the American Physical Education Association, has performed a splendid service in revising each year the rules for basketball for girls and women, and in carrying on research work to determine under what conditions the game is being played throughout America. Basketball is so popular a game that the work of the committee in setting up the best possible rules and standards is particularly important.

BROWN BOOK FOR BROWN OWLS, By Edith Ballinger Price. Published by Girl Scouts, Inc., 670 Lexington Avenue, New York. Price $.50

This delightfully written and very informal handbook is designed for the use of "Brown Owls"—the leaders who are providing programs for the Brownies. And the "Brownies," it may be explained, are the little girls not old enough to become Girl Scouts, but who through the Brownie program are having constructive training for Girl Scouting.



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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of the Playground, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1927.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Braucher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of THE PLAYGROUND, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Editor: H. S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor: H. S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Business Manager: Arthur Williams, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Playground and Recreation Association of America, Inc., 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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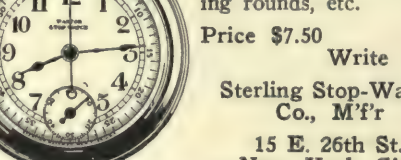
H. S. BRAUCHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1927.

C. B. WILSON.

(My commission expires March 30, 1928.)





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THE BOOK OF WINTER SPORTS, By W. Dustin White. Published by The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass. Price, $2.75

In this book practically every phase of winter sport is treated—snowshoeing, skiing, coasting, tobogganing, skating, hockey, curling, winter camping, ice fishing, tracking animals and mountain climbing. There are in in addition, chapters on wearing apparel, trail transportation, the winter carnival and similar activities.

HANDBOOK OF NATURE-STUDY. By Anna Botsford Comstock. Published by the Comstock Publishing Company, Ithaca, N. Y. Price, $4.00

Mrs. Comstock's Handbook of Nature-Study now in its seventeenth edition, is so widely recognized as a classic in the field of nature study, that mention of it seems unnecessary. Just now, however, with the increasing emphasis on nature activities as part of the recreation program, it may be well to call the attention of recreation workers to this comprehensive volume, which deals in great detail with the teaching of nature study, with animal life, plant life and earth and sky. Innumerable illustrations add to the value of the book.

A SURVEY OF NATURE. By Professor George R. Green. Published by the Comstock Publishing Company, Ithaca, New York. Price, $1.35

In this book Professor Green takes up important forms of nature and presents in an interesting and helpful way the more significant and outstanding phases. The purpose of the book is to assist the teacher as well as the pupil to a fuller realization of the importance of nature as a cultural study. "The conservation of our natural resources," says Professor Green, "can never be accomplished by legislation, but must be brought about by education."

The book discusses first what nature study may do for the mental and spiritual development of the child. It then takes up ocean and ocean life, reptilia, fungi and insects.

Teacher's Library

The Playground

JULY, 1927

Attractions in the Vicinity of Memphis, the Recreation Congress City for 1927

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The World at Play 179
In the Vicinity of Memphis 185
In Venice, Florida 186
Kite Flying as a College Contest, by Commodore W. E. Longfellow 187
Striking at the Root 189
A Busy Family Plays, by Frances Sage Bradley 190
What About the Size of City Blocks? 192
Handcraft Possibilities for Mothers and Others, by Chester G. Marsh 193
"Out of the Mouths of Babes!" 196
Home Recreation, by Weaver Pangburn 197
Home Play as Children See It 198
Recreation Courts and Play Spaces Provided in Apartment Housing Projects 199
Contest in Backyard Playgrounds 199
Play for the Family 200
Germany Confronts Problems of Athletics for Women 201
Games for Girls, by Agnes R. Wayman 202
Drama in Redlands 203
Activities for the Girls and Women of Minneapolis 204
Linguistics of Marbles 205
Maytime in Manhattan, by Mabel Travis Wood 206
Nervous Tension in Modern Life 206
Miniature Boat Races in Jacksonville 207
Progress in Oak Park 207
Jack Knife Baseball Contest 208
A Memorial Playground in Greencastle, by G. Fred Ziegler 209
Report on Study of Slow Clubs, Philadelphia, by Weaver Pangburn 210
Some Comments on the Playground Beautification Contest 213
Neighborhood Recreation Outside of School Buildings 214
Buttons for Playground Members in Lynchburg 215
Magazines and Pamphlets Recently Received 216
Industrial Recreation in Los Angeles 216
Nature's Invitation—Conducted by William Gould Vinal
The Yosians Go Afield, by J. Otis Swift 217
Nature Calendar for July 218
What Boys Think 221
National Recreation School Graduates First Class 221
Indian Lore in Recreation Programs 223
Where Our Raiding Games Come From, by Joseph Lee 225
At the Conventions 226
Book Reviews 233

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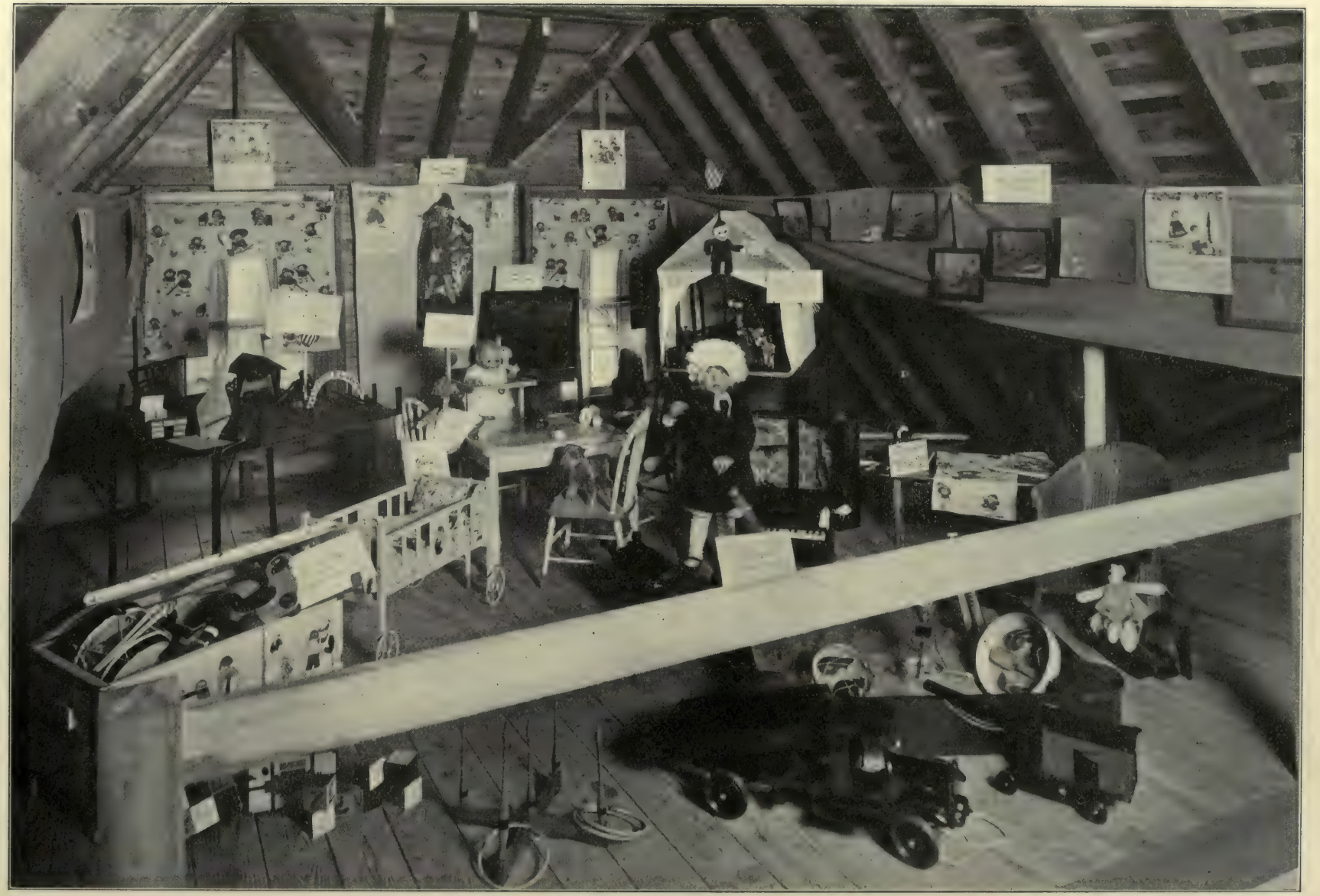
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Attic Playroom, "Home Play" on Better Homes Program, Port Chester, N. Y. (See p. 182)

The Playground

VOL. XXI, No. 4 JULY, 1927

The World at Play

A New Recreation Center for Salt Lake City.—Salt Lake City has purchased at a cost of $16,000 for use as a year-round recreation center the east side tennis club site, with four splendid play gravel courts, a beautiful club house and space for a children's playground.

A Community Center for Westchester County.—At the third annual spring music festival of the Westchester Choral Society, announcement was made that a building to be known as the Westchester County Recreation Center will be constructed within the year with enough space to house the county's recreation activity. The 1927-28 music festival will no doubt mark the formal opening of the new building. The County Board of Supervisors has voted to appropriate $600,000 for the construction of the center as requested by the Westchester County Park Commission. The building, whose auditorium will seat 6,000 people, will be near White Plains, the county seat, located on land valued at $120,000. The center will serve as a meeting place for the entire county.

A Municipal Playground for a Hospital.—The crippled children of Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, Pa., are now enjoying a playground on the hospital roof which has been equipped by the Municipal Recreation Commission. Leadership is provided by the Commission. After careful study, the following equipment was selected —five carts for crippled children, three wheel chairs, one chest weight machine and a hydraulic rowing machine. Suitable games are being provided.

Legacy for Park Development.—William O. Allison by will left a three million dollar trust for the development of the Palisades Park along the Hudson in New Jersey. The trust has since increased until now the property is valued at eight million dollars.

A New Jersey court has recently reversed the decision of a lower court which stated that the intention of the testator was so vague that the money should go to his family who were contesting the will.

Herman Fasholz.—On May 28th, Herman Fasholz, one of the directors of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, passed away after a service of twenty-two years with the West Parks. "The playground and recreation movement," writes W. J. H. Schultz, Superintendent of Recreation Centers, "has lost one of its most conscientious and efficient workers in our friend Herman."

A New Park for Sacramento.—Mr. and Mrs. V. S. McClatchy, of San Francisco, recently purchased and deeded to the city of Sacramento a portion of Joyland Park, formerly a commercial park. The gift was made in honor of the late James McClatchy, founder and former publisher of the *Sacramento Bee.*

The property, about eleven acres in extent, has been given with no conditions except that it be maintained perpetually by the city as a park without charge to the public.

The city has agreed to clear the property of all buildings and fences, retaining only the swimming pool and bath house.

Other developments in Sacramento include plans for a recreation center for seasonal and itinerant workers and a huge stadium.

State-Wide Dramatic Contest.—The first state-wide community dramatic contest in New York State will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, during Farmers' Week. Fourteen counties have entered contestant groups. County and inter-county contests will be held before Farmers' Week so that the groups will be narrowed to three for the final contest.

Greenwich House Plays.—The Little Players of Greenwich House, New York City, gave two rarely lovely plays at the Garrick Theater in May. The children themselves, under the direction of Miss Mary E. Carpenter and Miss Helen A. Murphy, combined favorite games, stories and dances in the dramatizations. The individuality of expression and the unselfconsciousness of the players gave a poignant quality to the production.

Drama and Music in Winter Haven.—The Department of Public Recreation of Winter Haven, Florida, of which August Fischer is superintendent, has organized the Little Theatre, whose purpose is to afford individuals opportunity for self-expression in the varied and allied arts of the theatre.

The group has given a very successful program of four one-act plays—*The Flower Shop; For Distinguished Service; Good Medicine* and *Never-the-Less.*

The Municipal Chorus, under the auspices of the Department of Public Recreation, presented *Esther,* a sacred cantata.

A National Contest in School Bands.—On May 27 and 28 school bands from all parts of America met in a two-day musical battle at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Prior to this, sectional and state contests were held in 26 states to select the best bands to compete in the contest held under the joint auspices of the Committee on Instrumental Affairs of the Music Supervisors' Conference and the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music.

Each competing band played four types of composition, consisting of a warming-up march, not to be judged; an assigned composition; one composition to be selected from a list of twenty prepared by the Committee and two well known numbers to be prepared for playing in unison with the other bands.

Three musicians of national reputation served as judges to determine the best band. The judging was done on six main points as follows: instrumentation, interpretation, intonation, tonal and harmonic balance, tone quality and precision.

The award for the national championship band was a large trophy made of solid mahogany and symbolizing a temple of music with beautifully carved columns and a decorative arch. There were also first, second, third and fourth place tablets, etched in design similar to the trophy. These tablets together with medals and trophy and with honorable mention for fifth and sixth place winners were given in both classes A and B.

A Few Recent Musical Developments in Los Angeles.—The San Pedro Civic Orchestra at the request of the orchestra committee has become an associated activity of the music section of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Commission.

At Yosemite, a choral society has been organized which is planning a wide program of musical comedies such as *The Mikado.* Echo and South Park Playgrounds have each developed male quartets; a new orchestra has been organized at Ross Snyder Playground and a harmonica band at Echo Playground.

Ukulele clubs are to be fostered at most of the playgrounds, in a plan to develop a city-wide ukulele club activity. Through the cooperation of the *Examiner,* it is hoped to secure qualified volunteer leaders to conduct rehearsals under the auspices of the Music Division. As a first step, a ukulele playing contest open both to children and adults was held on the playgrounds in April. The winner from each playground contest may be entered in the final contest.

In preparing for participation in the California Eisteddfod Association, Harmonica Division, an effort is being made to have as many as possible take part in the preliminary elimination contests to determine the best representative harmonica players from the individual schools, playgrounds and other organizations. The best players from these groups participate in the district contest of the Eisteddfod.

A Joint Musical Program.—A musical program presented by groups from a number of Los Angeles centers will show the diversity of musical activities being conducted by the Music Division.

1. Opening March—"Our Cheer Leader," by Hazard Playground Orchestra

2. Massed Harmonica Bands—a. Southern melodies. b. Battle Hymn of the Republic.

3. Echo Park Male Quartet

4. Accordion Solo

5. Waltz—"Tender Thoughts" by Hazard Playground Orchestra

6. Mandolin and banjo numbers by members of the Recreation Center Orchestra

7. Downey Playground Harmonica Club

8. Vocal Solo, accompanied by Downey Harmonica Club
9. Whistling Solo, "Listen to the Mocking Bird," with harmonica accompaniment.
10. Recreation Center Playground Orchestra
11. Pecan Playground Russian Singers
12. Manchester Playground Hawaiian Trio
13. Community Singing, led by J. C. Henderson
14. Manchester Playground Ukulele Club
15. Massed Harmonica Band—a. Silent Night. b. America
16. Exit March—"Bachelor Girls," by Hazard Playground Orchestra.



BETTER NEIGHBORHOOD POSTERS
Irene Kaufmann Settlement, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Better Neighborhood Contest.—A remarkable transformation in backyards is the result of the Better Neighborhood Contest conducted by the Irene Kaufmann Settlement of Pittsburgh, when rubbish heaps make way for flowers; old paper and tin cans for beans and tomatoes.

This year a beautiful honor school trophy cup will be awarded the school in the Irene Kaufmann Settlement district making the best showing as a school in the contest. The individual prizes which will be given—75 in number this year—are three sizes of large silk American flags.

Sidney A. Teller, Director of the Settlement, believes this contest to be one of the most constructive and worthwhile activities fostered by the settlement.



BETTER NEIGHBORHOOD GARDEN CONTEST

More Money for Recreation.—Information is constantly coming to the office from cities which have just secured budget increases. The town of Turners Falls, Massachusetts, whose recreation commission is reaching four neighboring communities, last year had $8,500. This year its appropriation has been increased to $15,000. Kearney, New Jersey, is another city which is boasting of an increase of almost 100 per cent.—from $6,500 to $12,700. The appropriation granted Trenton, New Jersey, has increased from $26,000 to $35,000.

The city of Plymouth has made an appropriation of $35,000 for playgrounds, band concerts and athletics, and will administer the work. A $300,000 community building has just been completed, which will be under the control of the Recreation Board.

Publicity for Recreation.—The Department of Public Recreation of Orlando, Florida, is making use of a yellow card 11 inches by 14 inches to advertise recreation facilities and activities. At the top of the poster appears a list of recreation opportunities; at the bottom is the quotation, "A city where people play is the city where people stay," and the name of the department, its address and telephone number. In the blank space in the middle, mimeographed bulletins are attached. The cards are posted in all public places and bulletins with schedules of activities and similar information are changed every week.

Industrial Recreation.—On January 1st, 1927, the Store Employees' Association of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, promoted by the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, reported total receipts for the year of $2,361.48 and total disbursements of $1,203.98. During 1926, 2,900 employees took part in bowling, swimming, baseball, basketball and other sports.

One of the outstanding activities of the year was the organization of 180 girls in swimming classes, using the Y. W. C. A. pool, the Em-

ployees' Association paying one-half the cost of each girl's lessons so that her expenditure was only $1.00. Bowling proved to be one of the most popular activities in the program, 414 girls having participated. Funds for the program of the Association are provided chiefly through subscriptions to the annual dance by the heads of over 50 Wilkes-Barre stores and industries. In spite of the fact that Wilkes-Barre has inadequate facilities, the Association is growing constantly in numbers and interest, and is now entering its fifth year.

A Library on Rails.—The Library Car operated by the Missoula County Free Library in cooperation with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company is a new development in library extension service, according to the American Library Association.

The library on rails is a freight car 12 x 40 feet, painted grey and carrying the sign, "Missoula County Free Library." A pair of wooden steps leading to the entrance are lowered when the librarian is ready for business. The car is moved by a locomotive as the logging advances and the men work farther in the forest. The inside of the car is well lighted and heated, and is comfortably furnished with a long table and arm chairs. Open book cases extend around two-thirds of the walls and at one end is the librarian's office. Here the necessary clerical work is done and small bundles of books are made up to be packed, either by man or horse, to camps five or six miles from the car. The librarian is an employee of the company.

During nine months of the past year more than 5,000 men visited the car and 3,200 books were lent.

A Camp for the Boy Rangers.—The Boy Rangers of America now have a camp of their own known as Camp Ranger, located in New Jersey. The camp, which will accommodate 100 boys from 8 to 12 years of age, has been made possible through the generosity of a number of citizens of Montclair, N. J., who have contributed $45,000 toward making this camp a permanent feature of Boy Ranger work.

Public Baths and Swimming Pools.—Volume IX of the Journal of the American Association for Promoting Hygiene and Public Baths contains much practical material on swimming pools and public baths. One of the most helpful sections of this issue is devoted to the report on Standards for the Design, Construction, Equipment and Operation of Swimming Pools and Other Public Bathing Places. This report takes up the subject of classification of bathing places, general principles of bathing places, sanitation, bathing beaches, location and layout of pools, design and construction features, dressing rooms, visitors' galleries, showers, toilets, lavatories, lighting, ventilation, heating, filtration and many similar practical subjects.

Copies of the magazine may be secured at 50c each from Arthur Morton Crane, P. O. Box 508, Hammond, Indiana.

Bicycle Day in Orlando, Florida.—March 19th was Bicycle Day on the Orlando playgrounds. Events were as follows:

75-yard Dash—Boys 11 years and under (sitting start); one helper.

100-Yard Dash—Boys 12 to 15 years inclusive (standing start).

One-half Mile Race—Boys 16 years and over (standing start).

Coasting for Distance—Girls over 12 years of age (50 ft. start).

One Mile Race—Open only to messenger boys (standing start).

Relay Race—12 to 15 year old boys inclusive. No messenger boys allowed. Four boys and one bicycle to a team. Participants ride 100 yards, push bicycle 100 yards, ride 100 yards, push bicycle to finish line. (Standing start).

Throwing contest for newsboys. While riding a boy throws a folded newspaper into a barrel. Each boy has three newspapers.

Two-mile endurance race—open to any person over 18 years of age (standing start).

Slow race—open to all boys. Contestants must ride 100 yards and keep going without turning around. Boy who comes in last within 10 minutes wins. Falling off the bicycle disqualifies boy.

Best stunt by any person on bicycle.

Advertising Home Play.—The Recreation Commission of Port Chester, New York, took an active part in the Better Homes Campaign conducted by the village during Better Homes Week. When a request came asking the Commission to be responsible for one evening's program during the week in which the public was invited to visit the Model Home, Miss Rosalind F. Rieman, Director of Recreation, began to study the house.

The attic seemed to Miss Rieman to offer the greatest possibility for play purposes, and home play plans were developed.

The interest of the proprietor of the local toy store was enlisted and he agreed to help furnish the attic as a play room. At the foot of the stairs leading to the attic was placed a placard reading, "The Attic Is the Traditional Playroom." Other posters prepared for upstairs read, "Sand Play Is Character Building," "Choose Toys That Have a Purpose," "The Toy Chest Is as Important as the Clothes Closet." Every article was chosen to make some definite contribution to the whole. From the second morning after curtains had been put up and cambric walls hung, to the home play evening at the end of the week when a speaker discussed the family at play, several hundred guests had visited the attic.

From the Flood District.—When the levee was blasted below New Orleans, flood refugees driven from their homes began to pour into the city. The Red Cross secured the International Trade Exhibit Building for housing quarters for the refugees, about one-third of whom were children. There was nothing for these children to do but stay about the refugee headquarters. The Playground and Community Service Commission of New Orleans, of which L. di Bennedetto is manager, immediately saw an opportunity for a piece of real service and through cooperation with the War Department, which owned the property, the Orleans Levee Board and the Red Cross in charge of refugee work, Mr. L. di Bennedetto took immediate action. In two days' time he cleared a square of ground opposite the refugee headquarters and with the aid of a city prison gang (from scrap playground material and old apparatus) erected a very creditable emergency playground with ball diamonds, volley ball, equipment, swings, slides and other apparatus.

Sports Best Cure for Poor Posture.—A discussion of the amount of exercise Harvard students should take is the subject of a recent report of Dr. Thomas H. Lanman, former surgical assistant in hygiene at Harvard, according to the March 12th issue of the *Boston Herald*.

The members of the class of 1926, he said, who had in their freshman year been obliged to take corrective exercises for poor posture, showed far greater improvement in posture if they took part in organized athletic sports during the subsequent three years at college. Those who did not go out for sports showed little if any improvement.

At the Seattle Meeting of the National Education Association.—The Department of School, Health and Physical Education of the National Education Association will hold a meeting in connection with the general convention at Seattle, Washington, July 5th and 7th. Among the subjects discussed will be school and community athletics, the administration of health and education, swimming for girls and special athletics in Maryland.

A Leadership Course.—Under the auspices of the Community Fund Agency, Richmond, Virginia, held a Leaders' Course each Tuesday evening, beginning March 1st and ending April 26th. There were courses in Boys' Group Leadership, Girls' Group Leadership and Girl Scouts. Certain parts of the course were compulsory; others elective, all students being asked to attend the lectures on the psychology of boy and girl behavior.

An Institute for Church Workers.—The Silver Bay Association at Silver Bay on Lake George, New York, invites pastors, Sunday School workers, business men, teachers and others interested in civic progress to attend the Silver Bay Vacation Conference to be held August 19th to 31st. A program of conferences will be provided, the discussions of which will include such subjects as the church and modern progress, prohibition and law enforcement and labor problems. All kinds of recreation opportunities are offered —boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing, tennis and golf.

Further information may be secured from Charles R. Towson, 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

Faculty Members to Play.—The women on the faculty at Oregon Agricultural College have an interesting organization known as the Folk Club, consisting of from 200 to 225 members. This organization is divided into a number of recreation and study groups according to the interests of the members, and each fall all new faculty members are entertained by the club and invited to join any of its various branches.

The club meets in general session once a month. The four sections of study groups in literature, music, art and the mother's and homemaker's sec-

tion each meet one evening a month. The swimming class, the members of which are divided into groups according to their ability and promoted when progress has been made, is a popular recreation group. Other women benefit by the less strenuous exercise in the regular gymnasium classes. Members of the Faculty Riding Club make their trips in the Oregon hills once a week. In the spring the ride is taken on Sunday mornings and breakfast is cooked in the woods.

Making the Parish Hall the Center of Social Activities.—The Parish Activities Service of Effingham, Illinois, has published a series of booklets suggesting how the Parish Hall can be made a center of activities along social, recreation, economic and parochial lines. This very complete and practical series has information for parish picnic planning, party programs, use of slides, use of movies, social clubs and dramatics.

Girls' Activities.—The Department of Recreation, city of Fall River, Massachusetts, conducted the following program for girls' activities on the playgrounds for the months of April, May and June:

3 p. m. to 6 p. m. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. Sat. 9-12 and 3 p. m. to 6 p. m.

3 p. m.—Hand out play materials
Horseshoe for adults—Put up Volley Ball and Paddle Tennis nets.

3:30 p. m.—Basketball or Scotch Ball and Volley Ball

4 p. m.—Ukulele Practice

4:05 p. m.—Ukulele Lesson

4:30 p. m.—Children's Games—See that the small children on the playgrounds are not neglected.

5 p. m.—Dodge Ball—Athletic Events

5:30 p. m.—Folk Dancing and Community Singing

Every Friday will be Badge Test Day—Every child should have a chance to take the badge test.

Jackstone tournament held every Thursday.

Rope Skipping tournament held every Tuesday.

Puppet Shows given every Saturday morning at 10:15 a. m. Shows to be presented—Little Red Riding Hood; Hansel and Gretel; Shoemaker and the Elves; Goldilocks and the Three Bears; Little Bo-Peep.

Volley Ball League Games to be played every Wednesday afternoon at 5:15 p. m.

Open Spaces by Court Order.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 24, 1927, Supreme Court Justice Druhan denied the application of a real estate company for a permit to build an apartment house on a certain corner. Forty-one property owners in the neighborhood opposed the building of the apartment on the corner on the ground that the property was in a zone where such apartment houses were forbidden. Justice Druhan decided that the preservation of detached private residence districts is vital to the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the community; that public parks are a public expense; that spaces where grass and flowers can grow contribute taxes to the public treasury and are breathing spots that ought to be preserved; that these spaces are not necessarily the homes of the well-to-do; many of them are the homes of persons of moderate means; that the building zone resolution recognizes that not all parts of the city should be given over to dense construction and consequent congested living conditions.

Welfare in Smyrna.—Under the presidency of the Mayor of Smyrna, Turkey, there has recently been organized in that city a City Welfare Council which includes among its membership representatives of the municipal government and of local educational and social work organizations. Among the subjects which the Council has agreed to study are the playground opportunities provided by the city, the promotion of games and mass play for children, the training of paid and volunteer play leaders, the organization of an interscholastic athletic union, and the advisability of a city-wide all round athletic test. Health examinations in the schools, water sports, organized camps and social gatherings to promote better neighborhood relations are other subjects which the Council plans to consider.

The school must be enriched so that the child can experiment with actual things from the very first day he comes to school. Play rooms and games, animals and plants, wood and nails must take their place side by side with books and words. —ANGELO PATRI: "A Schoolmaster in a Great City."

From the Detroit Educational Bulletin for March, 1927.

In the Vicinity of Memphis

Within one night's travel by rail from Memphis, or easily accessible by automobile, are many points of historic interest and scenic beauty. Convention visitors living north of the Mason and Dixon Line, and those who hail from the far west, should not miss the opportunity to learn more about the South on their way home from the Convention City, Memphis, down in Dixie. Some of the places well worth seeing are listed for the information of those who plan to attend the Recreation Congress, October 3-7.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, is located 193 miles from Memphis in the Ozarks, making a very convenient and pleasant side trip. The Hot Springs National Park is operated under supervision of the United States Government, and the mineral waters are famous for their curative powers. One can leave Memphis at midnight and be in Hot Springs for nine o'clock breakfast next morning. Hot Springs is famed for its beautiful scenery, its hotels are known throughout the country, and there is something to do every minute of the day.

Even closer to Memphis on the east is Shiloh Battlefield, scene of one of the hardest fought battles of the Civil War. The nearest railway station is Corinth, Mississippi. From Corinth the trip to the battlefield is made over a hard surface national highway with regular bus service twice daily. Special arrangements can be made for carrying large parties at any time of day.

The visitor who fails to see the great Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals is overlooking a big opportunity. The nearest railroad station to Muscle Shoals is Sheffield, Alabama, 147 miles east of Memphis. The Wilson Dam is situated on the Tennessee River between Tuscumbia, Sheffield and Florence, all three of the Alabama cities being reached by bus service. The Wilson Dam is the largest mass of monolithic concrete ever used in a hydraulic development, one mile in length across the Tennessee River, rising to a towering height of 137 feet, and containing 36,000,000 cubic feet masonry. In connection with this dam the government completed during the World War two nitrate plants. The first of these was an experimental plant, the other was for the purpose of making nitrates in quantity during the time of the construction of the power plant of Wilson Dam. The lake formed by the dam is 18 miles long, covering 14,500 acres.

Chattanooga, Tennessee, 314 miles east of Memphis, is of interest scenically and historically. Some of the stirring battles of the Civil War were fought here—Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge—and the scene of the Battle above the Clouds on Lookout Mountain and Signal Mountain can be reached by auto from Chattanooga.

Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, one of the greatest wonders of the world, can be reached from Memphis in a one-night or one-day trip. Mammoth Cave has probably been visited by people of more nationalities than any other point of interest in the South. Stop-overs are allowed at Glasgow Junction, Kentucky, on all through tickets in order that travelers may visit the Cave.

Across the Mississippi River from Memphis in Arkansas and Missouri lie the Ozark Mountains, rivalling in scenic beauty any region of the United States.

Southward from Memphis, the traveler by train or automobile passes through a section rich in historic interest that dates back to the days of the Ante-Bellum South, with its colonial homes, its spreading acres of fertile plantation lands, where prosperity and hospitality walked hand in hand.

If, instead of turning southward or eastward, the convention visitor crosses the river westward into Arkansas he will find himself in a region where cotton is still king, but where other things are not forgotten or neglected. For while the fields are white with cotton in eastern Arkansas with each recurring season, rice growing is also proving a profitable venture. Arkansas farmers in the Grand Prairie section around Stuttgart are in the heart of the rice belt. Arkansas produces annually from eight to ten million bushels of rice and ranks between Louisiana and Texas in rice production in the United States. The rice fields are flooded from eighty to a hundred days during the growing period and 250,000,000,000 gallons of water are pumped annually from deep wells to irrigate the Arkansas rice district. Rice is harvested and thrashed like wheat or oats but requires several special milling processes to remove the hulls and bran to give the characteristic

polish to the grain. Corn and other grain, as well as great crops of hay and foodstuffs, are also raised throughout eastern Arkansas.

One of the naval battles of the Civil War was fought on the river in front of Memphis. This was the home city of that daring Confederate leader, General Nathan Bedford Forrest, and a tablet in the Hotel Gayoso records one of his daring exploits, while a splendid equestrian statue keeps watch and ward in the park that bears his name.

So whether you visit all of Dixie or take in only Memphis, be sure to attend the convention and learn how warm is Dixie's heart and how delightful is Dixie's climate, hospitality, cordiality and good cheer.

In Venice, Florida

One of Florida's youngest cities is Venice, a community boasting of 30,000 acres and a year of life. Financed and built by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, it was definitely planned and zoned before the land was cleared or a street laid out. In laying out this young agricultural, industrial and resort city, John Nolen, well known planner, kept continually in mind its future growth.

When the first mayor and city councilmen were appointed by Governor Martin a few months ago, among the first official acts of the city governing body was the organization of a Department of Recreation with Robert Boggess as Director to carry on this branch of civic development along proportionate lines with the building program.

Activities are divided into five groups—athletics and outdoor sports; music; drama; social activities and handcraft. The first group is already well under way with a basketball team organized and meeting competitive teams, a roque court where spirited individual contests are held, classes in archery for both men and women—this sport is proving one of the most popular of all games and the classes are crowded—tennis, croquet, tether ball, quoit pitching, clock golf and tenikoit. Free instruction is given at the Civic Center—and all equipment furnished.

The recent organization of the Izaak Walton League at Venice will be followed by the organization of a Rifle Club on plans of the War Department, and a Trap Shooting Club with the development of tournament teams. These sporting activities in conjunction with the Tarpon Club, which holds an Annual National Tarpon Tournament in June are attracting nation-wide attention from sportsmen and fishermen.

With a mainland beach within the city limits and a climate that permits year-round bathing, water activities play a major part in the daily out-of-door lives of Venetians. The recent organization of the Venice Yacht Club and the building of 10 sloops to compete in the Lipton cup races to be held at St. Petersburg in September; swimming and diving instruction for all ages by the professional at the bath house and later plans for a Volunteer Life Saving Corps by A. R. C. graduates; a water carnival with events for all ages—courses and training in lifesaving and first aid work by A. R. C.—all offer water sport lovers daily diversions of the most healthful and interesting to be had anywhere.

Under the head of music the Recreation Department plans to organize mixed and male community choruses with a program of community singing; to develop a community orchestra, to train a boys' fife and drum corps, and to organize harmonica and ukulele bands for boys and girls.

The Dramatic Program will consist of the production of children's plays and pageants—the planning for civic and patriotic programs on proper dates and the organization of a local dramatic club and presentation of plays. Certain nights will be set aside at the Civic Center as open forum nights. A meeting has been held to discuss arrangements for the first dramatic production and developments for this will be announced shortly.

The social activities and handcraft program are in the formative stage. They will include community meetings, the conducting of dances and parties for employed girls and men, parties for school children in cooperation with school authorities and civic clubs, beach parties for children and grown ups, and special community parties for holidays in cooperation with civic clubs.

Adult handcraft work will include the development through classes of the manufacture of salable articles from native materials—basket weaving, shell-craft, native cloth and rug weaving. Juvenile handcraft will include kite, stilt, doll manufacture, sand and clay modeling and similar articles, culminating in a juvenile exposition of school and handcraft. Prize house and garden beautification contests will be held.

Kite Flying as a College Contest

By

Commodore W. E. Longfellow,

American Red Cross

In the Hawaiian group of islands the young people have many interesting customs and games, but as the population is very largely made up of people who have come there from the Orient, it is not at all strange that the games of Japan and China should be very much in evidence. At Mills College, where the students are chiefly of Japanese and Chinese parentage, one of the big annual school contests is Kite Flying Day.

A Thrilling Occasion

The Kite Flying Tournament at Mills College, which the missionaries started near Honolulu many years ago, had 250 kites entered and had more than 3,000 spectators on the college grounds overlooking the sea, not to mention the thousands who could see the strange flyers from the surrounding hills and lower lands.

It was a fine location for such a meet, on a flat plain overlooking the Beach, which is four or five miles distant, and at the edge of the beautiful Manoa Valley. Furthermore, the arrival of the girls of the Kawaiahao Seminary, the girls' department of the Mid-Pacific Institute, added a great deal to the enjoyment of the Mills College students who make up the boys' department of the same Institute. But do not think that the boys are kite flying athletes alone, for they are wonders at baseball and track and at many other phases of outdoor sports which they can carry on all-year-round.

While the contests are held annually, the one which took place when I was in Hawaii was of unusual interest because of the Missionary Centennial celebration into whose program it was interpolated. Many strangers from the mainland of the United States were present to see the unique products of this unusual school way out in the Pacific under the star-spangled banner. There were distance and altitude contests, class quantity contests, and prizes for the most unique, most beautiful, most comical and littlest kites for small, larger and older boys. Then there were classes for the college societies and for the fighting kites.

Because, in these days of aviation, every young man is interested in aeronautics, kite flying is a good thing to develop, for it teaches much of the lifting power of breezes and of the sort of planes that lift best. Benjamin Franklin and other scientists learned much from kite flying even in their grown-up days, and at the big volcano on the Island of Hawaii I found a wealthy man from Pittsburgh, who had spent many months flying kites over the volcano and had taken some wonderful pictures from a camera carried by his kites of the seething, bubbling masses of lava in the crater.

Kites Too Small to See!

Some of the kites were eight feet across and some were twenty-five or thirty feet long when in the air. Others were so small that the judges had to examine them through a microscope to be sure they were made of at least two sticks and covering fabric, as required in the rules of the competition. These infinitesimal kites were a marvel to all the spectators as they considered the amount of patience and ingenuity required to split bamboo so fine, and under a microscope to construct a mite so tiny that it resembled nothing so much as a fleck of dandruff! No ordinary string or thread would serve to fly such a kite, so with infinite patience the boys split a silken thread till a gossamer tissue about thirty feet long was unstranded and the tiny speck could be flown as was any other kite in the contest. Heretofore kites the size of postage stamps were considered small, but that year all records for smallness were broken.

As in days of old when knights were bold and shields were displayed on the walls of the castle halls, so the kites were displayed at Mills, and winners of this and other years were hung up for students and visitors to marvel at. The craftsmanship includes not only the proper construction but artistic decorative design as well. The paintings and designs are in many cases works of art, and some of the conceptions are extremely un-

usual. Fred Tsuda and I. Murikami made a big kite and painted on it a picture of a human skeleton. It gave a most startling effect to see a white skeleton cavorting about in mid air high above the ground. To make it more interesting the artists asserted that it was the skeleton of one of the little Chinese students, Lee Kam Tin.



Butterfly Kite

Designs of All Kinds

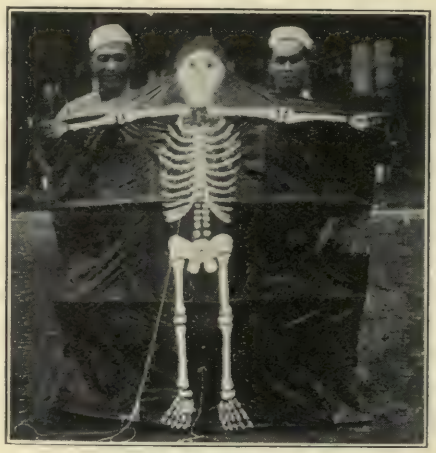
A fine big butterfly kite was entered by David Au Tai Chun of the junior class and another butterfly made by the senior class was awarded first prize as the most beautiful class kite. The artistic and effective method of balancing with a tail attached to each wing is noteworthy. Takeo Teragawa entered an old grasshopper kite, and besides being a kite expert he was then ten-mile running champion of Hawaii.

Another kite of interesting design, a dragon fly, was made by Tse Wing Yan, and Shigeru Hirotsu entered a monster fish kite. A Spanish boy of the grammar department at Mills made a marvellous centipede kite about thirty feet long.

The designs of the class kites were varied and symbolic. There was one in particular which caused a great deal of questioning on the part of some of the visitors. In the first place, the kite was made by the college Christian Endeavor Society, and bore the well known insignia of the letter C enclosing a letter E. The design of the kite was that of a big snow white cross, the lower end of which was standing in a punch bowl. It was explained that it was not a temperance kite necessarily, but commemorated the erection of the large cross on the top of the crater of an extinct volcano which overlooks the city of Honolulu, and which is known as the Punch Bowl.

The Missionary Centennial brought out several interesting designs, one of which was a bow view of the missionary ship Thaddeus coming across the sea with the rays of the rising sun behind it and this inscription: Hawaiian Missions Centennial 1820-1920 on a white circle that made a frame around the picture. King Kamehameha is shown on another kite standing in the entrance in his royal robe made of the feathers of many tiny birds. In the offing is an anchored ship and a group of missionaries approaching to be welcomed by the king.

The Hula dances of long ago were used in all sorts of festivals. Many of them were performed by groups of men who sat upon the ground and swayed their arms, heads and bodies in time to the chants and native instruments. Nowadays the Hula is exploited in vaudeville and in all sorts of shows on the mainland and is chiefly done by women dancers. The character of it is greatly



Skeleton Kite

changed, and this old and new conception of a native dance was shown on a comical kite picturing the Hula of 1820 and 1920. This surely was a queer kite when in action.

The Senior Class flew a big kite with the coat of arms of Hawaii blazoned upon it in the proper colors. The people of the islands are very proud of the Hawaiian flag and coat of arms, even though they are good Americans and salute the Stars and Stripes with as much reverence as do any school boys in the U. S. A. The Kitchen Club entered a kite also made by Allen Y. Young, which won second prize in the Society beauty contest. It carried a picture of a cheerful dining room with the lights aglow and a laughing mother feeding a baby in her arms from one of the dishes on the snowy cloth.

In the class quantity contest the award was



CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR INSIGNIA KITE
C. E. Boys, Hawaii

made to the class having the greatest number of kites in the air at the end of five minutes, after the signal was given. The juniors were the winners with a score of 167 per cent., for seventeen students managed to keep twenty-four kites flying the allotted time. This gives the juniors the right to have the record inscribed on the cup. The senior class was second with 105 per cent., and the freshmen and sophomores finished in that order.

It is quite a problem to measure the altitude to which the kites are flown, so this is the expedient adopted. Pegs are driven in the ground a fixed distance apart and at the end of the high flying contests, as the kites are run down, the string is reeled back and forth around the pegs. The judges then have to count the threads to measure the altitude attained and multiply by the distance between pegs. The three highest records were made by Archie Ho with 2,500 feet, Lo Chit Kam 2,430 feet and Luke Soon 2,150 feet.

Fighting Kites

All boys like the thrill of battle, and this was furnished in the contest of the fighting kites, in which all students, regardless of class, were eligible. Luke Soon was adjudged the winner after cutting down six other flyers. There was a tie for second place as Kim Bung You and Sui Kee Mon each cut down four kites.

A professor at Cornell said to his students:

"The world will not pay you for what you know but for what you do."

In our community work knowledge must be translated into power and action.

Striking at the Root

James Hoge Ricks, Justice, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Richmond, Virginia, recently wrote to Eugene T. Lies of the P. R. A. A. as follows:

"In a large residential section of this city, lying west of what is known as the Boulevard, we were at one time having a great deal of trouble with two or three large gangs of boys who were congregating on street corners, using vulgar language and making disrespectful remarks to persons who passed by. When the police officer told them to move on, they would congregate on another corner. When ordered to move on from this corner, they congregated in an open field and built bon-fires, borrowing neighborhood ash barrels, and rear fences. Of course, the bon-fires were of themselves a fire menace and therefore unlawful. These boys were brought into Court repeatedly and finally it seemed that it would be necessary to send the leaders to the Industrial School in order to rid the neighborhood of what they termed a nuisance. I felt, however, that this would be unjust to the boys since the community had made no effort to provide these boys with any wholesome recreation under trained supervision.

"The matter was brought to the attention of the Mother's Club of the local school. This Club, in cooperation with the Community Recreation Association, organized these boys and others in the neighborhood—about 200, I think in all—into a club. They secured the use of the school gymnasium as a meeting place. When the spring opened up, baseball teams were organized. One of the boys, who had been a gang leader, became president of the Club; another, captain of one of the baseball teams. Needless to say that I had no further trouble with gangs from that neighborhood. Supervised recreation solved the problem in the right way and saved the gang leaders from the Industrial School.

"We have had a great deal of disorderly conduct on the streets on Sunday afternoons. It seems to be the favorite occasion for crap-shooting and noise making. Playgrounds are not opened on Sunday afternoon, and, in consequence, the boys have to seek diversion wherever they may. We had one gang of boys in court for engaging in a crap game on the playgrounds on

(*Concluded on page* 192)

A Busy Family Plays*

By

Frances Sage Bradley, M.D.,

Berea, Ky.

Paul and Betty were a busy young couple carrying the honestly earned leadership of a thriving town in Appalachia. Paul had always said that his wife ought to have been a business man. She was a good mixer and ferreted out the good in everything. She was quick, resourceful, persistent, and had a level head on her straight young shoulders. Like a duck to water she took to the organizing of a Junior League and a League of Women Voters; and accepted with complacency the deference and cooperation of local political aspirants. Then followed clean streets and alleys, better schools, decent movies and milk, and much vaunted enforcement of hitherto inert ordinances. She belonged of course to a woman's club, a bridge club and to some sort of cultural group. These quite filled her odd moments, though Betty declared that when it came to honest to goodness work, her husband was the pacemaker and that she only did these things to keep up with him.

Though barely launched in his thirties, Paul was a member of the school board and was largely responsible for the consolidation of several small one and two-roomed county schools; he had labored with the quorum court, finally wresting from that body a sufficient appropriation to build a creditable county court house. He had sat up with Commissioner Jenkins until that balker moderated his threat that only over his dead body should a mile of good roads be built until the county had the money in hand; and as president of the country club he had obtained an option on the old Wheatley plantation, whose winding streams and rolling slopes fairly entreated to become greens and fairways. Besides these side lines, Paul's real job was the management of the Willingham Lumber Company, to which appointment he had succeeded his recently deceased father.

Now neither Paul nor Betty had been to Smith College. Euthenics and eugenics were as a closed book. Beyond a smattering of biology and zoology; beyond the conviction acquired from their home and county demonstration agents that clean, vigorous seed, good soil and intelligent care are necessary for the upgrading of any growing thing, they knew nothing. But they learned.

Nor had the gospel of birth control penetrated to the recesses of Yadkin County. There was genuine disappointment therefore when after four and even five years no small Betties and Pauls had come to take the place of young nieces and nephews who after all were only borrowed. So what did this young couple do but adopt a tiny red-headed brother and sister, and, then, as any old granny might have told them, proceed to have two babies of their own.

It was all over before they knew it, and the neat, orderly little home, ample for the needs of a couple and occasional guest, found itself fairly bulging with the belongings and personalities of four vigorous, husky, demanding youngsters and a pair of dazed but jubilant parents.

They rubbed their eyes and set about a reorganization of the pre-family routine. Mornings were full of milk formulæ, baths and things; afternoons, sacred to naps; early-to-beds meant giving up former foursomes at bridge or dinner and the weekly dance at the club. Paul's golf sticks hung dejected in the back hall; Betty visited and marketed over the phone, short cuts scorned in previous days.

About this time Paul was called away to superintend the cutting of a mountain tract of timber which his company had acquired. Freight rates were high and it proved wise to utilize a local saw mill and native labor. Paul decided to stick around and see the thing well started. He built a chute down the mountain side, knocked up shacks and a chow tent, and secured the services of an ex-chef of a dining car, eager to retire for a time from an encounter with a razor in the hands of a subject waiter. He slanted a roof between trees overhanging a clear, bold stream and spread his blanket over a bed of fragrant balsam boughs. Soothed at night by the rippling waters, roused at break of day by the gay singing of birds, released from the tension of the demands of town life, Paul was re-

*Courtesy of *The Survey*.

minded of a certain little crowded, wriggling home reverberating with the unconscious, unquenchable chorus of young voices, and of a hurrying, scurrying, big-eyed mother. Before night Betty received a wire to fill up the old Dodge with babies, bottles, oranges and cod liver oil, come up to camp and play. Did they come? Did they play? And what happened?

Betty was steady at the wheel and before she and the babies reached the gorge, Paul had pried great boulders from the trail and tumbled them down the rugged side of old Nantshala; had uprooted the snarliest snags and filled up enough ruts so the car could chug up on low. He had closed in three sides of one shack for Betty and the babiest one of all. The rest sprawled over the blankets with daddy, squalled and waded in the cold, dancing water, and dammed up a miniature pond for their collection of turtles, craw fish and spring lizards. They made friends with the birds and chipmunks, hunted for late berries, early grapes and grotesque ginseng, and built monumental houses, bridges, towers of blocks from the mill.

Betty and the babies visited nearby cabins and those far away, Paul tucking "a little un and two big uns" in the rear to keep them from rattling out of the sedan. On the front porch the mothers exchanged experiences, patch work, a bottle of elderberry wine for the pattern of a buttonless romper, handy potato parer or new fangled scraper for ro'sin' ye'rs; while children alternated the time honored, tag, base, school, of rural children for the more modern, diversified kindergarten representation of birds, people, incidents which the riotous Pauls and Betties personified. On Saturdays the older children home from school climbed the trail and, silent, appraising, slipped from behind stumps, trees, boulders, watching the untoward antics of the city children.

They visited the school and found a group of unclassified youngsters, some bright, alert, capable mentally and physically; and others pale, hollow chested, depressed or queer and difficult, "always," according to the teacher, "having sore throat, toothache or tantrums." Betty made friends with them all and secured their zealous support in learning new songs, plays, pageants, and the like. She also interested the mothers in the experiment of adding a bottle of milk to a more carefully prepared lunch. Paul found the nearest doctor and dentist willing to clean up and true up every child found below par. In one corner of the school room his men built a work bench and installed a lathe for the boys; while for another, Betty and the girls begged an oil stove and simple cooking equipment. Paul followed the organization of a baseball nine and basketball team with showers from barrels which the boys hoisted over one corner of the building, and piped water from a lofty spring. The consternation aroused in the hearts of skeptical, solicitous parents by this innovation, was held in abeyance by the enthusiasm of the combatants and the persuasion of the sponsors to risk the hazard until the first suggestion of ill effects.

Then came time for the County Fair. News items in the Southern Agriculturist and Progressive Farmer, bill posters, letters sent broadcast, urged all men, women and children to enter the lists and by their exhibits make this the banner fair to date. The publicity fell on deaf ears. "Hit war already cut and dried," they declared, "who'd get this prize, that an' t'other. If the town folks wanted to hog all the prizes, let 'em do all the work," they reasoned. "As for them, they were through with sech."

Betty and Paul listened to their arguments. Then Paul made a special trip to town and conferred with the Chamber of Commerce and the Fair Management. Betty meantime had found the women more responsive and, with their connivance, began her campaign. She bragged on young colts and fillies; on calves and yearlings grazing in the cove, and found stolid ewes and rooting sows with families bleating and squealing for recognition. She plunged through forests of towering corn in fields blazing with pumpkin and bronze with chard and rhubarb shoulder high; discovered mammoth beets, turnips, potatoes, cabbage ignored by men used to the luxuriant growth of this fertile soil. To the silent but eager amusement of the women she prodded, cajoled, brow beat the men into filling up the old Ford with their best and showing the town men for once just what men back on the mountain were doing.

Their poultry, cattle and stock proved second only to those from the Biltmore estate; their alfalfa, grain, vegetables, fruit and delicious sour wood honey were a credit to any section. But the most popular booth of all was a log cabin built by mountain men and furnished with treasures of their attics, hand made tables, chairs, spool beds and trundles for the children made by grand and great "grandsirs." There were home woven coverlets, spreads, rugs, clothing made by

their wives "from back to back," they declared. From the smoke house they rescued sugar cured ham, bacon, and products canned, preserved, dried. Festoons of onions, peppers, leather breeches (snap beans dried in the pod), tobacco, bunches of roots, seed, herbs for medicinal purposes hung from the rafters and decorated the walls, eloquent reminders to the modern housewife of the ingenuity and resourcefulness of her pioneer housewife.

Granny Bryson sat at her loom weaving a run of blankets while Mis' Sukey Tantham serene, undisturbed, spun wool or heckled flax. From the crane over the big open fire hung pots and kettles, and in the three-legged spider on the hearth toothsome possum and taters roasted to a turn while corn dodgers browned and sweetened in the long handled bake oven, hot coals above and below. A generous coffee pot bubbled gently on a hot smooth stone, its pungent fragrance beguiling the passer-by.

Nothing created such lavish and genuine response or contributed so much to the success of the Yadkin County Fair as the exhibits of the rural population, and when the early objectors found themselves strutting round the grounds boasting blue ribbons received, their women folks smiled but kept their own counsel.

Betty lured a few of them to a meeting of her Wednesday Club in town, and members of this group in turn drove out to the mountain, where they found inspiration and undreamed latent ability. The organization of a strong Town and Country Club followed. Stimulated by their recent successful diplomacy with their men, certain brave souls ventured to a session of the League of Women Voters, with the avowed intention of "gettin' shet of that ornery Lum Coggins. He fights roosters in his backlot of a Sunday, and takes his stand that soon as a child l'arns his book from kiver to kiver, hits time to talk about gittin' another. A fine school trustee," they sniffed. Generous and spirited discussion followed, and it led to a realization that the aims and needs of country people are comparable to those of city people, and that we work them out better together.

Cold weather and the beginning of the fall term drove the Pauls and Betties home, but in place of the ignorance, indifference, distrust found on old Nanthahala there exists today a feeling of friendliness, helpfulness and achievement. Yadkin County is becoming a better place for people to live, and all because—A Busy Family Plays.

Striking at the Root

(*Continued from page* 189)

a Sunday afternoon. They had congregated there, as their custom was, but the playground was closed and they had been forbidden to use it except when it was open so they sought pleasures of their own. We have also had a group of boys in court for gambling on the church steps—or the landing just at the head of the steps—on a Sunday afternoon. The church was, of course, closed.

"Numerous other illustrations might be cited. Suffice it to say that after nearly fifteen years' experience in Juvenile Court work as Probation Officer and Judge, it is my conviction that supervised recreation is the best preventive of delinquency yet devised. It, of course, will not take the place of the home, church or school in child training or character-building but it is a valuable ally to these institutions. My hope is, therefore, that the time shall come when the public conscience will recognize the right of every child to have a place in which he can play in safety under trained supervision."

What About the Size of City Blocks?

The question of planning blocks with playgrounds in the middle involves the depth of the block and so raises the whole question of town or city planning. Equally involved in that question is the plan of houses.

Height is another question involved inasmuch as more height means more children to use the space.

Therefore, in planning city blocks, the playground people and the housing people ought to get together.

Would it be worth while to have a study made of this question? The people to study it ought to be very judicious-minded people with imagination, and they ought either to include or work very closely with city planners, students of housing and playground people, and of course the people who have been directly attacking the problem like the City Housing Corporation.

It is the city residential block unit that is involved and the whole city plan depends on it.

Readers of THE PLAYGROUND are asked to send their suggestions.

Handcraft Possibilities for Mothers and Others*

By

Chester G. Marsh,

Director of Recreation, Westchester County, N. Y.

Mother is the first playmate. Since the beginning of time she has fashioned toys to hold the attention of her children. The mother of the Stone Age strung bright colored berries on cords of twisted grass and taught baby hands to help. Wise is the mother of today who follows her example.

Here are a few suggestions that may prove helpful on playgrounds, in clubs or craft classes and may give inspiration to the recreation leader or the mother confronted with the never-failing wail of the American child, "Let's do something."

Clay modeling is an endless amusement for girls and boys and may even be attempted by very small children. There are now on the market several varieties of clay which dry hard without firing. Beginning with the round ball pressed into shape by the child, it is possible to mould very attractive tiles, candlesticks, bowls, beads and other articles. There is a certain fascination, left over from our mud pie days, in shaping the wet clay and seeing something grow under our hands. The completed clay models may be painted with water colors with the addition of flat "show card white" and then finished with white shellac.

Permanent modeling clay may be obtained at Macy's Department Store, Broadway and 34th Street, New York City, for 38 cents per pound and Moldolith may be obtained for 50 cents a pound from Milton Bradley Co., 120 East 16th Street, New York City.

Some good books on modeling are *The Way of the Clay,* Milton Bradley Co., New York City, 25 cents; *Clay Modelling in the School Room,* by E. S. Hildreth, Milton Bradley, 60 cents; *Modelling for Schools,* by Steward Taylor, Sir Isaac Pitman, London; *Handicraft for Handy Girls,* by A. Neely Hall, Lathrop, Lee and Shepard, Boston, Mass., $2.00.

*Extracts from radio talk given over W.E.A.F., February 9th. Much of the material used was prepared by Gladys Cameron Britton, instructor at the training school for recreation leaders, Westchester County Recreation Commission.

Old Corks Take New Forms

Cork toys present a splendid field for the playground worker. A lesson on cork boats just before a visit to the swimming pool is sure to arouse interest and cork animals, dolls, furniture and wagons may be made with a little skill. A collection of old corks is the most satisfactory way of getting material. Sheet cork may be obtained retail from Wicander and Co., Inc., 50 Broad Street, New York City.

Reproducing Flowers

Blue printing is an interesting and easy way of preserving flower and leaf forms and is especially useful in work with Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts in making up books for Nature Honors or Badges. The flower or leaf is laid on print paper and a piece of glass is carefully fastened over and under it with two clothes pins. The specimen is then exposed to the sun or printing lamp until the paper visible turns a grayish blue. Next, the glass and flower are removed and the print is washed, the water being allowed to flow gently over the surface. The print is now complete and may be spread out flat to dry. The process is very simple and most fascinating. Care must be taken not to expose blue print paper to bright light until specimen is in place.

A New Use for Soap

Soap carving is simple work and is intensely interesting to the average child. It answers more readily to the pressure of the knife, and because it is easier to work with than wood, attracts the beginner. A bar of Ivory soap will make a most perfect Eastern house and has been used with great success in Sunday School classes. One need not be an artist, though if a child has any ability along artistic lines, carving heads from

soap is constructive and interesting play A bar of soap, a jack-knife and the American boy's insatiable desire to carve something somewhere will account for many hours on the playground. Ducks and boats and fishes are especially well adapted for soap carving, as they are not difficult to shape and may be used in the water, especially if they are cut in floating soap. Coaches, furniture and similar articles may be gilded or enameled when finished.

He Will Whittle!

Whittling is the heritage of the American boy. Give him a jack-knife and a bit of soft wood and he will create something if it is only chips to litter the porch and drive parents to distraction. Remove the wood and neglect to confiscate the knife, and furniture, woodwork or the neighbor's trees are bound to suffer. He just can't help it. He must cut something. For the Boy Scout, Girl Scout and Camp Fire Girl, whittling on the playground may include models of pot holders for the outdoor fire, cranes for holding the kettle, a rack for shoes in camp, a spoon for your soup, a broiler for outdoor cooking, a camp broom and the ever difficult, ever fascinating fuzz stick. Articles on whittling will be found in Dan Beard's *Duffle Bag,* in *Boys' Life,* May, 1914; *How's This in Whittling,* by E. F. Bigelow, in *Boy's Life,* March, 1918.

Toy Making Simple

The joys of toy making cannot be enumerated. It is not necessary to have a work bench, a lathe, a vise and other paraphernalia to engage in this delightful occupation. A cigar box, a coping saw and a small boy in a shady corner of the playground will be the means of producing puzzles, toy furniture, jumping jacks and many other attractive articles. One coping saw with one dozen extra blades can be obtained from any hardware store for 35 cents. An eight-inch half-round file is needed for finishing. The best wood for the purpose is bass wood ¼ inch thick. It can be obtained at local lumber dealers. Cigar boxes or other boxes of thin wood may be used. Books showing designs and construction are *Educational Toys* by Louise C. Peterson, Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois; *American School Toys,* by C. A. Kunou, Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Using Colored Wool

The value of colored wool for use in kindergarten has long been recognized but there are many ways in which it could be used in craft classes and playgrounds. Cotton wool pasted on the picture drawn by the little tot in the playground class transforms the somewhat indefinite drawing of a prehistoric animal into a real baa-lamb An empty cotton reel with four tacks and a strong pin may account for many short ends of wool and result in long horse reins. Our grandmothers made charming "daisy" mats on frames with wool and cotton and many of us treasure grandmother's sampler, worked so carefully by the little girl, feet on floor and back held very straight. Hooked rugs are another form of wool work that would especially interest women and designs for tray bottoms worked on canvas are not difficult.

Sealing Wax an Art Medium

Many artistic things may be created with sealing wax. The wax may be made pliable by the application of heat and worked very much as clay is moulded until the desired shape is obtained. Then a stick may be heated to almost liquid consistency and applied in design to the cold wax. Or it may be made soluble by the addition of denatured alcohol and used as a thick paint. If the wax is heated first and the alcohol poured in very slowly it will mix quickly and can be used immediately. The cold wax will also dissolve if it is covered with alcohol and left overnight. The uses of sealing wax are many. You may make almost anything with it from beads and pendants to liquid coating for your rope basket and very charming are the gifts fashioned. *Painting With Sealing Wax,* Dennison, New York City, is a very good booklet.

Basketry Unfailing in Interest

Basketry covers a wide field in work with recreation centers. For some reason, people never tire of making baskets and the class of older women is just as enthusiastic after three lessons as is the class of juniors. Two of our most interested pupils this year have been grandmothers, who have displayed their finished work and sore fingers as proudly as any youngster. Basketry is not easy work, and care should be taken not to let the beginner start something too ambitious before she has a thorough knowledge of elementary weaving. For this reason we suggest as a beginning for classes at recreation centers a set of

round hot plate mats which require the following reed: 8 Spokes No. 4 reed 19 inches long; 1 Weaver No. 1 reed; additional weavers No. 2 reed. This is worked in the Japanese weave and finished with a sun flower border; it not only teaches the elements of a good base, but is attractive and useful when completed. Later when the pupil is more proficient, she may make the oval mat, thus completing the set. Mats that are treated after shellacing or staining with a coat of Valspar can be easily wiped off and will last a long time.

Baskets and trays may also be made with wooden bases, and are much simpler to create than those with woven bases. However, the pupil who makes only articles with wooden bases can hardly be acknowledged as an expert in the art of weaving.

Bands of color are very effective in almost any basket. These are produced by dyeing the reed in brilliant color before weaving. Batik dyes will be found most practical for this work, since they are mixed with cold water and the reed is simply soaked in this solution instead of plain water. Materials may be purchased at Milton Bradley, 120 East 16th Street, New York City; the Prang Co., East 25th Street, New York City; J. L. Hammett Co., 380 Jelliff Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, and R. H. Macy Co., Broadway and 34th Street, New York City. Books recommended for beginners are: *Priscilla Basketry Book,* Milton Bradley, 35 cents; *The Basket Maker,* by Turner, J. L. Hammett Co., Cambridge, Mass., $1; *Practical Basketry,* by Anna Gill, David McKay, 604-8 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., $1.50. Among the books for advanced weavers are *Practical Basket Making,* by James Hammett Co., $1.75; *The Basketry Book,* by Blanchard Hammett Co., $3.00.

There are some things in basketry that should always be remembered: Keep your reed wet; cut all reed on an angle; plan entire basket before reed is cut; in weaving bases, work always on a vertical rather than a horizontal plane; don't bend reed without wetting; don't leave a mistake because you didn't notice it immediately; don't get mad.

Dennison's have originated a very clever substitute for reed weaving. Paper rope weaving is excellent for classes where it is difficult to obtain water. The articles are amazingly durable and most attractive, though not as satisfactory or lasting as articles made of reed. Care must be taken not to jerk the paper rope weaver; to wrap the wire spokes very tightly and to keep the rows of weavers pressed close together. A book on this subject is *Weaving With Paper Rope,* Dennison Manufacturing Co., 220 Fifth Avenue. New York City, 10 cents.

An Old Art Revived

Block printing is an old and distinguished art and the secrets of the craft have in many cases been carefully preserved. The type of block printing suggested for recreation work is very simple. Blocks are not made of wood but of "battle ship



WATERBURY, CONN., WOMEN FIND DELIGHT IN BASKETRY

linoleum," the heaviest grade made, and the entire design is cut on one block. The design is left in relief in most cases, although it is possible with a little care to produce some beautiful effects by leaving the background in relief. The success of block printing depends almost entirely on clean cutting of the design and the care in "inking" the block. When a design is drawn on a block it should be outlined entirely before any part of the background is cut away. The uses of block printing are endless. Printed smocks, chiffon scarfs, bureau scarfs, pillow tops and curtains of scrim or cheese cloth are a few of the useful things which may be made. Block printed Christmas cards and place cards for luncheons are very attractive.

Block printing dyes may be substituted for oil paints, in which case, a printer's brayer is used instead of brushes. Milton Bradley offers a complete set consisting of tile, eight colors and a printer's brayer for $4.45. Linoleum may also be purchased in block form but this is much more expensive and is really for use in printing presses.

Stencilling an Effective Art

Stencilling is almost the opposite of block printing. In it, we cut away the design; in block printing we cut away the background. Stencilling is perhaps most effective on materials too heavy to block print. Unbleached muslin, khaki, leather, linen, also wood and metals may be stencilled. The design is cut in stencil board, which is a heavy paper base treated with oil so that it can be cut with comparative ease with a pen knife. The secret of clever stencilling is a design cut sharply with no fuzzy edges left. The stencil is laid on dampened material and oil paint, diluted with permanent mixture, is applied vertically with a stencil brush. The stencil is then removed and the pattern allowed to dry. If a stencil is wiped carefully with a rag and turpentine after each design is made it may be used many times.

Handicraft classes in paper and sealing wax novelties, paper rope weaving, lamp shades, and other articles made from Dennison materials may be attended without charge at the store rooms of the Dennison Manufacturing Co.

The Handcraft Book is a publication that will be of great value to the playground director and to the mother. It is published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, at a price of $1.25.

A small book on *Playground Handicraft* may be obtained for 10 cents from the Westchester County Recreation Commission, 192 Martine Avenue, White Plains, New York.

"Out of the Mouths of Babes!"

"I like to have the contest and races on the playground because you get exercise and we have prizes."

"In the marble contest you can win marbles and glassies. It is fun also if you win a prize and you get practice in marble games and swimming contests. If the prize is money, you can go to the show and buy gum and put some in the bank at school."

"I like the playground because it teaches children to play all kinds of games and you can win prizes and sometimes they are worth winning!"

"I like to have races, roller skating and ice skating because I can win prizes when I race with some one."

"When you win some kind of games each year it is good because you win something."

"It is fun to be in a contest and win a good useful prize. . . . They always have contests in ——— in the summer. They always give away good prizes."

These are not jokes from a funny column! They are quotations from the letters of school children in a mid-western city who were asked to write letters on the subject, "Why I Like Playgrounds." The letters quoted are typical of the communications received, at least one-third of which showed plainly that prizes loomed large in the mind of the child as one of the chief attractions of the playground.

Is it at all significant that children as young as those who wrote the letters quoted are thinking in terms of prizes? Is there any real justification for permitting children seven, eight, nine years of age to feel that prizes are of paramount importance? Can real sportsmanship be developed in any such way? Where are we heading in this matter of prizes?

Here is food for thought!

Home Recreation*

By

Weaver Pangburn

Playground and Recreation Association of America

With summer apparently upon us, it is easy to think of play and recreation. When we begin to consider the matter carefully, we realize that recreation is one of the most important elements of home life. Since recreation—public and private, indoor and outdoor, summer time and year round—is the meat and drink of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, the Association is very glad to cooperate with Better Homes in America in giving encouragement to recreation in the home.

When we sing the old song, "Home, Sweet Home," we think not only of mother and father, of home cooking, or the old horsehair sofa in the parlor, but also of the big back yard. That yard was a place to play in, not just to look at. The swing in the old apple tree, the cellar door down which we slid, the mysteries of the stable, the garden, the choice perch in the fence corner, and other recreational joys are part of the cherished childhood memories associated with home.

Rob the home of these elements of fun and play and it ceases to be much except a place to eat and sleep in.

As an increasing number of people come to live in apartment houses and as many back yards shrink to the size of postage stamps, home play as we used to know it is threatened because of lack of space. In addition, so many recreations, commercial and otherwise, have developed that the older forms of family recreation at home threaten to be superseded unless special thought is given to them.

Two years ago a questionnaire was circulated among school boys in several towns asking whether their fathers played with them. In more than fifty per cent. of the answers, the reply was a brief and pathetic "no." Collier's Weekly, in a recent editorial, told of a Parent Teacher Association meeting at which a number of school children frankly stated their feelings towards their fathers. In 95% of the cases where the children looked upon their fathers with affection and esteem, it was discovered that the fathers played with the children.

Now we have been told that the Daddy is a distinctly American institution, that he does not exist in England or on the Continent, where the father is a much more forbidding individual with a wall of dignity separating him from the children. This American Daddy is one who enters into the play life of the children. He remembers that he was once a boy himself, and as he romps and plays with his own boys and girls, he, for the time being, becomes a boy again.

There is no finer sight than a father playing with his children. In Visalia, California, some years ago the local recreation organization known as Community Service organized a Home Play Week to encourage all families in the community to play together regularly for at least a few hours on one day out of seven. Out of this campaign came a poster showing a father down on all fours and a child on his back. The smile of delight on the child's face was matched by that on his father's.

Home play is a priceless part of life. Play builds health and character, but it also lays a basis for loyalty and understanding. If you will understand a child or an adult, play with him, sing with him, and act with him. More home play will enrich home life.

While the father is usually thought of as the children's playmate, yet the music and story hour in the home ordinarily centers about mother. As women become more and more athletic, there is no reason why many of the backyard games cannot be shared in with enjoyment by mothers as well as fathers. A fine woman of my acquaintance, a widow, recently has had the bitter experience of having her son of sixteen run off to sea. At a time when she is beginning to need him and lean on him a little, he has deserted her. I have wondered whether there was really a genuine understanding, a common ground, between them. I have wondered whether, as the boy grew up, the mother played with him. Play gives a common ground.

In these days when the automobile possesses the street, well planned home play has become a

*Radio Talk for Better Homes in America.

grim necessity if we are to safeguard our children from possible sudden death. Fifteen or twenty years ago, boys and girls ran comparatively little risk in street play. That condition has disappeared. Little children should be under the mother's eye if only for safety's sake. Therefore, a sand box or an enclosed space in the backyard or a play corner somewhere in the apartment house where there is no backyard, is imperative. Modern examples of special planning for play in apartments are a large group of apartments at Jackson Heights, the Sunnyside developments of the City Housing Corporation, the playground of the Bayonne Housing Corporation, Bayonne, New Jersey, and the Garden Tenements in New York City. In every case, areas for little children are provided. As a matter of fact, in spite of the increase in the number of apartments, the majority of Americans still have backyards. Too many of these are occupied solely by rubbish and ash cans. They might at least have a small sand box, or a slide, or a swing. Even if a garage takes up considerable space, the side of it can be used for handball.

Boys from six years on will want to work with tools. The workshop may be in the cellar, in the attic, the garage, or in an outdoor shed. The tools should not be toys but good ones, tools of boy's size. Good tools always pay. Equipped with soft woods, paints, a variety of nails, the boy will work happily for hours, his results reflecting not only the things he studies in school but also the environment by which he is surrounded. Up to five or six, the play of little boys and girls has much in common. After that, the girls begin to go their own individual ways, and while they like to climb, jump rope, and play table games with the boys, they develop special interest in everything associated with dolls.

The backyard play equipment, in addition to those things already suggested, may include a horizontal bar or trapeze, a play house and space for tennis or croquet. And, of course, the children should have a pet of some kind.

In concluding I must say that home recreation is, of course, not a matter simply of equipment or program. It is mainly a matter of the play spirit. And if there is play spirit, it will illuminate all the activities of the home, including the dish washing, making the beds, and picking things up. The play spirit is the main thing. As a friend of mine has very fittingly put it:

"Like all else in life worth while, the play spirit does not come placidly and benignly in and sit down at the hearth stone. It must be laid hold on. It must be captured and possessed. But the effort involved and the resourcefulness, patience, and ingenuity required are a small price to pay for comradeship between parents and children, for the enrichment of home life and for the sheer joy of being a member of the home it re-creates."

Home Play as Children See It

Three hundred and twenty-six school children of a district near Indianapolis were asked to write anonymously just what each thought of his father.

The teacher hoped that the reading of the essays might attract the fathers to attend at least one meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association.

It did.

They came in $400 cars and $4,000 cars. Bank president and laborer, professional man, clerk, salesman, meter reader, farmer, utility magnate, merchant, banker, tailor, manufacturer and contractor, every man with a definite estimate of himself in terms of money, skill, righteousness or looks.

They sat spellbound as the president read a tribute to a step-father, a tragic revelation of blight caused by white mule liquor and another woman, the description of the dream father of a widow's child, a dozen vague allusions to stranger fathers, gone early, home late with time for nothing but food, reading and sleep, some timid pieces written in fear of a quick temper and heavy hand.

But the sky cleared. The president picked at random from another stack of papers. "I like my daddy," she read from each. The reasons were many: he built my doll house, took me coasting, taught me to shoot, helps with my school work, asks me to the park, gave me a pig to fatten and sell. Scores of essays could be reduced to: "I like my daddy. He plays with me."

Not one child mentioned his family house, car, neighborhood, food or clothing.

The fathers went into the meeting from many walks of life; they came out in two classes: playmates to their children or strangers to their children.

No man is too rich or too poor to play with his children.—Reprinted by permission of *Collier's, The International Weekly,* March 12, 1927.

Recreation Courts and Play Spaces Provided in Apartment Housing Projects

The New York State Board of Housing, created under the terms of the State Housing Law of 1926, has made fundamental studies of the cost of acquiring suitable sites and of various types of buildings looking to the improvement of housing conditions throughout the state.

Its Preliminary Report issued December, 1926, contains detailed plans and descriptions of seven types of apartment buildings. Each type is projected on a single block 200′ x 800′. For six of these types full information is given with estimated cost of construction, annual carrying charges and estimated room rent. The seventh, the dumb-bell type, which was outlawed twenty-five years ago, is included for comparison only.

The Board based its findings largely on a study of two Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's types of which the actual costs are known. On the basis of these facts the Board designed four special types of apartment buildings in an effort to provide the best possible living conditions at rental rates within the limitations prescribed by the act.

The first type was designed to meet conditions imposed by higher rent costs. In this type the land coverage was increased to 58%, 7% more than in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company types. The second type was designed to conserve the values in the first type but at the same time to provide a large recreation court which covers about one-sixth of the total area of the block. The land covered in this type is 60%. To provide a series of large courts distributed uniformly throughout the block with an additional large central play area, a third type was designed with the buildings covering but 47% of the total area.

The fourth type was planned to provide the largest possible open areas and play spaces on the lowest priced land available in the congested areas of Greater New York. The central recreation court in this type is 146′ in depth and 126′ wide. The smaller courts are of equal depth and 52′ wide. The land coverage in this particular type is reduced to 40%. The old dumb-bell type covers 87% of the block. The maximum coverage permitted by the Tenement House Law is 70%.

It is noteworthy that the New York State Board of Housing is giving special attention in this way to the outdoor and recreation needs of the families in apartment houses.

Backyard Playground Contest

In connection with the home play movement, the backyard playground contest held by the Mothers' Club of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, has many suggestions to offer.

The contest extended through the summer, closing in October. Awards were made for the playground which had been most completely and adequately equipped for the needs of the family at a minimum expenditure of funds. Two awards were offered, the first a ten dollar prize; the second a five dollar prize. The parent's name or the name of the children could be entered in the contest and an individual had the privilege of enrolling for the purpose of beginning a playground even when not desiring to compete for a prize.

The apparatus on the prize-winning playground consisted of one combination merry-go-round and teetertotter; one sand pile with sand toys for construction purposes; one horizontal bar; one large swing; one baby swing; two tire swings; two benches; one pile of bricks which was used constantly; one trunk of old clothes which furnished material for much imaginative play, and also provided the costumes for a play written and given in the back yard by the children; a set of homemade golf sticks, these articles having been fashioned from branches of trees, having the peculiar characteristics of different golf sticks. The entire cost of equipping the above playground was seven dollars, as the father did the construction work. The children of this family numbered six, ranging in age from three to seven years. The playground was open to all the children of the neighborhood and was used by them throughout the summer months and well into the fall.

In addition to the constructed playground apparatus, the children of this family were given a goat, which fitted nicely into the shafts of a wagon already on hand. Two dogs and a cat completed the animal family. Baseball equipment, as well as boxing gloves, was a part of the older boys' equipment.

Play for the Family

The Department of Recreation of Reading, Pa., which is urging home play, has issued a bulletin suggesting activities for home play night. Some of the suggestions follow:

Once every week or two, father, mother and the children should have a date after supper. Games, storytelling, music, handcraft, dramatics and stunts make up the evening's fun. Some parents realizing that they can learn many things about their children by playing with them see to it that the hours between supper time and bed time belong to the children and are allowing nothing to interfere with their spending that time together each day.

Children are especially happy when their games are shared by their elders. Games should, therefore, be selected which give an equal opportunity to all with no unfair advantage to the adults. Where there are older brothers and sisters in the family, each may be made responsible for one evening's activities. It should be his responsibility to procure the necessary material, plan the activities and direct them. Such training in leadership is valuable to growing boys and girls.

Among the games suggested for a home play night are the following:

Trades—Every player except one who holds the office of reader, selects a trade or profession which he must retain throughout the game. The reader opens a book at random, and reads a passage aloud. When he comes to any common noun he looks at one of the tradesmen, who must instantly name some article that he is supposed to have for sale, or some implement connected with the exercise of his craft. By this substitution of one noun for another, the most pathetic passage is converted into an indescribable jumble of absurdities.

The Four Elements.—The party is seated in a circle. The player who commences the game takes a knotted handkerchief, and throws it suddenly into another's lap, calling out at the same time "earth," "water," "air," or "fire." If "earth" be called out, the player must respond with the name of some quadruped before the other can count ten; if "water" he must name a fish; if "air" a bird; and if "fire" must remain silent. Should a player name a wrong animal, or speak when he ought to be silent, he must take his turn at throwing the handkerchief. But should he perform his task properly he must throw the handkerchief back to the first player who repeats the action with some other person.

Beanbag Games.—These are many and varied and can be adapted to home conditions. Frequently the making of a board or other equipment for these games can be made an interesting recreational activity for the whole family. Some beanbag games are: beanbag circle, toss, fox and squirrel, duck on a rock, beanbag throw, catch basket, criss-cross goal, fetch and carry, and jump the beanbag.

Five in a Row.—For this simple game mark on a paper or board any number of squares, as each player adopts a special mark, a circle, a cross, a star or a check. The object is for each player to get five of his marks in a row, up and down, across or diagonally. Each plays in turn and tries to block the others from getting five in a row. Marks may be put anywhere on the board.

Tissue Paper Race.—Each player cuts a square of tissue paper and puts upon it some initial or mark by which it may be identified. Four inches is a good-sized square. At one end of the row, two book ends or other solid objects are set up about a foot apart. A two-foot space is good for the first game. At the other end of the room the players are lined up, armed with fans. When the word "go" is given, each starts to fan his square the length of the room and through the goal posts. The first to waft the tiny paper through the goal posts wins.

This game can also be played on a table with eggs from which the contents have been blown. In this case no fans are used, each person blowing his egg shell across the table.

Hanging.—What a cheerful subject for a game! Yet it is a very amusing pastime in spite of the gallows with which it is begun. One player draws the gallows and chooses some simple proverb or familiar quotation as "Mary, Mary, quite contrary." Under the gallows the player draws a line of dots, one for each letter in the quotation.

The second player then tries to guess the quotation by asking for letters. For instance, "May I have an e?" and the letter "e" is placed in space 13. Then he tries again with "May I have an a?" and "a's" are placed in spaces 2, 6 and 10. Still he cannot guess the quotation so he says, "May I have an s?" He may not for there is not a single s in the line. So the gallows gets him for at the first miss the player draws a head. At

the next miss a round body goes on, the next two arms, and the next two legs.

If the body of the hanging man is finished before the line is guessed, the game has been lost and the same player may draw another gallows and choose another quotation. If, however, the player guesses the line before the hanging figure is finished, the turn is reversed.

Scouting for Words.—Select some class of words such as animals, birds, trees, girls' names, etc. In the case of animals each person in turn tries to name an animal beginning with A until there are no more. The first person who cannot name another animal beginning with A has a point scored against him, and the letter B is treated similarly. This goes on through the entire alphabet and the person with the least number of points wins.

Progressive Stories.—Thrilling tales are frequently the result of this pastime. One player starts telling a story and after a few minutes (perhaps in the middle of a sentence) he says, "Next!" and the next person must take up the story where he left off. This goes on around the circle until the last person caps the story with a fitting climax.

Ghosts.—The leader names some letter of the alphabet, the next player adds a letter thinking of some word. Each player adds a letter but must avoid an addition which completes a word. If he does finish a word he becomes a "half ghost" and anyone speaking to him becomes another. The "half ghosts" may continue talking and playing. After a word has been finished, the next player starts a new word. If a "half ghost" finishes a word he becomes a "whole ghost" and drops out of the game. Any player who talks to him becomes a ghost also.

Germany Confronts Problems of Athletics for Women

In an article entitled, "Whither Are We Bound," in the January issue of *Mind and Body,* Von Studienrat Walter Kuhn analyzes the present day sport movement for women in Germany and points out certain dangers involved. A few extracts follow:

"Already in the field of men's sports complaints are being made against too much competition and extreme activity. Not even the schools have kept themselves free from these objections, and thoughtful educators are giving voice to complaints that the scholastic performance of their pupils, following vigorous effort in athletics, has declined.

"Now, if admittedly there is considerable harm in competition for boys, then it becomes a downright crime to ask girls and women to indulge in that form of activity. What do bodily exercises signify for the woman? Does she wish to do what men do, to set up records in the 100 metre run and in the shot put?

"Dr. Ritter v. Holt, the well-known German decathlon champion, has expressed this thought very strikingly as follows: 'The contest is the province of man; it is a stranger to the nature of woman. It shall not harden and spoil our German girls, it shall not make masculine bodies for them. Therefore, away with women's competitive sports, away with the dreadful registering of records in women's activities! The physical fitness of woman is a necessity; she must be guided along an entirely different path.'

"Woman's ambition should be greeted most enthusiastically; but to the same degree must woman be warned of the possible outcome of her sports. It is not the physical exercises, when they are rationally indulged in, that alter and injure the woman and make her over into a muscular masculine form; it is the participation in contests, in extreme performances, and in record-breaking attempts that brings this to pass. The women themselves should energetically oppose such efforts.

"Happily there exist several branches of women's athletics which have kept themselves free from the danger of developing masculinity; this will readily be granted. Such is the case, for example, in the winter sports; but, above all in rowing. The German Women's Rowing Society extends over the entire country and embraces more than thirty rowing clubs. It has adopted as its task the improvement of its members in the rowing-shell. Long and short trips, followed by tests and rowing in form make possible and enhance this improvement. No races are conducted! Similarly, in the higher schools, girls' rowing clubs have been organized. These are especially well developed in Berlin. One need but see the young girls on the water to conclude, even as a layman, that in this sport the proper

activity for girls has been found. Traveling along in the shell, with symmetrical movements, with rhythmic cooperative effort, with easy and graceful handling of the boat on the turns—it is as though created for the youthful body which, thereby, develops a symmetrical and not too vigorous body structure.

"What activities, then, should girls and women participate in? This question can be answered only from the following point of view:

"If sports are to contribute toward the development of the girl into womanhood, it is of first importance to demand that activities be selected which are suited to the peculiarities of the female body, and which permit the utmost development and improvement of the finest qualities of woman.

"In the selection of activities for the woman we must take into careful consideration the work she does in her daily employment. Under these physiological and economic hypotheses the following activities are to be recommended for the girl during her school life: Free exercises of the kind evolved by Neils Bukh; the rhythmical gymnastics of Bode or the Model School of Carl Loges—to name but one type; the easier activities of mild athletics; and a small amount of apparatus exercises. In the summer, with light gymnastic costume, running and many games, especially during the advent of puberty; and whenever possible, swimming and rowing. In winter, skating, sledding and snowshoe hiking are valuable. In the Verein all of these activities are offered in still greater variety, and every woman may select and practice those particular activities which her predisposition and her tastes dictate. I should like, furthermore, to add the various forms of water sports, as canoeing, sailing, and so on, not to forget hiking and mountain climbing, also. Finally should be added such activities as tennis, horseback riding, fencing and gunning.

"Now the women have the floor! They are the ones who should evolve out of themselves, a specific German program of women's gymnastics. Man cannot lead; he can but advise."

There seems to be a peculiar kind of magic in a children's garden. Not only do the children grow in health and energy through this touch with the earth and the wonders it discloses, but their teachers, the family and the community find a nature contact which brings something of the country into urban life.

Games for Girls

In a leaflet entitled *Games,* issued by Girl Scouts, Inc., Agnes R. Wayman gives the following suggestions for different forms of relays:

1. The one we know best is the simple *file relay.* In this, players are lined up by patrols or teams in files (one girl behind the other) all back of a common line, a goal line being marked off some distance away. At a signal, No. 1 in each file advances to the goal, goes back and touches No. 2, who repeats the performance. This is kept up until every member of the team has gone over and come back. The team finishing first, without committing any fouls, wins.

A foul might consist of starting before being tagged, failing to touch the goal, or the like.

2. The *shuttle relay* is the same in principle as the file relay, except that half of each patrol or team is stationed on the opposite side of a space, in file formation, facing the other half of its own team, odd numbers on one side, even numbers on the other side; at the signal, No. 1 runs over and touches No. 2 of her team, and then goes to the rear of that file; No. 2 runs over and touches No. 3, and goes to rear of that file; No. 3 crosses and touches No. 4, and so on. This continues until half of the team has changed sides with the other half. The team finishing first without a foul wins.

3. *Line relay:* In this, the players either stand still, side by side in a line, and pass objects down the line, seeing which line can finish first, or the whole line by holding hands, or holding feet, moves in a certain direction, i. e., line-top relay, caterpillar relay, skin the snake, and the like.

A file relay may also be played in a stationary formation, and consist of passing objects backward and forward, over the head, between the feet, in straddle position.

4. *Circle formation:* There are many varieties of this. The most common is that in which the patrols are lined up in file formation, each file facing toward the centre of a circle. At the signal, No. 1 in each team turns to the right, runs around the rear of the team on her right, and continues running around the outside of the circle, tags No. 2 in her file, and takes her place in the file. No. 2 repeats, and this continues until each team has finished. The team finishing first without a foul wins. A good example of this is the baseball relay, where each team lines up behind a base, and each runner carries a flag or handkerchief.

The variations in relays are limited only by the

imagination of the leader and the girls. They may be done running, walking, hopping, crawling, forward, backward, sideward; carrying objects, throwing at objects or into goals, baskets, buckets, going over and under objects (obstacle relays) putting on and taking off clothes.

Game Aids and Helps

Miss Wayman points out the following general principles to be borne in mind in connection with game leadership:

I.

Choose games that

1. Are easy to learn.
2. Occupy many or all at the same time.
3. Are not too strenuous. Alternate the strenuous with less strenuous.
4. Are suitable to the time, the place and the occasion. Games suitable for a picnic might not be suitable for a rally.
5. Are suitable to the lesson to be taught, if instruction games.
6. Are recreational as well as instructional.

II.

1. Stress the fun and play element in all games, not the winning.
2. Emphasize team and patrol spirit and patrol loyalty, not individual vanity.
3. Emphasize the spirit of playing with me instead of against me. Play days between institutions and organizations are gradually taking the place of intensely competitive meets and athletic programs.
4. Avoid the use of "spectator athletics." They are games and sports put on in order to entertain an audience instead of for the benefit of the participants. Generally the occasion is a money making one. Do not commercialize your program in this way, or in any way.
5. Do not allow cities, towns, or organizations to exploit your girls for any purpose.

III.

1. Give rules simply and clearly. Demonstrate with other players if necessary. Utilize the abilities of others in the group wherever possible.
2. Be interested and enthusiastic; join in and play the game occasionally. Many a good game has been ruined, many a lesson spoiled by lack of interest and intelligence on the part of the leader.
3. Games present boundless opportunities for the development of initiative, responsibility and other qualities of leadership, so let your girls assist in teaching, let them originate games and programs. Encourage them to do it.

Finally, in so far as possible use games and sports that grow out of the environment, nature games, stalking games, trailing and tracking games, treasure hunts, paper chases, hare and hounds, archery, hiking, and such.

No longer is it necessary for us as a nation to wrest our living from the soil and from our environment with our own hands, as did our pioneer ancestors, but the simple traits of character, honesty, resourcefulness, courage, straightforwardness, loyalty, manliness and womanliness, and all of the other mental, moral and physical qualities which life in the wilderness breeds, are sadly needed in American life oday. Can't we, through our games, through our leisure time program, turn back the hours, and by living through some of these simple activities again help to bring back to our American girlhood some of those pioneer qualities of character and mind?

Drama in Redlands

The summer concerts held in the Bowl of beautiful Redlands, California, have attracted the interest of music lovers throughout the United States. Less spectacular, perhaps, but no less enjoyable are the series of winter concerts which have taxed the capacity of the large auditoriums. Community singing under the direction of a capable director is always a feature of their programs.

The aim of the Redlands Community Music Association under whose auspices these concerts are held is to bring the people of the community more closely together by means of music and other arts. No admission fee is ever charged and free will offerings supply the funds to provide skilled artists. So popular are these concerts that three well known business men were glad to take the responsibility for a membership drive with a goal of $10,000.

Recently a community players' group has been formed. A different director is used for each production, and the leaders are already dreaming of a community theater.

Many programs of unusual merit have been given by celebrated artists and the Redlands Community Symphony Orchestra, the high school and elementary school orchestras have all contributed to promote the spirit of good fellowship that permeates these gatherings.

Activities for the Girls and Women of Minneapolis

In a report on industrial and municipal athletics for women and girls, Dorothea Nelson, in charge of these activities under the Park Department of Minneapolis, tells of the results accomplished during the past year.

Hiking Club

"The Hiking Club continues to invite people into the great out-of-doors each week. It is a fine thing for a city to have an outdoor club of this kind. It is a very sociable and interesting group for strangers to enter into, and some fine companionships are formed. Many people express themselves as being very grateful for our interest in promoting an activity that is inexpensive, beneficial and accessible to every one. This club had 76 hikes, and traveled 456 miles this year. The total attendance for the year is 4,412. A $2.00 membership was instituted this year, but this does not prevent any one who is not a member from hiking. The membership is simply for those who wish to join and the purpose is to establish a fund for a permanent camp site and club house for the summer months. The membership also entitles one to voting privileges. The club had the following social events: Dances, Theatre Parties, House Party, Fox and Geese Hikes, Joint Hike with St. Paul, Nature Hikes, Endurance Hikes, Picnics, Masquerade, discovering Minnetonka, Skating and Tobogganing Parties, Several Wedding Parties, and an Annual Banquet.

Diamond Ball

"This activity is increasing in popularity each season. The game seems to have stood the test as an advisable activity for girls, and induces many groups of older girls into active play. Our chief concern must be to encourage the beginning teams and try to equalize the competition, and to make winning championships only one part of the game. There are 36 teams, including the 540 players in the league last year.

Basketball

"Basketball continues to be a popular sport in spite of unfavorable playing conditions and difficulty of securing playing space. It requires a great deal of cooperation between churches, settlements, industries and local athletic groups to make this sport a success. There were 31 teams in the league last year, including 248 players.

Bowling

"Bowling is another growing activity. It is a great pleasure to visit the bowling alleys on the nights when the girls bowl. A spirit of fine fellowship, wholesome competition and fun prevail. Beginning teams continue to come into the game and older teams are still in the leagues, showing that the activity has a constantly growing interest. This sport continues to interest the older girls more than the younger, as it is more expensive and less active. Last year there were 20 teams, including 153 players.

Golf

"A new organization is the Women's Municipal Golf Club, meeting at Glenwood Park every Saturday during the spring, summer and fall. The Club conducted a number of interesting tournaments. Through the cooperation of the sporting goods houses, classes in golf were held, 300 girls taking advantage of the lessons.

Small Group Activities

"A number of activities such as Figure Skating Club, Rifle Club, Sketching Club, Marionette Club, Riding Club and Horseshoe Club continue much along the same lines as when they were first organized. These activities flourish and accomplish most in small groups.

Volley Ball

"The volley ball league is increasing each year. There were 8 teams and 56 players in the league in 1926.

Tennis

"Tennis lessons were again offered on the Parade. There is a big demand for this kind of service. Two hundred and ten girls took lessons last year and tournaments were held at the end of the season.

Swimming Classes

"Swimming classes continue to be popular and useful, paying for themselves, as do all the other

organized municipal athletics. The majority of girls attending are from industries, banks and other business places. There were 54 girls enrolled in these classes.

Canoeing

"Canoe classes continue to be popular with those anxious to learn how to handle a canoe. The club had 97 members last year.

Winter Sports

"The Winter Sports Club is a live organization. Its social side is possibly one of its most inviting features. It offers an opportunity for Toboggan Parties, Skating Parties and Skiing Parties. There is much of the old play day spirit in winter sports and the club helps people of like interest to play together. It also encourages greater participation in out-of-doors activities in the winter. Last year there were 140 members in the club.

Picnics

"The department cooperated in conducting a number of big picnics in the summer. Through this service much good will is gained.

A "Hash" Meet

Hash Meet is the name adopted for the meets held in Naperville, Illinois, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The name is used to indicate the fact that a group of events are brought together in one large competitive meet.

The program includes events in running races, jumping, snap under bar, baseball throw, free throw for basket, checkers, chess, ring-o-let, ping pong, and other events may be run.

All contestants must take part in every event. Each event is run as a separate contest, but several events may be run at the same time. Elimination tournaments are run whenever possible, as they bring places in a natural order.

Ten places are honored in all events. The first runner in each event receives ten points; the second nine; the third, eight. If there are less than ten places in the event the last places get credit for the points they would naturally receive.

After all events have been run, the points are totaled and person receiving the highest number is winner.

Mr. Alvin L. Lyons, director of the Y. M. C. A., states that these meets are very welcome when rain interrupts plans for a hike or a day off from school comes as a surprise.

Linguistics of Marbles

To the casual listener it seems that the small boys are saying "marvels" as often as "marbles," and whether that is a conscious play upon the word, like "skaging" for skating, or a misunderstanding on the part of some of the marble-players, it may be indicative of change which will be lasting. Language is particularly plastic on the tongues of the young.

There was a time when marbles were actually made of marble. Back in the 1700's Nuremberg in Bavaria and Derbyshire in England carried on a brisk trade in these articles, utilizing the waste of stone-yards and working the material roughly into spheroids by means of a little mechanism of iron. Marble could stand a treatment similar to some of the tests of the Bureau of Standards that would break much other stone along the natural lines of fracture. The remarkable skill of the workers in agate at Oberstein, though it was centuries old, does not appear to have been turned to this business until after the word marbles had become so firmly fixed in the English speaking countries as to defy competition. Maybe these artists, since they sometimes fabricated the mosaics for thrones, were too proud to have an early hand in the making of toys. In any case, "agates" have never meant more than a kind of marbles, being in that regard in the classification of "commeys," unglazed marbles of baked clay, and "potteries," signifying those that are glazed. It is of interest at this point to note that in England the names for these two grades of marbles are "commoneys" and "potteys."

There is a seventeenth century poem in which marbles are referred to as the game of "taw," the obvious application of the concrete for the general, and we see this again in "Pickwick Papers," where a boy's neglect of his "alley tors," is a subject of regret.

Considering how much the English of America has been in flux since the Revolution, it is perhaps strange that "marbles" has stuck as long as it has. Possibly the time is due now for transmutation. "Marvels" might do as well as anything else, though that is for the small boys to decide. What the new name will be, if anything, will depend as much upon its usefulness in shrill shouting as upon its descriptiveness.—(*From the Detroit Free Press.*)

Maytime in Manhattan

By

Mabel Travis Wood

From tenements and crowded apartment houses they came, hundreds strong, to taste one happiness that every little girl should know in the springtime—dancing on the green around a gay-colored maypole. Skyscrapers towered in the background and a faint hum of traffic drifted in from the streets. But there in the long meadow of Central Park was a playground as broad and grassy as any quiet countryside could offer.

It was as though a great sea of white moved gently, billow on billow. Patches of color—pink, green, violet, yellow—shimmered across the billows. As one came nearer, the sea dissolved itself into a thousand school girls in white middy blouses and skirts, waving handkerchiefs of colored paper. Dozens of maypoles reared bright heads, crowned by the children with paper flowers. One of them was shaded from lemon to orange-red. Another dripped clusters of violet wisteria.

The band in the center of the field was playing a sprightly folk tune. The children began to dance, in perfect rhythm. A golden-haired girl and a dusky colored one joined hands and skipped into the circle. A Russian girl with somber eyes smiled at a freckle-faced colleen.

"Sur la pont d'Avignon
On y danse, on y danse."

They were no longer Jennie Horowitz and Mary McToole, but a French maiden and a gallant of a more gracious century, bowing low, hand on heart.

Finally came the maypole dance, the gala event of the afternoon. An anxious little mother on the sidelines admonished baby sister, who was clambering over the back of the bench in front, "Now, don't fall, 'cos I want to see this." Little brother hurried to finish his Eskimo pie, smearing it liberally over his face and hands.

The girls danced joyously in and out, weaving their vari-colored streamers about the poles in a perfect pattern. Finally the last pole was wound, and, with the aid of the Boy Scouts, all the poles were carried to the edge of the field. A whistle blew and the children rushed pell-mell to the center of the field. It was a memorable sight. Then, gathering around the band stand, they sang *The Star Spangled Banner*. The golden afternoon was over except for informal games for those who wanted to stay—and they were many—and the eating by chattering groups of bountiful suppers packed at home.

The park fetes are held every May by the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League in each of the boroughs of the city and form an objective for the activities of the League through the school year. But they are not merely an exhibition of games and dances. They are a spontaneous expression of that lively joy of girlhood which even swarming streets and dark rooms on air-shafts, early responsibilities and early sophistication cannot quench. So long as a hurdy-gurdy comes to Delancey Street, Mary McToole will shuffle happy feet over the pavements. But on May Day she finds her true heritage of sun and sky, color and laughter and motion. She is the thousandth part of a harmonious and beautiful whole, that is all hers to grasp and to remember.

Nervous Tension in Modern Life

A twenty-one-year-old southern girl, a graduate from a southern university, has recently been arrested for bank robbery, and has been held on a capital offense charge.

Her friends believe that if she is guilty, the trouble is due to a breakdown of her mentality from too close application to work and study.

Must we not face the fact that modern life with its high tension, with its complications, with its typewriters and automobiles, and so many other mechanical devices, tends to place a kind of burden upon the individual that he has not been prepared to meet? Are not our machine-educated young people of today seeking thrills more than heretofore because of the condition of their nerves arising from the changes in modern life and is not the nervous system of the average person left a little less stable, a little less sure, in the times of crises when the individual becomes tired and worn and exhausted? There are times when a system of habits must be relied upon to carry the person over when the will power is weakened by fatigue.

It is the task of recreation leaders somehow to try to bring recreation into the home, the church, the school, and all existing social life, in such a way as to build poise, balance, and stability.

Miniature Boat Races in Jacksonville

There are few cities in our country which can boast of model boat contests in the middle of winter. Jacksonville, Florida, however, is one of these cities, and recently a very successful tournament was held under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Department of Jacksonville.

The opening race was for crude sailing models under thirty-two inches in length; the second for models of this type over thirty-two inches; the third for crude models, self-propelled.



MAY DAY FETE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The fourth event was open to finished sailing models under thirty-two inches in length. The fifth event was for boats of this type over thirty-two inches in length, and there was a real thrill in seeing more than a dozen handsome yachts and schooners beautifully rigged and finished, lined up for the starter's whistle.

The sixth event for finished models, self-propelled, brought out the real speed boats of the day, all over thirty-two inches in length. In the seventh event all sail boats competed, regardless of size and style. The eighth event was a free for all, for self-propelled boats of all types.

Progress in Oak Park

The Playground Board of Oak Park, Illinois, of which Josephine Blackstock is director, in its annual report, describes a number of novel events

Awards were offered four high school pupils submitting the best water color sketches of murals representing the spirit of play. In all, forty designs were submitted, many of them exceedingly creditable. The murals will be used on the walls of the new shelter house which will soon be completed.

The Board also offered an annual prize to the high school pupil submitting the best oil painting, representing some phase of childhood or of play. The pictures secured in this way will be hung in the shelter house and will lay the foundation of a unique art collection in the community.

A small well built house on wheels, the property of a real estate owner in Oak Park, was loaned the playground twice a week throughout the summer months. It was filled with books from the Public Library and the children's librarian distributed the books in person to the children on the playgrounds, in this way reaching a group who had done little reading.

The Children's Playground Theatre is a project of which the Board is justly proud. Last year periodical performances were given at the theatre, with bi-monthly plays on the playgrounds.



MAY DAY FETE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Ye Lassies and Lads



A Voice from the Wilds, May Day Fete, Jacksonville, Fla.

Jack Knife Baseball Contest

One of the contests for boys in River Forest, Illinois, is the Jack Knife Baseball Contest held under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Board, of which Leland Lawrence is director.

The teams consist of from two to six or eight players. Small groups are better. For large groups such as take part in a tournament, teams of six compete for team champion, team champions competing against each other for the school or playground championship. According to this plan boys losing first game are eliminated, the contest continuing by elimination, the boys playing in their own school or playground groups until all but three are out.

Rules.

An ordinary pocket knife with two blades, a large and a small at the same end is used. The large blade should be opened out entirely, the small blade half way. A knife must have some weight in order to stick well. The first player starts by sticking the small blade in the earth or a wooden plank is good, giving the knife a complete turnover by flipping it with his index finger. The player continues until he has made three outs as in regular baseball. Each game runs seven innings, the highest number of runs winning. A player must keep track of the bases made in his inning before he makes three outs, so that if he makes one base followed by two bases, he then has two men on base, one on second and one on third. Or if his first try is two bases and his second try is two bases, he gets one run and still has a runner on second. Each player keeps track of his runners after each flip of the knife. If he is good he may make any number of runs before he goes out.

Points.

One Base.—Small blade sticking and end or base of knife resting on ground, or playing base. If a shaft of light can be seen between the base of the knife and the earth, it is counted as two bases instead of 1—25 points.

Two Bases.—Small blade sticking, base of knife free of earth or playing base—50 points.

Three Bases—Both blades sticking, i. e., large blade sticking, necessitating small blade resting on earth with knife base, or end, up in air—75 points.

Home Run.—Large blade sticking in earth, knife perpendicular with base of knife up—100 points.

Foul Ball.—Knife alights and stays on its back, both blades in air, three strikes out—500 points.

An Out.—Knife failing to stick or to foul.

A Memorial Playground in Greencastle

By

G. Fred Ziegler

The desire of a successful Chicago business man to do something useful for his home town and at the same time to create a memorial to his brother has resulted in giving the town of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, one of the finest playgrounds in the state.

The King boys—David and Jerome—were born and educated in the little Pennsylvania town. Both of them left the town eventually and Jerome met an untimely death. David finally located in Illinois and prospered. In 1922 the suggestion was made to him that he could do nothing better than provide a public park and playground where the children could play with safety and where the older people of the community could gather to enjoy baseball games and other sports. The idea appealed to him and he decided to give the playground as a memorial to his brother.

The only obstacle to the gift was the fear on the part of Mr. King that after a few years the ground might be neglected. Accordingly he insisted on the organization and incorporation of a society of citizens to be known as the Jerome R. King Playground Association, whose sole business would be to maintain and care for the playground. When this was done he bought a level tract of land at the north end of the town and deeded it for 50 years to the Playground Association for the nominal consideration of $1.00, the deed containing a proviso that if at any time the ground should cease for twelve months to be used as a park or playground or if at any time it should not be adequately maintained it should revert to the donor or his heirs. The land cost about $4,500 and Mr. King placed an additional $500 in the treasury of the Association. During the spring of 1923 the citizens of the town raised almost $5,000 to equip the playground and in August, 1923, it was formally dedicated during the Old Home Week celebration in Greencastle.

The constitution of the Playground Association provides that anybody who pays an annual fee of $1.00 or more can be a member and vote at the annual meeting in January. The executive committee consists of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and five directors. The first four officers named serve for one year only and the directors serve for three years, with at least one new director elected each year. With the exception of the secretary and treasurer, no officer may serve more than two terms in succession. The president has power to appoint both special and standing committees. Chief among the standing committees are the grounds committee, the program committee, and the membership or finance committee.

The funds necessary to maintain and operate the playground are collected each year by public subscription. A drive to secure pledges is made early in the spring and the pledges are payable throughout the remainder of the year. To date the committee has had remarkably little difficulty in collecting the money. With the money thus obtained the executive committee has fully equipped the playground. There are grandstand, bleachers, shelter house, baseball diamond, tennis courts, swings, see-saws, sliding board, trapeze, merry-whirl and other interesting features. A caretaker is regularly employed throughout the summer months and last summer a college girl was employed as supervisor of the activities of the younger children. The upkeep of the ground has averaged about $600 a year and each year there has been a substantial balance left in the treasury.

During the past summer the Association sustained a serious blow when the grandstand took fire and burned to the ground. The loss was nearly $1,000, of which $800 was covered by insurance. The fire occurred on Sunday afternoon at the opening of the triennial Old Home Week, just three years after the dedication of the playground. A meeting of the board was called the same evening, orders were given to a local contractor, and in three days the grandstand was rebuilt, enabling the Old Home Week program to be carried out without interruption. Citizens of the town volunteered their labor in clearing away the wreckage and many people who had already contributed for the year made additional contributions to meet the emergency. The townspeople in general seem proud of the playground and its beauty has drawn frequent comment from passers-by.

Report on Study of Slow Clubs, Philadelphia

By

Weaver Pangburn

P. R. A. A.

In his article for The Playground Mr. Kearney of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* has described the work of the Slow Clubs in some detail. Therefore, this statement may be considered primarily as an appraisal.

I went to Philadelphia feeling quite skeptical about the permanence of this movement and with a number of preconceived notions which, in the main, I was compelled to revise after an intimate study of the movement at first hand for two days and two nights. How permanent the movement will be in Philadelphia is a matter of conjecture. Not even those who are most enthusiastic about it will hazard a guess. At the present time, it is still going very enthusiastically. The first clubs were organized in November.

Is the Movement Built upon Publicity?

Apparently not, while it is true that the *Evening Bulletin* has assigned two men to give full time to handling the news of the Slow Clubs and to give the movement some indirect guidance, the paper evidently has not over-played the clubs. Never has there been a front page story. Apparently, individuals have not been given undue publicity. The publisher and editors of the *Bulletin* feel that they have given the movement only as much space as the news arising from it would justify. I believe that the editors have been very wise in their relation to the movement.

Would the Movement Disappear If the "Bulletin's" Help Were Withdrawn?

So far as publicity is concerned, I believe that it would not be seriously affected, although the members of the executive committee say there ought to be some publication, perhaps edited by the Slow Clubs, as a medium of news and inspiration to the members. However, if the very wise, indirect guidance of George Kearney were withdrawn, I think that the movement would decidedly suffer. He attends many chapter meetings and many meetings of the executive committee. He does not preside. He rarely makes a speech, but his opinion is frequently asked and occasionally he puts in a word of caution or advice during critical situations.

Does the "Bulletin" Dominate or Really Carry Responsibility for the Clubs?

It does not. This was one of the questions on which I was skeptical. I am satisfied that at the present time the young people in the movement carry the principal responsibility and supply most of the enthusiasm and ideas that are carrying it forward. The best evidence of this is in the success of the meetings of the executive committee. I attended one of these in the Central Y. M. C. A. Those present were chosen representatives from clubs in various parts of the city to represent the entire movement. The meeting was noisy and, to a slight degree, unparliamentary, but there was very free exchange of ideas and business was conducted with considerable dispatch. Some of the questions at issue were whether a city-wide hike, which was expected to draw hundreds, if not thousands, of the members, should be conducted on Sunday. Prejudices of the clergy and members of the various religious denominations were considered. Another question disposed of was whether members of certain dramatic clubs, which were to give an exhibition on the following Saturday, should be required to pay admission at the door, like others attending who were not in the performance. New activities were suggested and decided upon to meet the change in weather and outdoor recreation opportunities were promised. These included baseball and hikes. Protestants, Catholics and Jews were among the representatives. No one whom I should take to be over

twenty-five years of age was present. There was the greatest interest and enthusiasm and among all an apparent underlying belief in the Slow Clubs as a kind of a cause.

Nature of the Programs

There are twenty-nine chapters in the movement in various sections of the city. Chapter meetings are held usually once a week. These gatherings are attended, in most cases, by several hundred members. The dramatic clubs, musical clubs, and other groups exhibit their achievements. A business meeting is held, games are played and dancing indulged in. There is great variety in the activities of the clubs. Dramatics are popular. Many plays are being written by the members themselves. There are quartettes, glee clubs and orchestras. At one chapter meeting in the northeast portion of the city, music was furnished by an excellent orchestra, one of three in that chapter. At another chapter gathering there were two orchestras, one made up of high school and college boys. Some clubs go in for elocution, some for sketching, a few for debating. Folk dancing is popular, but I do not know of any group that specializes in folk dancing. It is rather a general activity and forms part of the social program, like social dancing. A new club is formed as follows: At a chapter meeting the chairman will say, "Someone has suggested that a fencing club be formed. How many want to belong?" Hands are raised. He then says, "Those interested will meet at such and such a time and place to form the club." In general, clubs are formed on the basis of an activity in which folks are interested, not for the general purposes of forming a club.

Quality of the Activities

Some of the results are imperfect. At the beginning, Mr. Kearney tells me, some of the business meetings were almost impossible. They were unparliamentary to the extreme, long and drawn out, with people haggling over details of organizations and rules. Many are still crude. At one chapter meeting I attended, the chairman was extremely autocratic and domineering. He rules the chapter with an iron hand. But the members seem to stand for it, although they are far from the submissive type. Other chapter presidents are more diplomatic. The song leader who got quite good results leading the singing, volunteered to sing a couple of solos, which were none too good. On the other hand, some of that particular program was quite good. Fully half of it was extemporaneously put on. This included some very good shuffling and buck and wing dancing, with piano accompaniment.

I was impressed by the zest of the community singing. The song leader evidently knew the psychology of the people and led them in the singing of "Sweet Adeline" in accordance with the tempo that young fellows use in singing on the street corner, that is, barber shop stuff. I am told that professional song leaders, eager to have such songs sung correctly, have failed to get results with the Slow clubs. I did not see any of the dramatic work.

I saw a folk dance being done by several hundred of the older Slows, persons above forty years. They were doing it imperfectly, but they were thoroughly enjoying themselves.

Is There Good Leadership in Activities?

Clearly the answer to this is negative. Most of the leaders have been developed since the movement started. Their background and psychology is the same as that of the average club member. Taking the movement by and large, I should say they have the training and background of industrial workers doing light factory work and having only night school or partial high school training. The proportion of club members who are factory workers varies between fifty and eighty percent, I was told. There are several leaders who have had special training, in fact are professionals. Some leaders, I was told, joined the movement in the hope of getting private pupils on the side. The type of leadership for activities leaves much to be desired.

What Is the Great Strength of the Slow Clubs?

I think it consists in the fact that the clubs have been organized and are run by the members themselves. The movement is recreation of, by and for the people, not just for the people. William McGarry, a writer for the *Saturday Evening Post* and one of the keenest journalists in the country, interprets the Slow Club movement as a protest against institutionalism and over-directed recreation. Mr. Kearney says this is not so, that it is not a protest but rather that it has developed because of dissatisfaction with the fast ways of the jazz age.

Is the Movement a Religious or Moral Crusade?

Mr. Kearney feels there is something fundamentally religious behind the whole thing. He cites Rose Marie, who is a very orthodox and consistent member of the Roman Catholic faith, Dusty Kerschner who is a very loyal Jew, and Robinson, an ardent Protestant. I could find very little myself, however, to support the idea that it was a fundamentally religious movement as we think of religion. I think it is based, in part but not entirely, upon a healthy, ethical revolt from the all too popular petting party, hip flask toting and jazz dancing era.

There Is No Typical "Slow"

I am not convinced that we can say "There is a typical Slow" any more than we say, "There is a typical Baptist," or, "A typical college man." Some people have joined the movement because they have been hungry for sociability; others because their set was too fast for them; others because they wanted recreation with more variety and more educational features. Others, again, wanted to get husbands if they could; some have seen in the clubs a chance to enjoy leadership or to run something; some have been carried away by the momentum and enthusiasm of a new and novel movement, just as people are swept into a religious revival and soon lapse to their old carelessness or evil living after the doors of the tabernacle are closed. If I were asked to fix upon a principal motive affecting the greatest number, I think it would be hunger for sociability of a democratic, non-uplifting nature.

A word on the older Slow: Although the great majority of Slows are persons between seventeen and twenty-five years, there are a number of clubs made up of unmarried people between twenty-five and forty and of married or unmarried folks forty and above. Among the older Slows, the hunger for sociability clearly stands out as the motive for membership. Their activities are mainly social dancing, folk dancing and games for large groups. There was one widow who, on joining the club and attending one of the parties, said that this was the first good time she had enjoyed for nine years. While her husband was living, their life had been entirely wrapped up in their home so that they had made very few friends. Now, for the first time, she was learning the meaning of sociability.

What Will the Future Be?

Possibly the Philadelphia Playgrounds Association will be asked to be a sort of big brother to the movement in Philadelphia. Clearly there is need for good leadership, by which I mean leadership from understanding persons who are technically able to help the clubs to accomplish bigger and better activities. It takes very skillful leadership. The uplifter, the highbrow, the person who demands perfection, the person with nerves, the person who wants to run the club, who would rather do things himself than not see them done just right, will fail with these people. At present, there is distrust of the expert, which can be removed by understanding leaders. The priceless part of the movement is the spontaneity and self-government. In this it resembles the Youth Movement in Germany. So far there have been no disastrous or unfortunate developments in the moral realm to cast discredit upon the movement, even though there are 15,000 paid members and even though week after week and night after night parties of hundreds of people assemble, in many cases without older people to instruct them. They need trained leaders, and to my belief, when they begin to feel the need and want to do things better, then the opportunity will come for the Philadelphia Playground Association or some other group to help them in a tactful, understanding way.

What Organized Recreation May Learn from the Slows

Simply that leaders must not try to *direct;* they must try to *evoke leadership* from the group. They must, literally, let the group carry responsibility to the utmost extent. Guidance should be indirect. We should have more faith in the young people's capacity and desire to organize and carry out their own recreational activities. Reformers, uplifters and autocrats need not apply.

Some Comments on the Playground Beautification Contest

A man of trained business judgment and keen interest who recently visited recreation systems in a number of cities was impressed by the lack of attractiveness of most of the playgrounds which he visited. When the Playground Beautification Contest was announced many who, like the business man, agreed that there was a great need for the beautification of play areas, were doubtful whether the contest would really have worth while results. The article which appeared in the January, 1927, PLAYGROUND told how many communities successfully worked to improve their playgrounds, and listed the winners of the awards. "The awakening of a spirit of community cooperation," was cited as the crowning achievement of the contest. The following are some of the other results observed by the judges and others who were in close touch with it.

Lee F. Hanmer, of the Russell Sage Foundation, one of the judges, felt that the "country-wide stimulus of such competition is a most valuable adjunct to playground progress." Mr. Hanmer also stated that in his opinion a great service was rendered not only to those communities that participated in the contest, but to the entire country which was stimulated to give some thought to the appearance of the playgrounds. Mr. Hanmer said: "We have been inclined to think that a much used playground must necessarily be bare and unattractive. What has been done as a result of the stimulus of this contest, during the past year, is clearly reflected in the pictures that have been sent in showing how much used play centers have been made more beautiful, and how, in many cases, a spirit of team work on the part of the children has developed in making and keeping their play center attractive. Beauty and utility are not necessarily in conflict, even on a playground.

"The three chief features that have been apparent in the improvements that have been made seem to be: (1) Better design and arrangement in buildings and equipment, including fencing. (2) Landscaping and careful planting. (3) Orderliness as reflected in the up-keep of the grounds, once they are well landscaped and equipped. If the children on the playgrounds can get the lesson of neatness it will mean much to the cities of this country in the future of their parks and all public recreation centers. Possibly they may not need to expend so much on Mondays in cleaning up the parks after their Saturday and Sunday use."

The editor of *Landscape Architecture,* Professor Henry V. Hubbard, another of the judges, pointed out that the contest had brought to the attention of the people who had not thought about it before, the fact that experienced playground workers "really believe that the beautification of playgrounds is a thing worth the ex-



JOANNES PARK, GREEN BAY, WIS., ONE OF THE PRIZE WINNERS



HYLAND FIELD, STAMFORD, CONN., BEAUTIFIED IN THE CONTEST

penditure of real money and the application of real work." The following statement by Professor Hubbard is significant:

"It seems to me that the photographs show that it is possible for a sufficiently intelligent man to create without very great experience a notable degree of beauty in a playground, or at least in its immediate enframement and surroundings, without diminishing the practical use of such a playground. This is an encouraging fact that is worth insisting on. To me, however, the most encouraging fact was that it is possible for almost anybody with or without money so to treat and maintain a playground that although it may not be a prize winner as an example of perfect esthetic composition, it may well be an incalculable asset to the community by impressing it upon the children that neatness and decency and order are worth as much in the yard as they are in the house and that trees and shrubs and flowers are as well worth maintaining and preserving in their places as are rugs and wall paper and pictures in their places."

This opinion was borne out by Dr. Joseph Lee, who observed that in the case of many competing playgrounds the obvious—and at the same time judicious—thing had been done. Dr. Lee especially commended several playgrounds where the natural and existing beauty had been taken advantage of by the persons planning them. The ingenuity exhibited in securing beautification with little loss of space and the avoidance of ornament were points which appealed to Dr. Lee in the case of a number of the playgrounds. The fallacy of "constructing an ornament rather than ornamenting a structure" was exemplified in only a few of the competing play areas. It was noted that many communities have made comparatively little provision for the play of the older girls and Dr. Lee suggested that more should be done to take care of the needs of this special group.

In addition to the benefits mentioned above, one of the most beneficial by-products of the contest was the publicity resulting from it. The interest which was aroused in the localities where playgrounds were entered in the contest resulted in the giving of much more attention to the local playground program on the part of the press. Many editorials and special articles were published which, although inspired by the contest, emphasized the value of playgrounds and urged support of the local playground work. There is no doubt that the amount of educational publicity concerning the local playground work as well as the interest and pride in it were markedly increased, especially in the winning communities. The demand by magazines of large circulation for a story and photographs of the winning playgrounds indicated that the movement for playgrounds—and more beautiful playgrounds—had received a great impetus.

Another result of the contest has been that many small communities which had been trying to conduct playgrounds with little knowledge of technical matters, have learned of the literature and service of the P. R. A. A. as a source of help in these problems.

Neighborhood Recreation Centers Outside of School Buildings

Arguments for the use of school buildings as recreation centers are well known and increasingly more cities are opening their school buildings for the purpose.

The Recreation Department of Detroit, through Miss Lottie A. McDermott, who gave a paper at the district conference recently held under the auspices of the P. R. A. A. at Ann Arbor, Michigan, has presented some specific reasons why in Detroit, libraries, gymnasiums and neighborhood meeting places of like kinds are equally important with school buildings as centers.

The average man and woman will not travel a long distance to attend a recreation class and it would not be possible in a limited community center area to secure as large an attendance of mothers as is possible in the neighborhood centers outside of school buildings. During the fall and winter from 2,000 to 2,500 mothers attended the Detroit classes. If the work had been confined to the intermediate schools, probably few over 500 mothers would have been reached and contact would have been lost with the thousands of children for whom programs were arranged in the afternoon at these centers for women.

Economy is a second consideration. The cost of operating all available rooms in a school used as a community center is greater than that of opening up a large number of elementary school gymnasiums.

Another consideration is that of gain in civic interest. A greater number of men and women will naturally become interested in the civic affairs of their own communities if the Recreation Department will supply not only a place to hold meeting for discussions, but leadership as well. Where there is coordinated local effort, the interest in civic affairs results in the organization of local neighborhood or improvement associations. Under these circumstances the residents of the community are then receiving the things they crave in democratic society, namely—self-direction and self-dependence and the result is the awakening of a sound and progressive public spirit in many neighborhoods. This phase of the work might very easily be lost if the program were restricted to a few centers.

To counteract vicious commercialized amusements and to reclaim the leisure of a larger number of people, the Detroit Recreation Department has found it necessary to branch out into neighborhood centers and to try to substitute higher forms of self-expression for the various types of commercialized amusements.

And where the necessity for providing recreation for foreign-born citizens looms large, the neighborhood community center grows in importance as an agency in facilitating the merging of the immigrant with his resident group. The neighborhood center first attracts the children of the foreign born; the directors then become acquainted with the mothers and fathers, visit them in their homes and use their talents wherever possible. In this way the dormant potentialities of the different races are developed and American ideals and traditions are inculcated. Here again, the work might be lost as it is difficult to get foreign-born mothers and fathers to make use of the local school center and they would not travel long distances to take part in the program.

Finally, a greater number of people can be reached. Many of the classes being held in different sections of the city have come as a result of petitions from the members of the community themselves. It is this type of organization which makes for the permanency of a recreation program.

Buttons for Playground Members in Lynchburg

Children attending the Playground of Lynchburg receive red buttons with white letters indicating their membership in the playground. The oath of membership which they take is as follows:

I, as a member of the playgrounds of Lynchburg, Virginia, will strive never to bring disgrace to my playground by any act of dishonesty or cowardice.

I will strive to uphold the rules of the playground and assist in every way possible to make it a place of clean, healthful recreation.

I will help those in authority and will obey the laws of the city to the best of my ability.

I will try to protect the property rights of others.

I will endeavor to defend the weak and insist on fair play and sportsmanlike conduct.

I will attend the playgrounds when possible but will not let the playground draw me away from any duty at home.

Thus, in all these ways, I may become a useful citizen and by example influence others to do likewise.

_____

Signature of Member.

_____

Signature of Director.

Magazines and Pamphlets Recently Received

Containing Articles of Interest to Recreation Workers and Officials

MAGAZINES

PARKS AND RECREATION. March-April, 1927
- First Steps in Stadium Operation By V. K. Brown
- Activities at Northwestern Playfield, Detroit
- A Botanical Contest at Dallas By W. F. Jacoby
- Swimming Pools in Sioux City, Iowa By L. N. Hintgen
- Design of New Milwaukee Junior Playground By Elmer Krieger

THE AMERICAN CITY. April, 1927
- Fundamentals of Design to Create Beauty in Playgrounds By Charles N. Lowrie
- Two Thousand Counties Need Parks By Henry S. Curtis, Ph.D.
- School Playground Surfacing
- Knockdown Bleachers
- The Four Points of Fencing By Henry L. Allen

THE AMERICAN CITY. May, 1927
- The Era of the Automobile Must End the Era of Street Play
- Some of California's Municipal Swimming Pools By George W. Braden
- Sanitary Supervision of Tourist Camps and Recreation Places By Lewis S. Finch

KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES. May, 1927
- Making Kansas Cities Beautiful

KANSAS TEACHER. May, 1927
- On the Playground—Playground Ball

MIND AND BODY. May, 1927
- A Comprehensive Program to Insure Physical Fitness By William A. Stecher
- Summer Playtime
- A Marching Drill for Boys
- A May Pole Dance
- Two Folk Dances for Girls
- Hobby Horse
- Circle Battleball

MIND AND BODY. June, 1927
- The Position of Games in the Life of the Child By Major H. J. Selby
- A Study of Girl Gangs By Isabelle M. Carney
- Apparatus Exercises
- Mat Exercises and Stunts Mathias H. Macherey
- Model Drill for 30 Men and Women By William P. Beyer
- Jockey Dance By J. E. Schmidlin

AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION REVIEW. May, 1927
- Sportsmanship and the Open Mind By Dudley B. Reed, M.D.
- The Nature and Purpose of Health Education and Physical Education Viewed From the Standpoint of General Education By Jesse F. Williams
- Sports for Character Building By Dr. H. P. Silver
- A Point System for Girls' Athletics in the Oregon High Schools By Emma F. Waterman
- Girls' Athletics in High Schools By Grace E. Jones
- Safeguarding the Athletic Competition of Girls and Women By William Burdick
- Digest of Questionnaire on Time Required and Credit Given for Physical Education By E. E. Wiggins

PAMPHLETS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PLAYGROUND BOARD OF OAK PARK, ILL. 1926

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF RECREATION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CHICAGO. 1926

REPORT OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE PARKS AND FORESTS. 1925 and 1926

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF RECREATION, EVANSTON, ILL. 1926

ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY RECREATION COMMISSION. 1926

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF RECREATION COMMISSIONERS, ELIZABETH, N. J. 1926

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BLOOMFIELD COMMUNITY HOUSE. May, 1927

Industrial Recreation in Los Angeles

In Los Angeles the supervision of recreation for workers is one of the most important activities of the city's Playground and Recreation Department. Definite practical programs are arranged: an advisory service is always available; facilities are provided or secured and volunteer play leaders are developed for industrial groups. Miss Minnettee Brodke, formerly of the Oakland Recreation Department, is in charge of the work.

There is noon-time play with volley ball, baseball, tennis, quoits and other outdoor games, dancing, orchestra and choral practice and other forms of recreation for indoors on inclement days. In late afternoon the program includes swimming, tennis, volley ball, baseball, basketball and other sports and games. For the evenings, there are athletics, dramatics, musical activities and folk dancing. Classes are also arranged on request for the study of social problems, economics, parliamentary law, English and many other subjects.

On Sundays and holidays come hikes, picnics, week-end camping and trips to the municipal beaches. Through the month there are evenings for parties, phun nites and other social events, minstrel and vaudeville shows; days are set aside for fetes, pageants and field meets.

Employers have been keen to sense the meaning of this modern movement and many of them are providing adequate facilities for play. Volunteer leaders are being trained to direct activities and the municipal playgrounds are becoming headquarters for many who would otherwise have no recreation center.

There are in reality two departments of this recreation program; one involving sports that readily develop into leagues for contests between the employees of two plants and the program which incorporates play activities for those of a single plant. The latter plan is the one which has brought the greater enthusiasm.

Nature's Invitation

DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM GOULD VINAL



SPLIT ROCK, PELHAM BAY PARK, N. Y. HIKERS

The Yosians Go Afield

BY J. OTIS SWIFT,

Leader of The Yosian Brotherhood of Nature Philosophers

In the silences of deep forests there is rest from the worries of civilization. On lonely mountain trails, over beds of pine needles, looking down upon towns and cities in hazy valleys from rock shelves among the clouds, workers in the treadmills of civilization catch surcease from pressing cares on week-end hikes.

In olden times men harassed beyond endurance by complications of life in dense centers of population, disgusted with evils surrounding them in cities, fled to caves in the wilderness and became hermits, religious zealots, perhaps saints. Since the war, life in economic centers seems more complicated to many people, their nervous reserve more limited. Relaxations and amusements afforded by social life are less satisfying, and great restlessness has seized the younger generations. Some say that Flaming Youth has been disillusioned, is asking questions, is dissatisfied, in danger.

After a number of years in close and intimate association with thousands of young men and women in walks afield I am very sure they are not in danger. If they are disillusioned it is only with shoddy philosophies of life. They are dissatisfied with purposeless living, I think, and they "sure are asking questions."

A great movement has started that still gains momentum. Like the hermits of old they flee away as soon as the treadmill stops, to find something genuine and true in the wilderness, the forest, in the strength of the hills, in the familiar kindness and peace of country places, the Greenwood tree that was for so long the home of humanity before economic slavery bowed every neck, great and small, to the chariot wheel of industry.

As nature editor of *The New York World* it fell to my fortune to call into being a great nature and walking society in answer to the demand of town-tied folk for opportunities to walk abroad on week ends. The little group that joined me on my Sunday walks in the woods to find material to write about in "News Outside the Door," *The World's* daily nature story, speedily grew. It adopted the name "Yosian Brotherhood," which I had given to an imaginary order of nature philosophers I had created and used to quote concerning cosmic things in my stories. The name is from my first name, Josiah, meaning Jehovah heals. They made my dream come true. Very soon I was leading fifty, a hundred, and then two hundred people of all races, creeds, nationalities through old sheep pastures, over mountain crags, along woodland trails, talking to them of birds, rocks, geology, trees, plants, fairies, mythology, science.

There was no organization, only hosts of friendly, inquiring, beauty worshipping, wholesome young people; burdened middle-aged folk trying to forget the rent and business, and tired-hearted old people suddenly young again in the midst of scenes familiar to them in childhood. No rough people ever came on the walks, notices of which were printed in the paper with welcome to all. They were not interested. But there were hosts of young women from offices of big corporations, teachers and clerks. There were young men in all walks of life from street car conductors, laborers, to bank clerks and heads of departments in business houses. Many of them bore on their bodies the scars of war, and in their souls deeper scars from the same cause. There were radicals, atheists, agnostics, Christians, Buddhists, and adherents of many strange cults.

July, the seventh month, hath 31 days

1927 The Thunder Moon 1927

Make hay while the sun shines.
Time and tide wait for no man.
Strike while the iron is hot.

—Proverbs.

1	F	*All plants and animals are cellular in structure.*	Campaign for safe and sane Fourth of July.
2	Sa	*Sun rises 4.17; sets 7.50.*	Is it billboards or scenery?
3	Su	*Migratory-bird treaty act between U. S. and Canada, 1918.*	"Go to camp day." Stay two months if possible.
4	M	INDEPENDENCE DAY.	Do not try to get all your tan the first day.
5	Tu	*The chestnut blight was introduced from Europe. It is killing our chestnuts.*	Vacation and vacancy come from the same derivative.
6	W	*Alexander Wilson, Ornithologist, b. 1766.* AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY.	Still early for blueberries. Plan a berrying expedition soon.
7	Th	*The cotton Boll Weevil was introduced from Mexico.*	Get acquainted with the summer flowers. Take Mrs. Dana's *How to Know the Wild Flowers,* and Reed's vest-pocket *Flower Guide* into the fields.
8	F	*For every bale produced it destroys another bale.*	
9	Sa	*Sun rises 4.22; sets 7.48.*	Start boat modeling class.
10	Su	*Length of Day, 14 h. 50 m.*	Beginning of open air services on Sunday night.
11	M	*Length of Twilight, 1 h. 59 m.*	Publicity on combating plant diseases.
12	Tu	*Henry D. Thoreau, b. 1817.* WALDEN.	The Great Crested Fly Catcher is searching for a snake skin for his nest.
13	W	*Practical Nature questions are answered without charge by the State Experiment Station.*	Start guide to the nature treasures of the community. See the one for New York City published for the American Museum of Natural History by Charles Scribner's Sons.
14	Th	*Full moon.*	
15	F	*Moon rises 8.48.*	Send to U. S. Dept. Agriculture for free booklet on poisonous plants.
16	Sa	*Niagara Falls Reservation a state park, 1885. Moon rises, 9.29.*	"Adam's ale" from protected springs is better than iced drinks.
17	Su	*Fishing in some localities is in danger of extermination as an American sport.*	Plan nature dramatics and recreation at tourists camps. Give nature guide lectures at camp fires and morning nature walks. Have exhibition of local flowers.
18	M	*Fish may be propagated in hatcheries.*	Start classes for nature handcraft. Gather sweet grass, cattails, and pine needles for basketry.
19	Tu	*Sun rises 4.30; sets 7.41.*	Have a trip to find paper nests, or to discover how spiders snare their prey, or to see how plants avoid extreme heat.
20	W	*First Agriculture Experiment Station in U. S., Middletown, Conn., 1875.*	Listen for the katydid, the cicada; the cricket and the locust; the vireo, robin, night heron, and squeak of the bat.

21 Th	*Forest fires cost $50,000,000 annually.*	A nature story for a "muggy day." How the Franklin Gull saved the crops for the Mormons; *Snow Blinded on a Mountain Summit,* and the *Thousand Year Pine* by Enos Mills are interesting.
22 F	*Sun rises 4.33; sets 7.38.*	
23 Sa	*Length of Day, 14 h. 32 m.*	Clover leaves fold up at night.
24 Su	*Pioneer Day in Utah.*	Boat sailing contests, running off the finals on Saturday.
25 M	*The Forest Service, Washington, D. C., sends out free*	Redwings, grackles, and tree swallows are getting ready to migrate. Tell some of the wonderful stories of migration.
26 Tu	*bulletins on the wood lot and forestry.*	
27 W	*In 1876 Franklin B. Hough "undertook the task of surveying the forest resources of the U. S. by order of the*	Twelve beautiful habitat views of wild flowers in natural colors are sent by the Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc., 3740 Olive St., Washington, D. C., at 25c per set, plus 2c for postage.
28 Th	*Federal Government."*	
29 F	*C. William Beebe, b. 1877.*	On January 1, 1925, forty-two towns in Massachusetts had set aside land for town forests or had voted to do so. 3,500 acres have been included in town forests and over half a million trees planted.
30 Sa	*In New York it is the legal duty of officers to destroy any cat found hunting or killing birds.*	
31 Su	*The Fleischmann Gardens of Cincinnati, Ohio, are arranged as a garden museum.*	Any one who plants a tree is entitled to membership in the American Tree Association.

As they entered the wilderness with me they forgot their differences, became one big family. From all I won a ready worship of "Whatever God Had Made Such Peace and Loveliness." I began to make discoveries. I learned that it was not true that every young man and woman carried a flask on the hip. In the magic of the wilderness sanctuary to which they had fled from toil and sham the sexes bore toward each other an old fashioned dignity and respect said to have been long dead in the haunts of men. All about them was the sincerity of Mother Nature and Her little folk, and insincerity in human beings would have seemed out of place.

The walks of the Yosian Brotherhood began to be famous wherever young people gathered. Through the hottest days of summer, the coldest, most rainy days of winter, the hikers were always at the meeting place; men in heavy boots, knapsacks, bird glasses, lunch boxes; girls in knickerbocker suits, short skirts, stout shoes if they had them—sometimes slippers and silk stockings, but always buoyant, happy to be free for a day. The Yosian Brotherhood has grown until the national card index I keep shows more than six thousand members and thirty or forty sub-groups.

Leaders have sprung up to assist me, specialists in different branches of nature study. On the walks Saturdays and Sundays I lead the way, talking through a megaphone of trees, plants, minerals, fairy stories, mythology, philosophy, natural religion, discoveries of science, politeness, kindness of heart—whatever is suggested by the entrancing scenes we pass through. Back along the line other talkers hold their groups about them.



WINTER WALK ON STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

At a trail-side spring luncheons are eaten, shared with those who have none, and then the hikers, led by members of the Yosian Glee Club, sit in the shade and sing community songs, love songs, folk songs, songs of the heart. There are sometimes solos in half a dozen different tongues.

Perhaps a Hindu business man talks on Indian philosophy. Sometimes I point out the Footsteps of God in the surrounding geological formation. Snake students and insect enthusiasts exhibit their captures and talk of their beauties. The town is never thought of. On the day of the State election all citizen Yosians voted before coming on the walk; walked all day without thinking of the election, and lingered over a campfire under the Palisades that night until 11 o'clock, singing and talking philosophy, and reciting poems. No one ever thought, much less spoke, of which candidate might have been elected.

Among the sub-groups of Yosians, each independent and autonomous, that have sprung up from Florida to Ohio and Maine are two groups of Junior Yosians called the J. O. S. Nature Club in the public schools of Belmar, N. J., organized by Miss Ann M. Wyckoff, a teacher and nature lover. Girls belonging to these groups have organized sub-groups in their own neighborhoods. Miss Mary Young, teacher in the Hudson River School at Hastings on Hudson, N. Y., organized a branch of the J. O. S. Nature Club in that school, and there are other junior Yosian branches, one connected with a Lutheran church in Ohio, which holds nature walks, stopping for prayer meetings in woodsy places on the way. At Perth Amboy, N. J., there is a Yosian group connected with the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which sometimes joins the Mother Group from New York on Staten Island hikes.

In New York City there is a Yosian Poetry Group, Dramatic Group, Archaeological Group, Browning Study Group, Bird Study Group, and a Yosian Glee Club under the leadership of Mildred Steele Woods. There is, too, the Yosian Club, an organized society under the presidency of Ben Solomon, editor of *Camp News,* and many other groups. The Poetry and Dramatic Groups meet at the homes of members and discuss the old poets as well as the new. The Glee Club cooperates with all groups and has held Saturday night community sings. The Archaeological folk hunt Indian relics, and the Yosian Club, with a large membership, conducts long distance hikes, bus trips to famous beauty spots, and sometimes social gatherings.

But the main purpose of the movement is to lead people afield for healthful exercise, sunlight, surcease from worry, and the study of Nature as a satisfying uplift to the mind bowed down and harassed by petty worries of civilization and too much proximity to humanity en masse. Members of all groups come on my walks when their own groups have no walks. Members of all groups belong automatically to the Mother Group.

The secret of the success of the movement, which bids fair to run like wildfire across the country, consists, it seems to me, in the fact that there is no tiresome organization, no club dues, no red tape; that all creeds, races, individuals, accept my New England Puritan idea of democracy and equality before the throne of Mother Nature, and differences are never thought of on the walks; that sectarian religion is never discussed but that the fundamentals of natural religion—the natural laws governing the Cosmos, the workings of a Mind Behind and Throughout Nature, are dwelt upon without restraint, and that kindness of heart and brotherly love, respect for men and women, come naturally in such intimate play as we indulge in. But greater than all these causes of success is the fact that humanity has suddenly awakened to the fact that civilization was not getting it anywhere it wanted to go; that great questions had been raised as to whether many accepted institutions had not proved failures in the war; that after the hysteria of battle and hate the hearts of men were ready for a spiritual awakening, and that all men desired to get back to a world fresh from the hand of its Maker to pick up the trail of the Future again. All down the ages, whenever men have felt themselves in danger, pursued, trapped, their impulse has been to flee to the sanctuary of the hills and the wilderness. In the moral sinking spell after the war they turned their faces to the Greenwood Tree again. They are still headed that way, and we leaders of the Yosian movement are trying in our humble way to interpret wilderness places so that they will not be disappointed in what they are unconsciously searching for. I personally think that thing they are searching for is what we humans have always been looking for—God and His peace.

Our success in interesting them in nature has been greater because we tell them the common names of plants, insects, trees—not the Latin. We are not trying to make experts of them. I do not even care whether they remember the names. I try to weave into the teaching the whole story of Life from the first cell to themselves; all the poetry there is in language, history, art, science; all the beauty in fairylore, mythology and religion. And I teach them to cultivate their



THE YOSIANS' LUNCH HOUR ON STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., WALK

imaginations and to correlate every part of that supremely interesting fabric, Human Life, so that they shall have a balanced idea of what it has been, and an ideal of what it yet may be. The leaders do the studying, and the hikers listen—if they want to. We have discovered many rare and precious minds among those who have flocked to us. We have learned that Flaming Youth is not irreligious, but supremely spiritual; is willing to be convinced, but conviction must coincide with what life and modern science have taught it. It believes in God, and perhaps catches a clearer view of His greatness and goodness in the natural purity of the wilderness than in the smoke and dust of factory and office building. Many of our hikers go to church before coming on the walks; attend church week day evenings, or temples on Saturday. Many go to church alternate Sundays, coming with us on the other days. Many have no church affiliations, though nearly all are religious —even our atheists and agnostics are spiritual and their beliefs amount to a religion. To him who has no temple Nature offers her cathedral aisles and herself says the holy service.

To form local Yosian groups, independent, autonomous, all that is necessary is to call one's friend's and neighbors together, hold nature meetings, walks, study periods, appoint a leader, who is the only officer, and send lists of members and street addresses to me in care of *The World,* Park Row, New York City, so I can send them Yosian literature free and add their names to the growing national card index. Individuals may join anywhere in the world in like manner. I send literature upon application. My salary and expenses are paid by *The World,* which fosters its nature movement with necessary publicity in its columns. Neither myself nor *The World* is responsible for anything a Yosian or Yosian group may do, nor are they responsible to us. Clubs and societies already organized join the Brotherhood without losing or affecting their own identity, becoming Yosian "on the side," as it were; wear our insignia, which is sold at cost price, if anyone wants it, and write us friendly letters of their progress when they feel like it.

What Boys Think

In preparing for the World's Conference at Helsingfors, Finland, in August, the Y. M. C. A. has made a study of youthful attitudes and impressions. The June 22nd issue of the *Fortnightly,* issued by the National Council of Y. M. C. A., tells of some of the findings. Discussions by the boys themselves were the bases of the survey.

"Many problems were discussed throughout the United States and fifty-one foreign countries," says the *Fortnightly.* "Of government the boys had little to say, appearing to take it as a matter of course. Religion, they agreed, should be made more practical, more personal. Home they believed to be too often a place of neglect and unsympathetic restraint; they requested more responsibility, more opportunity to express themselves. School aroused debate. Too much restraint, they complained.

"But they were united on the question of play. There should be more of it. When in one discussion a boy championed the idea that too much time is allowed for play, his companions pushed him through the window."

Music in West Parks of Chicago.—Six of Chicago's West Parks carry on an extensive music program consisting of a mixed chorus, junior and senior orchestras and instruction to beginners in piano, violin and other string instruments. The rudiments of music are taught free to the younger children in the afternoons, older children and adults receiving instruction in the evening. A total of 1,073 children and adults are taking advantage of the privilege. From time to time concerts are held at each of the small parks, culminating in June in a junior and senior festival.

Several graduates of the West Park courses have become professional musicians.

National Recreation School Graduates First Class

The first class of the National Recreation School in New York City was graduated June Fourth with exercises at the McAlpin Hotel. George E. Dickie, director of the school, presided.

A brief greeting was given by Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the *New York Times* and first vice-president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. "Training for the right use of leisure is one of the principal ends of education," he said. "Your chief mission as recreation executives will be to those who work not at what they want to do but at what they are compelled to do to keep body and soul together."

The principal address to the class was given by J. C. Walsh, New York publisher and a director of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. Mr. Walsh said, in part:

"After living for a year in the midst of the enthusiasm of your teachers and fellow students, you are going forth to face the great public alone. You will encounter inertia. People have a confirmed habit of not being interested in the things about which you are excited, and they have a right to this indifference. This fact is a perfectly natural thing and is a safeguard to human independence.

"However, it is your duty to know how to interest the people. As for those who can be most helpful to you in your work, get them to want to do the things which you desire. People are obstinate if wrongly approached.

"As a newspaper reporter, I prepared myself to tell a man something that he wanted to know as a part of my method of getting what I wanted from him.

"A generation has now been on the playgrounds of the country. They know the value of recreation. They are your first reliance.

"I would never ask a manufacturer to support my program on the grounds of the advantage to him of reduced labor turnover or greater contentment among his employees. Recreation as welfare work or as a sop to labor has failed. It cannot be conducted in that spirit. I would approach the manufacturer on a spiritual basis.

"Do not ask the clergy to help in your work because such participation will help their churches. Get them to help because of the inner spiritual satisfaction.

"It cannot be denied that every child has a right to the physical, mental and developmental advantages of recreation. Let that recreation be as free and spontaneous as possible. Give the child guidance, but do not try to enforce upon him any of your own great purposes.

"It is the American type of free play that has produced our present generation of most adaptable young men and young women. It is to their play, also, that I believe the sense of competence in our young people is due.

"Play has a different relationship to the life of the adult than to that of the child. Play is the child's principal business, his inherent right; but work, a vocation, is the adult's principal business. To him, a hobby, a recreation, has validity and satisfying power only as an antidote or diversion.

"Happy is the man who has found his work."

George Denniston, president of the class, speaking for the graduating class, said that the students had found friendships in New York and thanked the Playground and Recreation Association of America and the Heckscher Foundation [which provided a home for the school] for their services to the class. He appealed to the members to exhibit vision as they started out on their work in various communities.

The graduation certificates were presented by Mr. Dickie. At the luncheon which followed the exercises, a letter of congratulation was received from Mayor James Walker.



Indian Lore in Recreation Programs

Prepared by the

Community Drama Service, P. R. A. A.

With the increased use of folk lore of many lands in educational dramatics, directors of playground, camp and school dramatics have asked, "What is available in our own folk lore?" Too often the rich possibilities for drama in American history and legend are overlooked.

Indian lore is Indian wisdom. The wisdom of the Indian was proverbial in pioneer days. The Indian, through his intimate contact with nature, absorbed the elemental principles of right living. These truths are made most attractive to children with what may be termed paint and feathers. Habits of thought, speech and deed acquired at this formative period have a most powerful influence on the later life of the individual.

Besides color and action, many Indian folk tales have a moral, which Constance Mackay has said is as necessary to a folk play as salt is to an egg. The out-of-doors is the natural setting for Indian plays and pageants, making them a happy choice for summer camps, parks and playgrounds.

Plays for Junior Groups

Two Indian Legends by Frances Densmore

The Race of the Ants. 5 girls, 9 boys and groups of children. The chief of the ants announces a great race which is enthusiastically entered into by all the ants. One ant is hurt by a hail stone and the chief calls in the Hail, the Cloud, the Wind, the Mouse, the Farmer, the Cat and others and demands why they caused the misfortunes. The Farmer, because he is the biggest, drives them all away.

How the Turtles Went to War. 16 or 18 little boys and girls. The animals are all too timid to take revenge on the Indian who stole Mrs. Rabbit's babies. The Snapping Turtle finally gets up a war party but refuses the asistance of all the animals except the little turtles. The turtles are defeated in the battle and are saved only through the aid of the other animals whose help they had rejected.

Both of these dramatizations are based upon a story of an Arizona Indian story teller, and are unusually delightful. Published by the Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Ave., New York, price 50c.

The Poor Boy Who Became a Great Warrior by Perry Boyer Corneau. 10 speaking parts (boys) and as many extras as desired. A Pawnee legend playing about half an hour. Old Tower Press, Lockport, Ill., price 40c.

Plays for Senior Groups

Little Scarface by Amelia H. Walker. A unique Indian play developed from a Micmac Indian legend. 4 girls, 2 boys. The story of a young Indian girl whose dreary life resembled that of Cinderella and who like the famous fairy character finds her prince. Plays thirty minutes. Age 15 to 18 years. Norman Remington Co., 347 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., price 40c.

Princess Pocahontas in "Patriotic Plays and Pageants for Young People" by Constance D'Arcy Mackay. An episode containing three principal characters and a group of extras. An interesting dramatization of the well known story. A number of other patriotic plays are included in the book. Published by Henry Holt & Co., One Park Avenue, New York, price $1.40. Also found in most libraries.

The Raven Man in "Plays for School and Camp" by Katherine Lord. 3 males, 6 females. The shores of lake or stream are especially suited for the setting. Canoeing, swimming and other water sports may be introduced. The play is written around two Indian characters—The Raven Man who always brings confusion and often appears in human form, and 'the one-who-doesn't-want-to-get-married,' a girl who assumes this attitude because she secretly prefers some young brave who is not pleasing to her people. The book contains five other plays. Obtained from Little, Brown & Co., 354 Fourth Avenue, New York, price $1.50. Permission for producing must be obtained from the author at the National Arts Club, New York.

Manito Masks by Hartley Alexander. The book contains nine dramatizations with music of American Indian Spirit Legends. They are very dramatic—some very beautiful—one act plays based on the ritual of the American Indian interpreting the true spirit of Indian art and symbolism.

Very little scenery or properties are necessary and most of the plays can be given by three or four people. Experienced actors are necessary. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Avenue, New York, price $3.50.

Yot-Che-ka by Helen P. Kane. A one-act Indian play of the 16th century, antedating the settlement of New Amsterdam. Four boys and one Indian Maiden. Scene—outside a tent. Can be given indoors or outdoors. Boy of the Erie Tribe taken captive by the five nations persistently remembers his own people. Very slight little piece yet useful because of its authentic Indian songs with music, and its great simplicity of production. Samuel French, 25 West 45th Street, New York, price 30c.

The Capture of Ozah by Helen P. Kane. Indian play in one act and two scenes. 2 men, 2 women. The play concerns the wooing of Ozah, and its characters are Mohawks and Senecas. The plot is slight, but enhanced by authentic Indian songs and customs. Ozah is a woman Peace Maker, and the scene is laid in the 18th Century in New York State. Excellent for high schools and camps. Samuel French, 25 West 45th Street, New York, price 30c.

Yagowanea by Helen P. Kane. An Indian tragedy in one act and two scenes. 5 men, 1 woman. Time—1655, New York State. The scene is a forest with an Indian lodge in the background. Yagowanea, keeper of the House of Peace for the Five Nations betrays her trust when she finds that her little son has been killed, and because she betrays her trust her tribe is destroyed. Indian music and history skilfully interwoven. There are moments of tragic suspense. Samuel French, 25 West 45th Street, New York City, price 25c.

The Arrow-Maker's Daughter by Grace E. Smith and Gertrude Knevels. A one-act play adapted from Longfellow's "Hiawatha." 6 males, 7 females. One hour in length. A number of pretty dances are introduced and all are fully described in the play. Excellent for school use. Samuel French, 25 West 45th Street, New York, price 30c.

Ceremonials, Pantomimes and Dances

The Life of the Corn, an Indian drama in five dances with authentic Indian music and choruses. Found in "Indian Games and Dances with Native Songs" by Alice C. Fletcher. This superb Indian pantomime, which is essentially a drama for out-door production, is that of the Omaha tribe, Indian and symbolic costumes. 50 young people may take part, a chorus of 25 voices. The book includes three other dance festivals and many Indian games. C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston, Mass., price $1.75.

Indian Ceremonials. The following may be secured from Nina B. Lamkin, 325 East 38th Street, New York City, at $1.00 each:

1. Indian Corn Dance—Planting the corn
2. Indian Harvest Dance
3. War Dance
4. Pantomime of an Indian Wedding
5. Indian Dance of Spring
6. Sun Dance
7. Peace Ceremonial
8. An interlude—The Thirteen Moons
9. Bow and Arrow Dance
10. Pantomime of First Treaty with Indians

Indian festivals may also be secured from Miss Lamkin at the above address.

Her Warrior. A rather difficult pantomime duet in three parts: 1. "Off for the warpath"—a pantomime of the men's departure; 2. "Away on the warpath"—the woman waits, prays for and by making "good medicine" promotes her brave's safe return; 3. "Back from the warpath" in which the brave returns, is welcomed, describes his exploits, and both do a dance of victory. Obtained from Chalif Normal School of Dancing, 163 West 57th Street, New York, price $3.00.

Suggested Music

American Indian Folklore Music by William Brewster Humphrey. This is a collection of 8 songs, carefully selected and harmonized from the four chief collectors of Indian music. They tell the story in song of an Indian man's life from the cradle to the grave. An explanatory address entitled "Indian's Use of Song," is included making a program of about one hour. The price of the collection is $.75 and may be obtained from the American Indian League, 927 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Indian Action Songs by Frances Densmore. Collection of descriptive songs of the Chippewa Indians, with directions for pantomomic representation in schools and camp. Also suitable for playground children. C. C. Birchard & Company. Price $.25.

Chippewa Music by Frances Densmore. Collection of 200 Chippewa airs. The book is of great value to the student of music but as the

airs have not been harmonized it is not immediately available for concert purposes. Obtained from the Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 45, Washington, D. C., free of charge.

The North American Indian Songs by Lieurance. Theodore Presser Co., 1710 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., price $1.50.

Four American Indian Songs by Charles Wakefield Cadman. One of the most popular sets of Indian songs published. Published by White-Smith Music Publishing Co., 13 East 17th Street, New York, price $1.00.

From Wigwam and Tepee by Charles Wakefield Cadman. Published by White-Smith Music Publishing Co. (address above), price $1.00.

Sunrise Song, The Blanket, Invocation to Sun God and a number of other Indian songs arranged by Carlos Troyer may be obtained from the Theodore Presser Co., prices range from $.30 to $.60 per copy.

For the Piano

American Indian Melodies by Farwell. G. Schirmer, Inc. Price $1.50.

Lyrics from the Red Men, two books, by Harvey Worthington Loomis. G. Schirmer, Inc. Price $1.50 each.

Phonograph Records

Hopi and His Music. The songs of the Hopi are reproduced on Gennett records. Each record contains two songs or dances. Records may be obtained from the Star Piano Company, Richmond, Indiana. Price $.75 each or $2.25 for the set.

The Book Shelf

The American Indians and Their Music by Frances Densmore. The book contains chapters on Indian dances, games, arts and crafts, ceremonies and other customs and history of the Indian, also the words and music to eight Indian Songs. The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, price $2.00.

Indian Nights by G. Waldo Browne. The stories in the book are all famous legends told by the Indians of the Atlantic Coast. There are twenty-five stories, each chapter a story in itself and yet but a part of the complete narrative. Noble and Noble, 76 Fifth Avenue, New York, price $.85.

The Birch Bark Roll by Ernest Thompson Seton. The twentieth edition of the manual of The Woodcraft League of America, Inc. Contains traditional Indian songs, dances, ceremonials and short plays, which makes the book of great value to the teacher of Indian lore. The husking of the corn, the snake dance, peace pipe ceremonies will be especially interesting to camp directors. The price is $1.25 and may be obtained from The Woodcraft League of America, Inc., Grand Central Terminal, New York.

Indian material from the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. Secured free of charge.

Indian Music, Bulletin 19 (1923)

Indian and Pioneer Stories for Children, Bulletin 13 (1925)

Indian Religion, Bulletin 7 (1922)

Bibliography of Indian Legends, Bulletin 2 (1924) and other excellent bulletins.

Indian Folk Tales by Nixon-Roulet. Collection of Indian legends which will be interesting to the story teller in camps and playgrounds. American Book Company, 100 Washington Square, E., New York City. Price $.50.

Where Our Raiding Games Come from

A most careful geographical article in the Geographical Review of April, 1927, tells that the normal condition of the Bedouins is still perpetual raiding and fighting. It says that they value a raid in proportion to its danger and that they "consider fighting as a sport."

Such must have been the life of many of our ancestors for many thousand years, and (whether by selection or the inheritance of acquired traits, or by whatever the biologists finally decide is the method by which things come down to us) I suppose it is the inherited love and desire for such experiences that is expressed in all our raiding games.

Joseph Lee.



At the Conventions

The recreation executives of the cities of Virginia and the Carolinas met at Greensboro, N. C., April 18 and 19, under the auspices of the P. R. A. A. There were addresses on *Rural Recreation* by Professor Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, on *Training of Recreation Executives* by Miss Mary Coleman, of the North Carolina College for Women, and on *Financing of Community Recreation* by Victor S. Woodward, of the Greensboro Community Chest. The greater part of the conference was devoted entirely to discussion. One of the interesting features was a meeting at which the delegates told of their greatest successes and most dismal failures. The conference closed with a general discussion of methods of training play leaders.

New York City Conference of Charities and Correction

At one of the sessions of the New York City Conference of Charities and Correction, Miss Jane M. Hoey, a member of the New York State Crime Commission, spoke on the prevention of juvenile delinquency as outlined in the studies of the Crime Commission, saying that law breakers come from the neighborhoods where crowding is bad, where the children have no peace or quiet or wholesome recreation within their own homes, where they are driven to the lower type of motion picture houses for recreation.

"If we are going to get anywhere we must have supervised recreation. Very few of the law breakers have ever had any contact with settlements or recreation under leadership. These things have not touched their lives."

R. K. Atkinson, Secretary of the Educational Department of the Boys' Club Federation, said that one reason why we have been slow in adopting measures in delinquency was because some people believe in the fundamental "cussedness" of humanity. "We cannot say there is a single panacea. We have not found it in social work. Those who believe in recreation do not think that it is something that will in some magic way clear up every situation. Yet there is conclusive evidence that in wholesome recreation there are some of the environmental factors as well as human factors for the prevention of delinquency.

"There is a personal side to this question—that the individual who commits crimes for some reason or another has some peculiarity in his makeup that keeps him from playing the game. He has something that has been wrong for him personally. One man interviewed took the attitude, 'Why should I care, what responsibility have I to society—to other people?' He then went on to tell of a childhood that had lacked many of the advantages of life. One reason we are hearing so much about crime is because of the complexes of our civilization. In the smaller towns when there was a feebleminded person, there was a community spirit that aided him all through his life. With the physical noises of a big city and the surrounding influences he would probably be a criminal,—he would go all to pieces. There are a great many normal people who are going to rack and ruin in their recreational life. You will discover this is a very potent element in their life. If you talk to the young people in the industrial school or in the prison, you always hear, 'I got into a jam,' 'I was part of the mob,' 'there was a gang of us fellows,'—all intimating that it was part of the group reaction that led to the difficulty. We forget that some of the things we value and foster such as loyalty can work also to unwholesome ends. A boy is loyal to the thing that is significant to his own gang.

"If a boy is sent to an industrial school he may come back to good citizenship and he may come back with group relations to those with whom he has associated there. If the boy is to be helped he must be treated right. We must find group relations for boys and girls that shall be wholesome and uplifting and lead to right citizenship. Almost all group relations are established in leisure hours. Nearly all our group relations are social relations and the boys and girls when they have the urge to get out among other fellows, when they begin to want to assert their individuality, want to join something, want to be one of the group. In the leisure time movement we have the opportunity for the setting up of these groups which are just as susceptible to intelligent leadership as they are to the devastating influences that play upon them." Mr. Atkinson told of a bond salesman who agreed to go over to the East Side and take charge of a group of 16 boys. Before he had been in that club two months, the boys were imitating his neckties and hats. Boys imitate those forces that are within the level of their own comprehension. The reason we know recreation forces are operating is the rate at which delinquency is cut down. Where-

ever you find the worst conditions there is a corresponding ratio of delinquency.

Mr. Atkinson told of a spot map of the City of Chicago which showed that the delinquency area corresponded with the gang area. There were certain environmental conditions which indicated boys were neglected. Emphasis was placed on the forces that can be put into operation to bring about a decrease in delinquency including public recreation, wider use of school grounds and school buildings and the entire program for the right use of leisure.

The Department of Superintendence, National Education Association Meeting, Dallas, Texas

Some of the outstanding points were these:

1. The strong and repeated emphasis (as in other recent National Education Association meetings) upon health, including inspection, training in health habits, food values, hygiene, physical education and play. Health is now *first* in the list of five or six great objectives in education. (A revolutionary change of attitude.)

2. Eagerness to make the school a child world, thus forcing adaptation of curriculum to fit the child's developmental interests, and creation of an atmosphere and application of a kind of technique which will evoke interest, activity, exploration on the part of the child. Expressional activities, therefore, are playing a more and more important part in the scheme of things.

3. The still-raging controversy between conservatives and progressives as to "natural" child interests and demands of society upon the child (and later, the adult)—which is more important and how to integrate the two into a harmonious scheme of education. The middle of the road men say: Expose the child to an environment of reality in such way as to touch all of his natural responses, physical, intellectual, social, aesthetic and spiritual and you will get a really educated human being—provided, in addition, you keep warm all along his exploratory eagerness. There is hope then that he will go on through life doing the same thing, i. e., he will never stop growing. Evoke is the great word, not impose. "The teacher (as a task master) must not be too much in the way."

4. The chorus singing, 600 colored high school students, under leadership of Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, daughter of the late Booker T. Washington, and 800 white grade school pupils—was a notable feature. Also, the orchestra of 266 high school students recruited through competition from 38 states. They played in masterly style—having had only a few rehearsals after coming to Dallas—under leadership of Joseph E. Maddy, Supervisor of Music, Ann Arbor. Wm. Norton, of Flint, aided him and led a selected number of the players at another concert.

5. The special meetings of the Platoon, or Work-Study-Play group. Their new association now has 5,100 members, has just issued No. 1 of its new Quarterly. There are 740 Platoon Schools in the United States (about 105 cities).

This division was as enthusiastic as ever, only more so. They say teachers and pupils are infected with a new spirit and claim that these schools are actually carrying on along the best progressive educational lines, though they say to each other that they must beware of getting into ruts, that they must be ever open to new ideas, e. g., as to what extent they can adopt the "individual advance per pupil" principle, in vogue in a few schools now. They admit that among the Work-Study-Play schools there is variation as to comprehensiveness of curriculum and as to perfection of technique—but they are all "on their way."

Much is made, as you know, of auditorium activities to develop initiative, originality, resourcefulness, appreciation, naturalness, courtesy, public deportment, social knowledge, community mindedness, and to discover capacities and talents.

Resolutions on Community Recreation Sixth District, International Optimist Clubs' Convention, Chattanooga, Tenn. May 3, 1927

Whereas, the demands of modern civilization are such as to call for the utmost physical vitality, abundant nerve reserves, rightly ordered social attitude and staunch character; and

Whereas, leaders in the fields of physical welfare, education and religion agree that constructive play and recreation are powerful means for achieving these desirable ends:

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that we hereby urge upon Optimist Clubs in this District that they study these matters with a view to securing in all our public schools thorough going programs of physical education and in our communities adequate municipal systems of recreation to meet the needs of all ages, such systems to be under trained leadership on an all the year round basis.

In carrying out these recommendations we suggest the wisdom of drawing upon the National Physical Education Service of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and upon the 21 years' experience of that Association in promoting Community recreation, for counsel and assistance.

Ideals Practically Worked Out

Over twelve hundred guests sat down together in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, to a dinner planned by Better Times, a publication issued to report the news of fifteen hundred private and public agencies working to improve social conditions. Professional social workers of the city sat side by side with those who serve voluntarily and with those who assist financially in carrying on the many branches of the work. While the speakers who addressed the gathering referred largely to the East Side of New York, the keynote of their remarks might well be termed "ideals and how to attain them."

This audience had the experience of meeting an officer of the law, a policeman on the East Side for thirty-two years, a patrolman, roundsman and officer, who again showed his courage by appearing before so large an audience in the role of public speaker. This policeman has in every sense of the word made a practical contribution to social work in showing the way to help boys to keep out of mischief. John F. Sweeney, who sold papers on The Bowery when six years old, said, "I have been a policeman all my life and never a public speaker but I was born and bred on the East Side and feel that I am fairly capable of saying a few words about its general operations." He recalled the East Side sixty years ago when the Irish raised families of "not less than eight or more than sixteen" and he himself was the eldest of eight.

Mr. Sweeney became a member of the police force in 1885 and in those days it used to be the ambition of youths to go on the Bowery Saturday nights to wander from place to place to see the fights. There were as many as 300 arrests in one night, all classes, principally Irish. He said, "We Irish started the East Side. About forty years ago the Hebrews started in and we started out. Later all nationalities came in and it was a wonderful place. We managed to live—I am a specimen of life on the East Side. After spending all my life on the East Side I have always had a human touch in my makeup."

Officer Sweeney while on his rounds in the district noticed that many young boys were arrested and compelled to serve a jail sentence. He said then, "If ever I am in charge I will do something about it." Later when he was placed in charge of the precinct, he asked for the records and found that between 20 and 25 boys between the ages of 7 and 17 years of age were arrested daily from causes known as "juvenile delinquency." He immediately issued an order to the effect that "on and after this day there will be no juveniles arrested while I am in command of this precinct." He felt that the matter could be taken care of by interesting the families of the neighborhood in their children, and with this in mind spoke in the schools and other auditoriums. The day he began to speak two boys about eleven years of age came in the precinct and one said, "I heard you wanted to start a Boys' Club." The boy was asked how many boys he could have there by six o'clock, the immediate reply was, "I can have a thousand." The other boy said, "Five hundred is about all I can get." These boys were told to come at six o'clock and bring twelve. From this beginning the organization grew until it numbered 7,500 boys. The work was supported by voluntary contributions and lasted for five years when the men of the precinct tired of serving about twenty hours a day.

Before the club was started the damage to property in three blocks had amounted to as much as $1,800 in one year. During the fifth year of the Club's existence it was down to $5.00. They went for five years without a plate glass window being broken in the district. "Because of the instruction and opportunity for recreation they received, they stopped all the things that were not good for them," Captain Sweeney said. Many activities were planned and professional games that they could engage in were organized.

When Mr. Sweeney was retired he planned to go to Long Beach and live the rest of his days. He had been there but a short time when he was asked to serve as Chief of Police and was glad to accept the position. They now have a Boys' Club there with 150 members and a band of 37 pieces. The boys had been smashing all the windows in Long Beach and the citizens were wondering what to do about it, and now all that is stopped. His parting remark was, "The big thing in this country today is to take care of them youngsters and prevent our future criminals coming along."

Miss Lillian D. Wald, founder of Henry Street Settlement, and well known as a pioneer social worker in New York, expressed the opinion that this age takes an accounting house measurement of what has been done and at the same time has a deeper consciousness of the human element. She spoke of the change in the attitude of the employee—that now he is not giving so much thought to higher wages and shorter hours but the emphasis is laid on better ways and more ways of education, of enjoyment, more leisure in which to have a better home and conditions for his family. She spoke also of the attention of the public health field being turned to mental hygiene and the study of the individual child in the public school system. Many evidences of poverty have disappeared and family budgets now provide for play and for going out in the country.

Thomas W. Adams, General Director of the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs and a city planner of international reputation, emphasized the need for city planning not only as a necessity for providing open spaces for recreation purposes but as an economic measure. He expressed the opinion that we should look into the future in trying to better conditions, set an ideal and then work to attain that ideal. Some may think that the city planners have too much of an idea of perfection but the question of the future, he said, is fundamentally a social problem and not an engineering problem. The studies which Mr. Adams and his associates have made of New York and its environs have proved that it would be possible to locate 25,000,000 people within a radius of 30 miles from City Hall with an average of not more than 20 to 25 people to an acre if properly distributed. Statistics substantiate the statement that land values increase when park and recreation areas are provided. The only reason for crowding is artificial, due to development of land in the wrong way.

Mr. Adams urged the necessity for placing on the shoulders of those responsible for certain duties to insist on having their rights. Among these rights he mentioned, "There should be playgrounds provided at part cost to owners of the property,—from those who derive revenue from the property." In the New York region there is an area of 83,000 acres of public parks and playgrounds which has been greatly increased in recent years. He deplored the lack of available play space for children in certain sections and said that if all the available playground space in some localities was used at one time there would be just room enough for all the children to stand without moving. Some of the children play indoors, the majority use the streets for play; the penalty for many of them is death and for others incentive to crime. In 1925 there were 393 deaths of children under sixteen years of age from automobile accidents. Mr. Adams emphatically said, "Our duty is to stop preaching to the children until we have given them facilities to keep off the street. The problem of children playing in the street can only be met by constructive planning."

Everywhere the question arises, "How is the cost of this kind of thing going to be met?" Investigations have shown that it does not mean spending any more money—it may mean saving hundreds of millions spent in the wrong way. Studies have been made taking into consideration what is now being done and what can be accomplished during the next 50 years if wealth can be directed to the social needs. Housing, recreation, ventilation and other problems are being studied. Among the natural principles followed are to regard improvement of living conditions, adequate facilities for improvement of suburban development, open spaces for parks and playgrounds, and the need of more space for a larger population.

Mr. Adams asserts that the desired results cannot be attained unless we can inspire the popular imagination. We must inspire the people to have ideals and seek to attain them. Unless you can have the people not only inspired to make the city something better than it is, but also inspired with the gift of love of the city much cannot be accomplished. The time is looked forward to when New York will have a dignified water front along the East River, surrounded with park areas and recreation facilities. The thought constantly in mind is that no conditions are satisfactory where children do not have space to play without playing on the crowded traffic streets. The object of the studies being conducted were summed up in the statement, "What we are trying to do by means of a comprehensive plan is to guide development along lines that will promote greater fortune in home life."

The keynote of the Conference of the Recreation Executives of Michigan and Northern Ohio, held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 7th to 9th, was the need of more initiative and aggressiveness on the part of recreation officials in bringing

their experience and their knowledge to bear upon the community's problems. From the first discussion on joint activities for boys and girls to the last on responsibility as members of a profession, there was recognition of the fact that the possibilities of leadership in the community were often lost through absorption in immediate activities. The need of such leadership in city planning, in the planning of school facilities, in the building up of interest in a variety of games, in seeing that only athletics suited to age and sex were played, in extending help to rural communities and in being the channel through which the latest thoughts and practice reached the community, were all stressed.

The conference was held in the Michigan Union, a most comfortable and adequately appointed University Club. Four sessions were held—the general subjects being *The Year-round Functioning of a Recreation Department, The Community Center, The Playground and Our Responsibility.* Fifteen men and women took the lead in opening the discussions on subjects previously assigned and everyone present joined in the lively give and take of ideas that followed. On Friday evening an informal dinner was held followed by an hour or two of games led by different members of the Conference, thus giving the group some new ideas as well as much fun.

Forty-two men and women were present at one or more of the sessions and twenty cities were represented.

From twenty-five to thirty people attended the conference at Milwaukee for the cities visited by J. R. Batchelor. A subject which aroused much interest and discussion was that of securing the recognition of certain standards for the measurement of skill and achievement which will function in bringing about interstate competition on mass basis. Among other topics discussed was the procedure found most successful in handling large crowds. The conference was conducted almost exclusively on discussion basis.

A feature of the conference was the showing of reels taken by recreation executives with moving picture machines. It was stated by the executives who had used machines that there was a great advantage to the recreation department in owning one.

Sixteen cities were represented at the conference held at Lexington, Kentucky, March 17, 18 and 19, for the district of which A. R. Wellington of the P. R. A. A. serves as district representative. "Sound Recreation Progress" was the key note of the conference and the emphasis was on making the community recreation program well balanced without stressing any one activity to the exclusion of others. Dramatics which would create opportunity for people to participate, methods of conducting playgrounds, training of workers and athletics were among the subjects discussed.

On March 31, April 1 and 2, representatives of the cities visited by Harry L. Allen, district representative, P. R. A. A., gathered in round table conference at Springfield, Illinois. Such subjects were discussed as the recreation program; training of volunteer workers; handcraft; service bureaus; women's and girls' activities and planning playgrounds for beauty and service. There was play night for the delegates, with a concert, one act play, folk dance demonstration and social games.

The Epicurean says: "Take into your life as many simple, natural pleasures as possible." The Stoic says: "Keep out of your mind all cause of anxiety and grief." The Platonist says: "Lift up your soul above the dust and drudgery of daily life, into the pure atmosphere of the perfect and the good." The Aristotelian says: "Organize your life by clear conception of the end for which you are living, seek diligently all means that further this end, and rigidly exclude all that would hinder it or distract you from it." The Christian says: "Enlarge your spirit to include the interests and aims of all the persons whom your life in any way affects."—From The Teacher's Philosophy in and out of School, by William DeWitt Hyde.

Quoted by The Journal of the National Education Association, March, 1927.

The German National Commission for Physical Education has just conducted a convention that shows how thoughtfully Germany is preparing now for great extension in physical education work, play and athletics. The program was as follows:

Thursday, June 23. Morning, general meeting

1. The necessity of adequate facilities because of the health of the people



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2. The necessity of such facilities for educational ends
3. Determining principles in the designing of such facilities

Afternoon, sectional meetings

2 P. M.

1. The designing and maintenance of the following: running tracks, jumping pits, throwing and putting fields
2. Bicycle tracks
3. Grand stands, gymnasiums, athletic halls.

4 P. M.

4. Design and maintenance of fields as follows: football, hockey, tennis, golf, baseball, and playgrounds for children.
5. Problems of heating, lighting and ventilation

Friday, June 24. Morning, sectional meetings

9 A. M.

6. Tracks for sledding.

11 A. M.

7. Swimming pools for summer and for winter use
8. Boats and boat houses

3 P. M.

9. Sport parks, trees, shrubbery

6 P. M. General meeting

10. Financial operations involved

Saturday, June 25, 8 A. M. A tour embracing visits to the following: Post-stadium (erected for postal employees), General Park, Playground at the Lonesome Poplar, German Stadium, Sport Forum, the Golf Course at Wannsee, Sports Field at Wannsee. Gymnasium and the Dominicus playground

In the evening a special visit was begun to the following cities that offer exceptional opportunities for inspecting the best existing facilities for play, recreation and sport.

Sunday, June 26 Dartmund, Oberhausen, Duisberg

Monday, June 27 Dusseldorf, Cologne

Tuesday, June 28 Frankfort on the Main

Wednesday, June 29 Nurenberg

Thursday, June 30 Dresden and the Jugenburg at Hohenstein.

TRANSLATION BY WILLIAM A. STECHER

Book Reviews

MUNICIPAL INDEX, 1927. American City Magazine, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Price, $4.00

This year's Municipal Index with its 700 pages and 18 sections on municipal activities of various types is an even more ambitious undertaking than last year's. There are two sections of special interest to recreation workers. One has to do with swimming pools and bathing places, and presents the report of the joint committee on bathing places of the American Public Health Association and the conference of State Sanitary Engineers. The material under "Standards for Design, Construction, Equipment and Operation" contains a great deal of practical information. In addition, there is a table of swimming pool statistics.

The second section particularly interesting to recreation executives deals with parks, playgrounds and public recreation facilities, and in tabulated form gives the name of the officials in charge, the number of parks and playgrounds, the approximate park and playground acreage and a number of miscellaneous facts.

THE HOUSE WITHOUT WINDOWS AND EEPERSIP'S LIFE THERE. By Barbara Newhall Follett. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. Price, $2.00

The book is the spontaneous expression of a child's creative discontent; the delicately fanciful story of a runaway seeker's journey in search of a more beautiful world. It will be of interest to teachers and parents for it is the expression of a child who has never gone to school.

GOOD TIMES FOR BOYS. By William Ralph LaPorte. Published by The Methodist Book Concern, New York. Price, $.60

Mr. LaPorte has supplemented his book, *Recreational Leadership of Boys* with this little manual for the church recreation leader and club director. It deals with the practical problems of organizing, directing and managing classes, athletic contests and recreation activities. Most of the material is given in very condensed form, but sources of additional information are suggested.

PLANNING YOUR PARTY. By Emily Rose Burt. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Price, $2.00

Suggestions for parties of every possible kind will be found in this book, from invitations to refreshments. Anniversary parties have not been forgotten and there are hints for treasure hunts as well as special day parties and similar events.

CHOOSING THE SCHOOL. By Eva V. B. Hansl and CHOOSING THE CAMP, by Helen L. Kaufmann. Published by Children, The Magazine for Parents, 353 Fourth Avenue. Price, 10c each

Here are two helpful pamphlets which will be of interest to parents. The catechism which appears in connection with each pamphlet suggests some very searching questions which should be considered in making a decision regarding school and camp for children.

HANDWORK. Published by the Metropolitan Federation of Daily Vacation Bible Schools, 71 W. 23rd Street, New York City. Price, $2.25

Directions and diagrams are given in this compilation of mimeographed material for making many kinds of toys, favors and useful articles. The suggested arrangement of projects according to the ages of the boys and girls adds to its value.

In addition to the handcraft material, there are suggestions for story dramatization and information on project methods.

Fool Proof

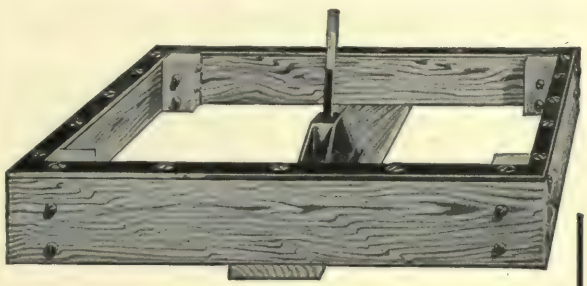


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TREES FOR ROADSIDE PLANTING. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1482, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Government Printing Office. Price, $.10

The growing interest in the planting and conservation of trees makes this practical pamphlet particularly valuable. The material falls into four general classes. Kinds of Trees Suitable for the Roadside; Regions of Adaptability; Trees for Special Purposes and Descriptions of Roadside Trees.

VENTILATION AND HEALTH. By Thomas D. Wood and Ethle M. Hendriksen. Published by D. Appleton and Company, New York. Price, $2.00

Fresh air and good ventilation are essential to the health and happiness of all. Realizing the need for a wide spread understanding of the new and most efficacious methods of ventilation, the authors have prepared in this book a workable presentation of the subject of ventilation. Written in understandable language, the general leader may easily grasp these new theories and the methods of applying them.

HEALTH SUPERVISION AND MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS. By Thomas D. Wood and Hugh Grant Rowell. Published by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $7.50

This ambitious volume of 637 pages for the physician, nurse and teacher is based on what the authors believe to be the eight fundamental aims of health supervision in schools. Methods of examination are discussed and various standards and responsibilities of school authorities in their relation to the health of pupils are presented. Emphasis is given to the performance of the procedures in the school and their relation to pupils, homes, health authorities and the community itself.

SONGS THE PEOPLE SING. Publishers, Harold Dixon, Inc., New York. Price, $.50

Something new in song compilation is this collection of famous songs known and sung the world over. Piano accompaniment is given for the songs which are arranged for either instrumental or vocal use. There are ukulele diagrams with instructions on how to play the ukulele.

SOCCER FOR WOMEN. Official Soccer Guide of the National Committee on Women's Athletics of the A. P. E. A. No. 116 R, Spalding's Athletic Library. Published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York, Price, $.25

The American Sports Publishing Company is this year trying the experiment of publishing as a special handbook the report of the Soccer Committee of the National Committee on Athletics for Women and Girls. It is believed that the growing interest in soccer for girls will justify this experiment. Everything possible has been done to make the book useful and helpful. In addition to a number of articles on the subject of soccer there are rules in detachable form and a sheet dealing with soccer technique which may also be taken out of the book if desired.

GAMES AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES. Prepared by Frank S. Marsh, Westchester County Training Course for Recreation Leaders. Price, $.25

This compilation of games and stunts contains leadership hints and description of relay methods, suggestions for schedule making and games of many types—social, athletic, tag games, relays, races and similar activities. Copies of the booklet, which is full of suggestions for recreation leaders, may be secured from the office of the Recreation Commission, Court House Annex, White Plains, New York.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES. By Elmer Harrison Wilds. Published by The Century Company, New York. Price, $2.00

The increasing recognition of the educational value of the "outside" activities of school children makes this latest contribution to the literature on the subject a significant one. The book presents a minimum of theory and maximum of practical suggestions. Although it

traces the development of extra-curricular activities, explains the theories upon which a sound program must rest and points out desirable aims, the primary purpose is to give practicable suggestions based on actual experience and extensive study for organizing, supervising and financing extra-curricular activities in the schools.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASEBALL GUIDE—1927. Spalding's Athletic Library No. 100 x. Published by American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York City. Price, 35c

The handbook contains the usual averages and rosters for the National and American Leagues; college baseball records and schedules, and the official averages of National Association Leagues as well as official baseball rules, explanatory notes and "Knotty Problems Answered" arranged in convenient detachable pocket size.

OFFICIAL ATHLETIC RULES AND HANDBOOK OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES—1927. Spalding's Athletic Library No. 117R. Published by American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York City. Price, 25c

Combined competition, special events, swimming, diving and water polo rules, boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, handball, volley ball, squash handball and similar sports are discussed, and much general information given on articles of alliance with groups such as the National Ski Association.

THE CONDUCT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES. By Wilbur P. Bowen, M. S. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Price, $2.00

The purpose of this book is to teach the technique of handling classes in physical activities. A list of definite projects to be worked out and performed by the students is given. Problems in the choice and arrangement of activities for a class period and in the planning of activities of each grade for a school year are included.

MEASURING MOTOR ABILITY. By David K. Brace. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Price, $2.00

The lack of any scientific measurement of motor ability has led the author to attack the problem of developing the scale of motor ability tests presented in this book. The statistical procedures used in developing and validating the scale are necessarily included. Certain achievement tests in athletic game skills have also been made a part of the book. Complete information for administering and scoring the scale tests is given.

ENGLISH-CLASS PLAYS FOR NEW AMERICANS. By Emily M. Gibson. Published by The Womans Press, New York. Price $1.25

Increasingly drama is being used in the education offerred the foreign-born in American customs and in helping him to become adjusted to the new world about him. This very grateful book not only contains a number of plays for holiday occasions and general use, with a few tableaux, but offers suggestions for the technique of producing plays with foreign-born adults who are learning English. The book is intended primarily for work with women and children though a few plays are presented in which there are parts for men.

INDUSTRIAL PLAYS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By Virginia Olcott. Published by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. Price, $2.00

"We may keep on learning from our industrious forefathers that most precious gift of joyful, creative happiness and add their rich enthusiasm to our own efforts," says the author in her foreword. "To teach the young people to appreciate and understand this creative spirit in handiwork to which we owe so much, these plays are written." Contributions of the Old World to our cultural industries form the motives of these one and two act dramas. Charming illustrations add to the attractiveness of the book.

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Frances Musselman, Principal, Box 45, 5026 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A HEALTH EDUCATION PROCEDURE. By Kathleen Wilkinson Wootten. Published by the National Tuberculosis Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Price, $1.00

The material in this book has been collected by the author during eight years' experience as Director of Health Education at the Georgia State College for Women. The lesson outlines and projects offered have been tried out in actual practice with children. There are chapters on teachers' personal problems, important phases of health education and some difficult subjects in health education. There is practical material to be found in a

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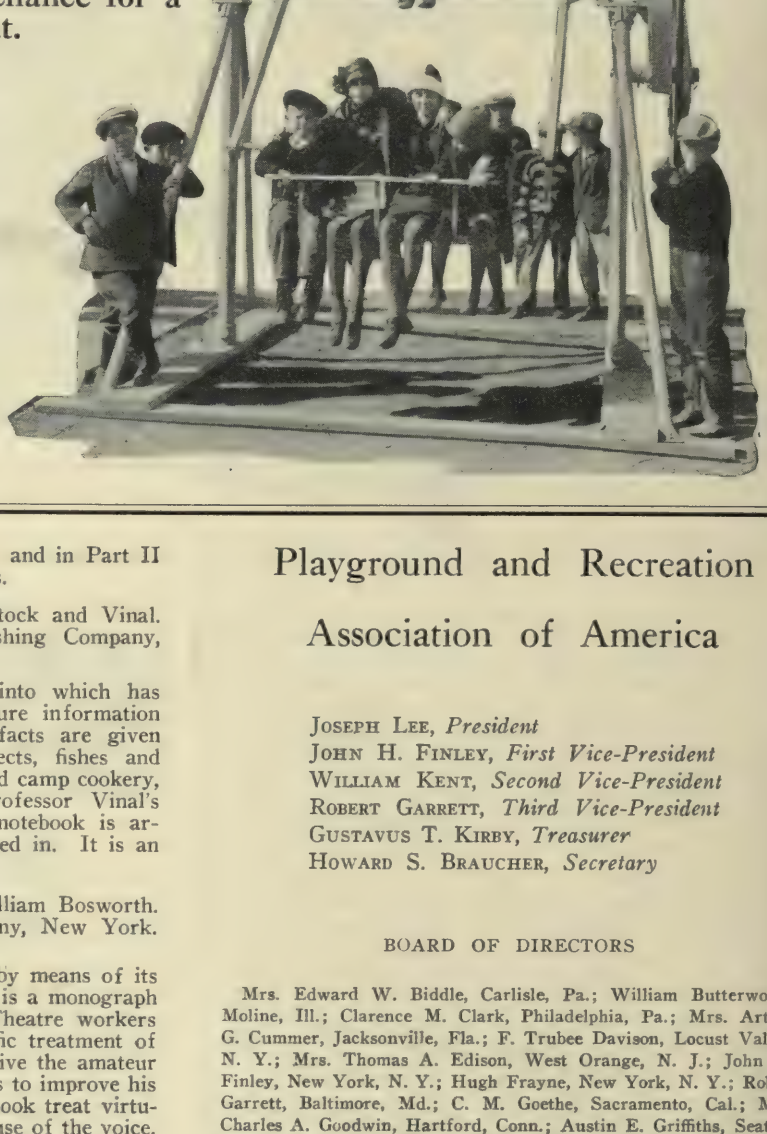
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section entitled "Methods and Materials," and in Part II courses of studies for the different grades.

FIELD AND CAMP NOTEBOOK. By Comstock and Vinal. Published by the Comstock Publishing Company, Ithaca, New York. Price $1.50

Fascinating indeed is this notebook into which has been compressed a vast amount of nature information and hundreds of illustrations. Many facts are given about birds, trees, plants, animals, insects, fishes and stars. There is a section on camp fires and camp cookery, and a Nature Guides' Dictionary. Professor Vinal's nature games are also included. The notebook is arranged so that new sections can be slipped in. It is an invaluable guide for the nature lover.

TECHNIQUE IN DRAMATIC ART. By Halliam Bosworth. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. Price, $3.50

This "delineation of the art of acting by means of its underlying principles and scientific laws" is a monograph on theatre art of the kind that Little Theatre workers will welcome. It is a careful and specific treatment of the art of acting sufficiently detailed to give the amateur the grounding which he needs if he desires to improve his acting. The twenty-six chapters in the book treat virtually every phase of the art, including the use of the voice, breathing, posture, stage movements, the study of characters, make-up and similar matters.

HOW TO PUT ON AN AMATEUR CIRCUS. By Fred A. Hacker and Prescott W. Eames. Published by T. S. Denison & Company, Chicago, Illinois. Price, $1.75

The practical information the amateur circus producer needs is to be found in this booklet which gives very explicit directions and diagrams for constructing animals and paraphernalia of all kinds, and practical suggestions for program making. The suggestions are based on practical experience in many towns.

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The Playground

AUGUST, 1927

Young America Builds Airplanes

Announcement of National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament with Finals at Memphis.

Parks and Patriotism

Excerpts from President Coolidge's Address at Memorial Park Dedication at Hammond, Indiana.

At the Conventions

Reports from the National Conference on State Parks.

National Conference on City Planning

Conference of American Child Health Association.

Problems of Citizenship Building and of Providing Leadership

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The Playground

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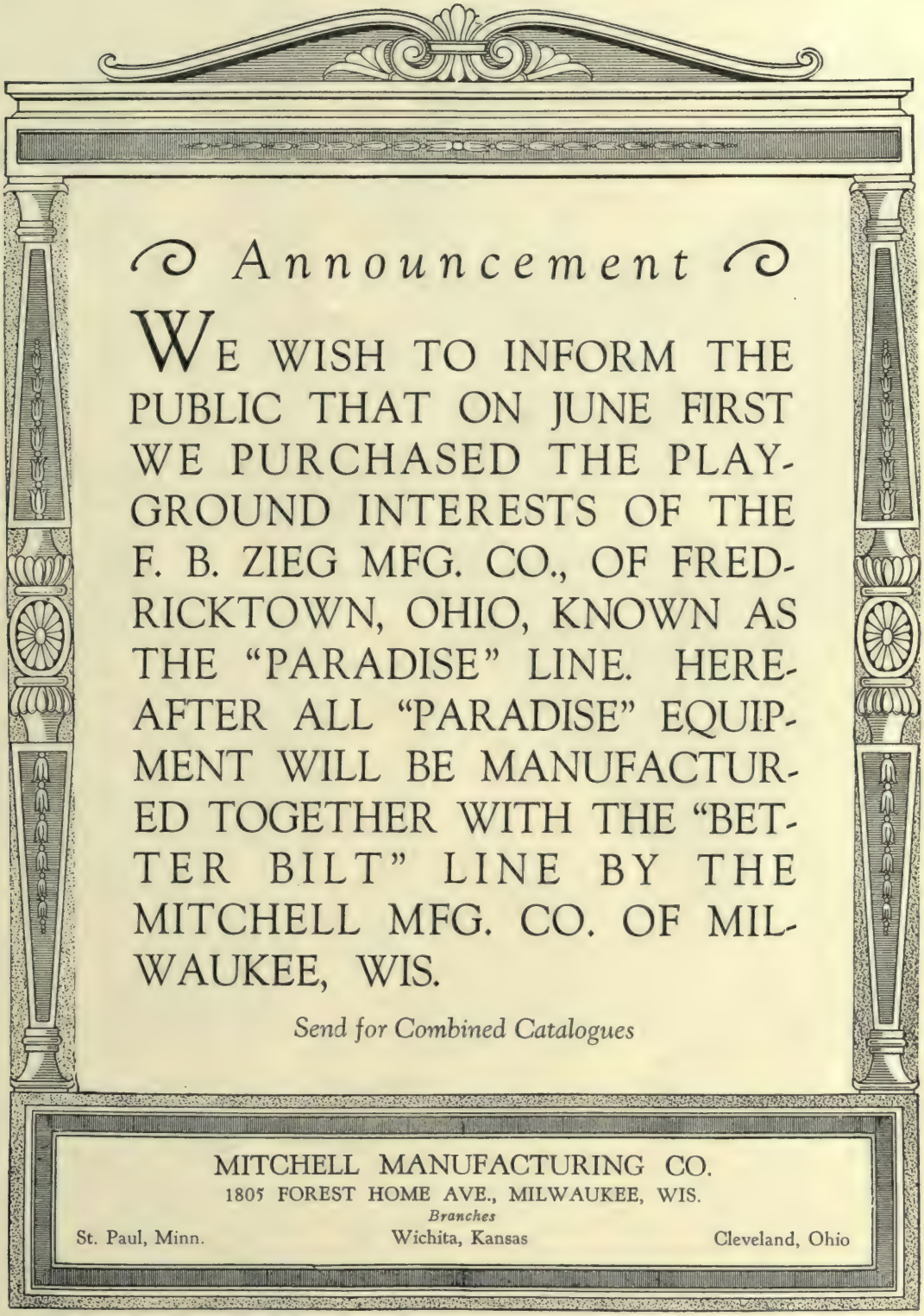
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The World at Play 239
Young America Builds Airplanes 244
Park Progress in Various States 245
Memphis Has Excellent Recreation Program 246
Passaic's Colored Band 247
Parks and Patriotism
Excerpts from Address of President Coolidge 248
The Use of the Outdoors, by Joseph Lee 249
Playing the Game for Health and Character, by Professor Jay B. Nash 250
New Memorial Buildings 252
Vacation Guide 252
Find and Train Your Boy Leaders, by E. S. Martin 253
The Use of Leisure Time at the University of Omaha 255
Recreation of the Crippled Child, by James L. MacKay 256
An Hour with Negro Composers 258
Do You Like to Go to School? 258
Planning for Play Space 259
Asphalt and Concrete Tennis Courts 260
Boccia, by Leslie Hoenscheid 262
Significant Facts from Minneapolis 263
The Nature Calendar for August 264
The Junior Audubon Club, by Lucia E. Savage 265
At the Conventions
National Conference on State Parks 266
Nineteenth National Conference on City Planning 272
American Child Health Association 274
National Association of Jewish Community Center Secretaries 275
At the National Conference on Social Work 276
Activities Calendar—Chicago School Playgrounds 277
Evanston's Junior Press Club 278
A New Community Building for Detroit 279
Pioneering for Art in a Pioneer Land 280
Colored Children Win New Orleans Playground 281
Legislating for Boulevards on Ocean Front in San Diego County 281
Recreation Standards for Child-Caring Institutions 282
Orlando Holds Archery Tournament 282
Still Another Service Bureau 283
Basketball Free Throw Tournament 284
Tournaments
Notes from Address by Dr. Wm. Burdick 284
Kite Flying Tournament 285
A Tour Around the World by Airplane 286
A "Swimfest" 286
From the Western Coast 287
Book Reviews 288
Our Folks 292

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Announcement

WE WISH TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT ON JUNE FIRST WE PURCHASED THE PLAY-GROUND INTERESTS OF THE F. B. ZIEG MFG. CO., OF FREDRICKTOWN, OHIO, KNOWN AS THE "PARADISE" LINE. HEREAFTER ALL "PARADISE" EQUIPMENT WILL BE MANUFACTURED TOGETHER WITH THE "BETTER BILT" LINE BY THE MITCHELL MFG. CO. OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Associate Chairman of the National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament (see page 244)

The Playground

VOL. XXI, No. 5 AUGUST, 1927

The World at Play

A Novel Method of Financing Community Building.—Sterling-Rock Falls, Illinois, has worked out an interesting method of financing a community building.

It is estimated that the building and site will cost $150,000. The fund required is divided into 500 units of $300 each which are offered to citizens to be paid for on one of several easy payment plans. In return for such subscription a citizen receives an insurance policy from a well known insurance company to be issued on his life, or on the life of someone whom he may designate and in whom he has an insurable interest; said policy to be double the amount of the subscription that each individual makes. The subscribers are also to receive a bond executed by the proper officers of the city, to be one of a series aggregating the required amount for the community building; said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the community building property and to bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum. The interest due on the bond and other similar bonds is to be applied in payment of the premiums on the policies issued to the various subscribers. The electors of Sterling will be called upon to vote a tax not exceeding ten mills the first year and not exceeding two mills annually thereafter, authorized by law to pay the interest on these bonds, which in turn will be used to pay the insurance premiums. Then, of course, there are some other provisions pertaining particularly to the insured and his privileges under the policy.

The trustee is the First Trust & Savings Bank of Sterling, which will hold all policies and bonds in trust and issue Trustee's certificates to the subscribers.

Voting for Playgrounds.—At a recent election held in Charlotte, North Carolina, the citizens voted to spend $25,000 for the cities' parks and recreation. A feature of the parade held on Election Day were groups of children in costume carrying banners appealing for playgrounds. One large group of boys dressed in stripes carried a large banner which read, "millions for jails but not one cent for playgrounds." Several men decided immediately to vote for the tax because of that one feature.

Allentown's Bathing Beach.—The dedication of the new public bathing beach at Allentown, Pennsylvania, brought out large numbers of enthusiastic citizens who packed the pavilion and crowded about it. A splendid boys' band added to the festivity of the occasion.

To make the beach possible the Lions' Club gave $2,000 and the city an equal amount. The concrete landing pier was constructed with its sloping floor projecting into the river.

Massachusetts Cities Acquire New Play Areas.—Hanson, Mass., recently dedicated its nine-acre memorial athletic field, the gift of the late Arthur C. Sampson. The gift was made in honor of Hanson's veterans.

Through the generosity of the heirs of the late Thomas Barnes, one of Waltham's great out-of-door areas will soon be increased by the addition of thirty-three acres of wooded hills and dales.

Prevention Imperative.—To keep pace with the increase in the growth of committed insane in the State of New York means a new $12,500,000 hospital every three years. Is it any wonder that Governor Smith and other leaders in our states and cities strongly favor spending state and local money for health-giving recreation which shall preserve sanity in these days of rush and heavy mental strain?

The Only Organization of Its Kind!—A Trolley Glee Club made up of commuters from Clifton, Braddock and other communities whose

residents are engaged in business in Frederick is believed to be the "only Glee Club of its kind."

The club had its inception about a year ago, according to the *Frederick News* of June 21st, when several musically inclined commuters each morning gathered in the rear of the car and started to sing. The music was infectious, as was the bubbling good humor resulting from it. Today there is organized singing on that same trolley under the leadership of Robert A. Kemp, vice-president and secretary of the Central Trust Company of Maryland, who was responsible for starting the singing.

At the beginning Mr. Kemp purchased and supplied each of the commuters with a book containing a number of well-known and popular songs. The club has now outgrown its manual, with the result that Mr. Kemp has procured a more elaborate song book.

Each morning every person on the trolley, whether a daily commuter or a stranger who happens to be a passenger, is supplied with a song book. Not only do the commuters enjoy the singing, which breaks the monotony of the daily ride, but the exercise in harmony has been conducive to good spirits and to creating an unusually congenial fellowship among all on board.

Wandering Play Leaders.—In the Hyde Park District of Chicago, in and about the University of Chicago, there is only one playground. Realizing the need of leadership, the parents of the section arranged a meeting, inviting C. H. English, Director of the Bureau of Recreation, to discuss with them what might be done to meet the situation. Much interest was shown and the parents decided to take immediate steps to provide play under leadership. Eight sites were found in vacant lots, on the university campus, streets and similar places so located that no child would be obliged to go more than four blocks to find a play center with leadership. The parents organized themselves into a corporate body and raised $1,000, by selling $1.00 shares. Two play leaders, a man and a woman, have been employed, who will go to all the sites selected at certain periods each day. A ten-week program has been mapped out. Junior leaders will carry on activities while the play leader is absent.

The idea is spreading so that now other sections in the city are looking with interest on the experiment and planning to employ the same methods in other neighborhoods this summer or next year.

The Picnic Kit.—John H. Chase, supervisor of the Youngstown, Ohio, Playground Association, writes that the Association is sending out letters to all Sunday School superintendents in the city telling of the picnic kit available. In the letter the Association outlines the material available—indoor baseballs, bats, horse shoes, volley ball, a croquet set, bean ball, and similar supplies—and invites the use of the material. The Association asks a deposit of $2.00, which is returned if the equipment is sent back the next day.

National Picture Week.—To increase the love of good pictures is the purpose of National Picture Week which will be observed from October 10th to 20th under the auspices of the American Art Bureau, 166 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. This is the period observed annually by schools, clubs and art organizations for focusing attention on the beauty and charm of good pictures. Arrangements are being made with art stores in all cities to cooperate with school and club authorities in planning picture programs, showing pictures as widely as possible and organizing local public school art societies for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of pictures for schools.

Leaflets and suggestions for a picture study course with an outline for a National Picture Week program will be sent on request by the Art Bureau.

Playground Volunteers.—In East Chicago, Indiana, is an organization of Slovak young men known as the Slovak Athletic Club, which is being sponsored by the Recreation Department. It is doing very effective work in providing volunteer leaders on playgrounds and in athletics for the Slavic children. A Polish Athletic Club of young men with twenty-five members is doing practically the same thing for the Polish children.

Equal Rights!—The Department of Recreation, of Waco, Texas, has formed a club of girls under fifteen years of age which corresponds to the Knot Hole Gang for boys. Members of the club will have the same privilege in regard to seeing baseball games which is accorded the boys. The girls will attend the games in a body sitting in a specially reserved section with a chaperon in charge.

The club is known as the "Rectopt Club," a

named derived by Mr. Oliver, superintendent of recreation from "Recreation Department."

Outline for a "Master" Community Survey.—The Civic Development Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., has issued an outline for a community survey, which it is hoped will suggest methods of assistance to communities seeking facts to provide a basis for constructive campaigns.

The outline is based on surveys in many cities. It attempts to give the common denominators which indicate the information that every city should get and keep up-to-date about itself.

In his introduction, John Ihlder, manager of the Civic Development Department, makes the following statements about surveys:

"A survey," he says, "is a living growing thing which should be continuously used and which while being used should be changed and modified on the basis of experience.

"No survey once made is good for all time. It must be kept up-to-date.

"No survey outline exactly fits every city or is good for any city indefinitely; it must be adapted to local conditions and to changing conditions."

New Americans' Guide to Citizenship.—The blue booklet prepared for use in the Highland Park, Michigan, Public School Evening Classes by G. R. Malone stands out from like pamphlets because of the emotional quality shining through it. It is not easy to make dry facts carry a patriotic thrill but Mr. Malone, for many years teacher of naturalization classes, has apparently never lost the sense of his high mission.

A Wild Flower Contest.—The Samuel Fessenden Clarke Wild Flower Prize Competition for 1927 has been announced. This contest, inaugurated during the summers of 1924, '25, and '26 in a number of boys' and girls' camps in several states, proved so gratifying that it was decided to enlarge the scope of the plans. Its purpose is to "inspire young people with a love for the open and of an appreciation of the beautiful in nature, to increase their powers of observation and to establish lasting friendships among the flowers that may become a source of pleasure increasing with the years. The aim is toward intelligent conservation especially of rare and fast disappearing species."

Definite information about the competition may be obtained from The Samuel Fessenden Clarke Wild Flower Prize Competition Fund, Newboro, Ontario, Canada.

Outdoor Recreation for Employed Workers.—The May, 1927, issue of the Monthly Labor Review of the United States Department of Labor contains the report of a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to show as far as possible what is being done to provide recreation for industrial workers; the response made by employees to attempt to furnish them with facilities for recreation and the particular lines along which such work may be developed. The study included 430 companies, the majority of which employ more than 300 employees and many of them many thousands. Three hundred and nineteen companies with approximately 1,300,000 employees reported providing facilities for various forms of athletics or other kinds of outdoor recreation. Of the different outdoor sports baseball was reported to be the most popular game. Other outdoor sports included football, outdoor basketball, rival teams, quoits, tennis and golf, ice hockey and field hockey, picnics and outings, country clubs, and summer camps.

A Nature Lore and Educational Tour.—Fifty boys from the Downtown Boys' Club of Newark, New Jersey, of which W. E. Dillon is secretary in May enjoyed a nature lore and educational tour of which Niagara Falls was the destination. The boys, who traveled for nine days in automobile trucks, were guests of various organizations throughout the trip, and except for three nights when they stopped at Y. M. C. A.'s, camped along the road. In Binghamton they were given a dinner by the Endicott Johnson Shoe Company. All kinds of nature activities were conducted along the way and each night there was a camp fire with a program.

Detroit's Eleventh Annual Report.—The 1926 report of the Detroit Department of Recreation contains as its first section an article which appeared in the Detroit News of June 27, 1926, in which Mrs. Clara B. Arthur tells of the beginning of the recreation movement in Detroit twenty-seven years ago. It is a story of the struggle of the local council of women, of which Mrs. Arthur was chairman, to establish a playground on the old city reservoir, where "goats, geese, dogs and children swarmed over the

humus, dumps and puddles." Refused permission by the city, the Council appealed to the Board of Education, secured the use of the school ground, and Detroit's first playground was established.

Leisure Time Facilities in German Housing.—August Heckscher, returning from a survey of housing conditions in Europe, remarks that in Frankfort, Germany, the tenements are constructed so as to secure the maximum of sunlight; the buildings so as to form an open square. Flat roofs are utilized for gardens and playgrounds. In the larger inner courts there are wading pools, vegetable gardens and open playgrounds, kindergartens and community centers.

Apologies to Mr. Beach!—The name of the sculptor of the beautiful figure which graced the May PLAYGROUND as frontispiece was omitted from the caption. Chester A. Beach served both beauty and play by creating the statue commemorating the founding of the Greek games at Barnard College.

An Athletic Field Made Possible by Volunteers.—Free labor to the amount of $1400 was given recently to the town of Conway, New Hampshire, when more than 250 men with shovels and picks started work on the new athletic field. About 40 teams and trucks were used in grading and clearing work and at the end of the day's work it was estimated that one-half of the project had been completed. The town is now in a position to finish the work within a month. "The democratic spirit of the day," says the paper reporting the enterprise, "found its way into the churches, for the Catholics, Congregationalists and Methodists joined together to provide an excellent dinner for all volunteer workers."

The tract of land which is being converted into an athletic field was presented to the town by the Kennett family.

A Swimming Pool for Walpole.—Philip R. Allen, vice-president of the firm of Bird & Son, Inc., has presented to the town of Walpole, Mass., as a gift of his firm a new swimming pool located at Memorial Park. The pool was accepted on behalf of the town by the chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

Elmira's New Municipal Swimming Pool.—On June 25th Elmira's municipal swimming pool was opened with a program of speaking and music, the new Community Boys' Band taking a prominent part. The dedication of the pool represented the culmination of the efforts of the Lions' Club, sponsors for the project, and the common council whose support made it possible. More than 500 lockers have been installed in connection with the pool, which is a Bintz, and there are several shower rooms.

The pool will be operated on the following basis: 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., free to children; 1 P. M. to 10 P. M.—adults fifteen cents; children five cents, exclusive of soap and towel fees. The pool will be opened Sundays, but closed during one day of the week.

From Ice Pond to Swimming Pool.—De Kalb, Illinois, has a swimming pool with an interesting history. The pool, originally an ice pond with an ice house at one end, was constructed with concrete wall and floor with finish coat of cement. The ice company had sunk an artesian well from which water was pumped to fill the pool and there was also a connection from the creek with facilities for pumping water from it into the pool. After an artificial ice plant had been put into service, the ice company ceased to use the tank for freezing ice and sold the property including the pond, and ice houses to the Kiwanis Club. The club sold off some of the old buildings and used the money for improvements, but soon after securing the property they turned it over to the city to be handled by a committee chosen from the various organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, Elks' Club, high school and city schools. This committee raised through subscriptions enough money to pay for the pool and improvements. At one end of the pool they fixed a false bottom which made the water shallow enough for small children to play in. A diving board was installed and bath houses arranged for the boys and girls.

The first year of the operation of the pool, the athletic teacher of the high school was placed in charge with an assistant. Then salaries were paid largely by the high school and city school boards. The pool was opened chiefly for the use of the boys and girls during the summer and no fees were charged. Adults making use of the pool paid 25c admission.

Plans are being made for the organization of a park district and when this has been accomplished the pool will be turned over to it for administration.

At the "Little Lattice" Playhouse.—The Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department has established a Little Lattice Playhouse where the children of the playgrounds will give biweekly entertainments under the direction of the Drama and Pageantry Division. At the first matinee the boys and girls from the Yosemite Playground gave *The Enchanted Garden,* the gypsy storyteller told a number of charming tales, the Pecan Playground children danced a minuet, acrobatic clowns from the recreation center cavorted, and music was provided by a playground orchestra.

Pageantry Delights Large Audience.—In connection with the graduation exercises of the Pasadena High School, a pageant was presented at Rose Bowl entitled "Springtime and Youth," described by a spectator as a riot of color and a harmony of music and good rhythm. Approximately 45,000 people attended. The Women's Symphony Orchestra of Los Angeles provided the music.

"How much finer it is to have the graduate remember an event of this character," writes one of the attendants at the pageant, "than the old stereotype, stiff and formal exercises."

A Municipal Auditorium at Pasadena.—With her new public library in use and the city hall nearing completion, Pasadena is now turning her attention to the next unit in her beautiful civic center—the municipal auditorium. The design of the building, which is described as a modernized form of Italian Renaissance, includes two separate divisions. The first is a flat-floor or exhibition hall, 150 feet by 185 feet, with a seating capacity of 5,800 and provided with balcony. The second has an auditorium with inclined floor, stage and balcony, seating 3,000. The plans also provide for a small lecture, concert and social hall, seating 450. The third floor contains eight separate committee rooms. Other features include a plaza in front of the building and a stage 36 feet by 88 feet, a projecting room for motion pictures, dressing rooms and all the accessories of the stage.

"An auditorium," states the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, "will give us a splendid community meeting place, an open forum, a modern adaptation of the old town hall, a place where we may get together, talk things over and reach intelligent decisions based on open discussion. It will give us a place where famous musicians and noted lecturers may appear before large audiences at moderate prices. It will give us a place in which to hold community events of wide variety—a community recreation center, where everybody may go for enlightenment and amusement."

Palo Alto Recreation Center.—Palo Alto has a municipal recreation center including a beautiful bungalow type recreation building with spacious lobby, many club rooms, a branch library and similar facilities. There are also major sports fields for soccer and baseball, three concrete tennis courts, a well planned children's playground and a small picnicking area.

A number of the features of the center are self-supporting. The expenses of the Community Athletic Association, for example were $1,303.21, the receipts $1,518.73; May festival expenses were $127.90; the receipts $381.16. A fee of $1.25 was charged for the art classes for children eight to fourteen years of age. The Community dances are nearly self-sustaining.

A Recreation Department Broadcasts Music.—Approximately every two weeks, during the dinner hour, the Department of Public Recreation of Orlando, Florida, broadcasts a program of music over station WOCB. The program includes selections from such composers as Rachmaninoff, Massenet, Brahms, Offenbach and Bizet.



BARBER SHOP QUARTETTE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Young America Builds Airplanes

The spirit of "we" that bore Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and his plane across the Atlantic animates young America on playgrounds throughout the country this summer. For with wood and wire and rubber the second half of many "we's" is finding form under the painstaking fingers of playground craftsmen, who view their handiwork with the same pride and affection that Colonel Lindbergh has for his "Spirit of St. Louis." And it is certain that "my plane" rather than "I" will win the contests at the National Recreation Congress next October.

Colonel Lindbergh is associate chairman of the National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament, conducted by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. Other members of the committee are Orville Wright, chairman; Porter Adams, president of the National Aeronautical Association of the U. S. A.; F. Trubee Davison, assistant secretary for aeronautics, Department of Commerce; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; Edward P. Warner, assistant secretary for aeronautics, Navy Department.

Boys and girls up to twenty-one years of age, who attend the playgrounds of communities in the United States, are eligible to compete in the tournament. There are two classes of competitors:

1. Junior—those who on September 30, 1927, shall have not yet attained the sixteenth birthday.
2. Senior—those who on September 30, 1927, shall have passed the sixteenth birthday and not yet attained the twenty-first birthday.

All planes must be made and operated by the contestant.

The making of model airplanes has been a handcraft project on playgrounds in a number of cities. To build a plane that will fly is no small feat of craftsmanship, but playground boys have proved that they can do it. The enthusiasm aroused by the recent epochal flights now extends this interest in airplane building from a few to many young artisans.

The National Committee anticipates that the contest will greatly stimulate originality and invention in the construction of aircraft. Colonel Lindbergh, wiring acceptance of his appointment on the committee, said, "I hope this tournament will help crystallize the interest of the younger generation in the development of aviation."

Said Harry F. Guggenheim, "I think your plan a splendid one. The encouragement which you propose should be of tremendous value in creating air-mindedness, which is most essential for the future progress of American aviation."

F. Trubee Davison predicts, "In this day of Lindbergh's great achievement, the contest ought to stir up tremendous interest among youngsters and keep them thinking about aviation."

The first step in the tournament will be the local competitions, to be held on or before September 5th. The results of these competitions, entered in certified reports on blank forms furnished by the National Committee, must be in the hands of the committee by 5 P. M., eastern standard time, September 12th. Announcements of those eligible to compete in the national finals will be made by the National Committee on or before September 17th.

To administer the local competitions and certify the local records each community from which competitors desire to enter the national tournament must have a committee. On this committee should be the superintendent or director of playgrounds of the city, or, where the playgrounds are administered under more than a single auspice, the superintendent or director of each system; the president or one of the vice presidents of the Chamber of Commerce or similar organization; editors of local newspapers; a member of the Board of Education; the president or vice president of the local aeronautical society or similar official or a local flying field or airport. Others locally desirable may, of course, be added.

Memphis will be the scene of the national tournament, to be held on Saturday, October 8th, the last day of the National Recreation Congress. Five winners (or more if the submitted records from local competitions are so close as to justify this) will be selected to fly their craft. Not more than one contestant from any community can be entered in each event in each class and competition. Judges to be appointed by the National Committee will have authority to interpret the rules, to decide any technical question which may arise and is not covered by the rules published in advance and to make new rules, if necessary, to cover local conditions at Memphis.

Contestant badges will be given to all who qualify to fly at Memphis, and to all who having local records equalling those who qualify are yet not eligible to fly at Memphis because of the one

winner per event per city rule. At Memphis, winners in each event will score five points, seconds four points, thirds three points, fourths two points, and fifths one point. Suitable awards will be given the winners, and a grand award to the contestant scoring the largest number of points in each class.

In addition, an award will be made to the city which enters in the actual flights of its local contest the largest number of different contestants in proportion to the population of the city, 1920 census.

The national tournament will include ten events for both indoor and outdoor competition. Contestants may enter both gliders and motor-propelled airplanes. Some events are for planes driven by rubber motors and hand launched; some for planes carrying other motor power within the plane itself; others for commercial models only. In certain events, planes must rise from the ground. The scoring will consider the duration and distance of flights and weight carrying.

There will be three flights in each event. The same or different planes may be used. The best flight only scores.

In addition to raw material for their planes, contestants are allowed to purchase in finished form only propellers, bearings, propeller shaft and small metal fittings. The commercial models must have an enclosed fuselage and hollow wings, and must be generally similar in appearance to real planes in commercial or military use.

Complete information on the tournament may be obtained from the National Committee at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. This will include information as to methods of registering competitors, trial flights, previous inspection of planes, and methods of running off and judging the local events, also suggestions as to how to determine the winners upon the basis of originality of design, beauty of construction, and "aerobatics," i.e., the stunt possibilities of the aircraft.

To enhance local interest it is suggested that events supplementary to those to be decided in the finals at Memphis be added to the local program. Community interest and participation can be greatly increased if the newspapers and civic clubs and any clubs interested in aviation be asked to cooperate in the local tournaments.

Through the contest more people are going to realize that their community's playgrounds are not places merely for idle pastime, but educational centers where boys and girls learn to work under responsibility and complete a careful job.

Park Progress in Various States

Colonel C. A. Simmons of San Francisco reported at the State Parks Conference that the legislature has authorized a central state park commission, a state park survey, and a $6,000,000 bond issue, besides a special project for a park on Mount Tamalpais, north of the Golden Gate. Treasurer E. C. Filley of the Connecticut Park and Forest Commission reported its parks increased from 32 to 37; its forests from 10,000 to 30,000 acres; and appropriations of $625,000.

Charles W. Eliot, 2nd, of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, told of the cooperation of the authorities of Virginia and Maryland counties adjoining the District of Columbia, toward plans for parks adjacent to the capital.

P. J. Hoffmaster, superintendent of state parks in Michigan, said his state holds fifty-nine state parks, most acquired by gift, the total being second only to New York's. Attendance in his parks increased from 220,000 in 1923 to 3,500,000 in 1926.

State Forester C. P. Wilber of New Jersey told of plans for a comprehensive state park survey. J. C. Goodman, of Columbus, Ohio, chairman of the state parks committee of the State Chamber of Commerce, told of plans to coordinate existing state park agencies, and to link up areas through a park to park highway system.

E. O. Phippen, secretary of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, told of the state's interest in the Shenandoah National Park project and of plans for making state historical memorials of Virginia's numerous military and historical sites.

Colonel David C. Chapman, of Knoxville, Tenn., chairman of the Smoky Mountains National Park Association, told of the effort of Tennessee in buying 80,000 acres of land and providing $1,500,000 additional and of North Carolina, in matching this with a $2,000,000 appropriation, to acquire the land for this national preserve. T. D. Gray of West Virginia University reported that the State Park and Forestry Commission had been continued for another two years to pursue plans for a state park and forest system.

Memphis Has Excellent Recreation Program

Memphis, scene of the Recreation Congress October 3-7, enjoys a lively program of recreation under the leadership of Robert O'Brien. The facilities available for child and adult play in Memphis include 15 playgrounds for white children and 5 for colored, an indoor recreation center for each of the two racial groups, 2 swimming pools, 3 golf courses, 5 athletic fields 19 tennis courts, 13 wading pools, 5 dancing places, 3 picnic grounds, and 12 ball fields.

The recreation department's report for 1926 shows popular use of these facilities. The golf courses had an attendance of 162,271. Five hundred eighty-nine permits for individual games and 25 season permits were issued to teams for hard baseball. There were 16 leagues of 869 players in playground ball exclusive of the summer playground baseball teams. There were 25 basketball leagues and 964 players, both boys and girls. The tennis enrollment was more than 72,946. Attendance was not kept on some of the courts until August. There were nearly 100,000 admissions to the swimming pool. Boys' football and soccer, and girls' captain ball were also very popular sports. The gross playground attendance for white children during the season was 452,452; on colored playgrounds, 27,014.

Special activities on the program include athletic badge tests, community singing, bands, orchestras, music memory contests, toy symphonies, pageants, dramatics, holiday celebrations, block parties, first aid classes, art activities, handcrafts, junior police, athletics for industrial groups, organized hiking, marble tournaments and horseshoe tournaments.

The 1927 Summer Program

Special celebrations and events are held each week during the summer season. During June, Flag Day, Know Your Playground Day, and Pet and Hobby Day were outstanding weekly features. During July Independence Day, Art and Dramatic Day, Circus Day, and a wading pool carnival and model boat regatta were unusual events which rallied interest. In August, Mothers' and Daughters' Day, Doll Fashion Day, Fathers' and Sons' Day, Heroes and Warriors' Day, election of the queen on midsummer day, Sports Day, inter-playground flower parade, and the sixth annual playground festival will be the notable celebrations.

Safety Work

Memphis is conspicuous among recreation departments for its cooperation with the local safety council in safety education. Safety plays are planned for July Fourth and safety councils are formed on each playground early in the season. Each playground has a safety patrol of older boys who give the smaller children safe conduct across the streets to the playgrounds and who have charge of putting up safety signs. A new patrol is appointed each week. Posters and signs are carried in parades, urging safety precautions. A contest is held among children eleven to sixteen for the best four minute safety talk entitled, "How to Prevent Street and Home Accidents."

Publicity Activities of the Children

This also is a distinctive feature of the Memphis program. The instructions given by the superintendent to playground directors for the week of June 13th will illustrate what is done to foster publicizing playground activities by the youngsters:

"Make posters for Flag Day. Organize all boys and all girls into two parade committees to alternate in giving parades for special days. Have parades when most parents are at home—in late evening on day before Special Day. Make every parade different as well as attractive. Boys and girls parades competitive. Boys one week, girls the next, and so on, to be voted on at end of season by community.

"Flag Day parade—headed by American flag—next drums or some kind of noise (dishpans, buckets, etc.) large signs advertising program, time, place. Plenty of children with flags and red, white and blue decorations. As people appear at doors, have child representing "Town Crier" read from a scroll a message of invitation

from playground staff and children to come to the playground to do honor to the flag and enjoy the program.

"Appoint a publicity and Bulletin Board Staff from children on playground for your regular Thursday publicity, to care for and put up posters, collect pictures from committee of mothers.

"Appoint a committee of interested mothers to save magazines and pictures suitable for posters.

"Make posters advertising Know Your Playground Day, posters telling time and days for various classes and activities, using pictures representative of activity or class."

Neighborhood Relations

Another notable feature of the Memphis program is the close relationship with the Parent-Teacher Associations, civic clubs, and other neighborhood groups. The playground leaders are instructed to know these groups, finding out where they meet and attending all their meetings, as well as notifying the recreation office ahead of time of the meetings. If such organizations have a playground or recreation committee, the playground directors are instructed to work with them, to give them something to do. If there is no such club or association in the neighborhood, they are instructed to organize one made up of the parents of the children who attend the playground, thus getting these parents to help put the playground "on the map." The directors are also expected to know the different churches and ministers and organizations of every kind that may have a bearing upon the success of the playground.

A check-up on the director's progress in cultivating the assistance of the neighborhood groups is made by the superintendent from time to time.

The interest of adults is further enhanced by special day programs each week. This program starts at 6:30 in the evening. Invitations are issued to the adults of the neighborhood to come to the playground. The activities for grown-ups include twilight leagues, horseshoe pitching for fathers and older men, croquet tournaments and checker contests.

In this brief survey, it is impossible to include a statement concerning all of the Memphis activities, but the foregoing sketch will serve to indicate how widespread and thorough-going the program is. In testimony of its success, Mr. O'Brien recently was elected president of the Social Workers' Club of Memphis. This is but one evidence of his standing in the community where so much has been done to provide wholesome recreation for both youth and adults.

Passaic's Colored Harmonica Band

Five months ago under the auspices of the Colored Work Department of the Passaic Recreation Department, of which Reeve B. Harris is superintendent, thirty boys gathered at the Community House maintained by the Negro Welfare League. For one hour every Tuesday evening Willis Wilson, director of the negro work, instructed the boys in the harmonica playing. Sixteen of these boys now compose the Colored Boys' Harmonica Band, which has made a number of public appearances. On three occasions the orchestra played for the Paterson Y. M. C. A.; it has given concerts for the children of the Passaic Home and Orphan Asylum, for the various recreation centers in the city and for one of the leading churches of Rutherford, N. J. On this occasion, the orchestra appeared during the Sunday evening service. The program consisted of four groups of songs.

I—Negro Spirituals
- (A) He Rose
- (B) Were You There?
- (C) When the Saints Go Marching In

II—Folk Songs
- (A) Carry Me Back to Old Virginny
- (B) Old Black Joe
- (C) Annie Laurie
- (D) Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms

III—Hymns
- (A) Onward, Christian Soldiers
- (B) Nearer, My God, to Thee
- (C) Silent Night.

IV—Classic
- (A) Barcarolle, from *Tales of Hoffman*

Recently eight boys were selected from the orchestra to represent the Negro in music at the International Folk Festival held on February 17th at the Passaic Armory. Of this the Passaic Daily News says:

"The Colored Boys' Harmonica Orchestra, dressed in spotless white uniforms, with the appearance of a military procession, made the biggest hit of the evening."

Parks and Patriotism

President Coolidge interpreted the park movement as a patriotic movement, a fitting expression of democracy in his address at the dedication of the War Memorial at Hammond, Indiana, June 14.

His address in part was as follows:

Provided a Fitting Memorial

It was to be expected that after the victory was won the men and women who accomplished it had turned to their peace-time vocations, the strains and dislocations of the war had been somewhat adjusted, and prosperity had again returned, that the public spirit of this community would require that some fitting memorial be provided as a tribute to all who served, and particularly to those who gave their lives in the great conflict.

Having a practical turn of mind, they wished for something not only beautiful but useful. Happily it was determined to combine the desire for a memorial with the desire for an extensive recreation park. To promote this project, sixteen men from your three cities met in 1925 and made an initial subscription of $5,000 each for the purchase, to which was later added $50,000 for the development of a 226-acre tract which we are dedicating today as the Wicker Memorial Park.

Although by act of the Legislature this property was taken over, the original projectors reimbursed and it is now administered by a board of trustees, a great deal of credit is due to the foresight and public enterprise of the sixteen men who made this public benefaction possible and brought it to a final success. Athletic fields, baseball diamonds, tennis courts and a golf course of eighteen holes are among the attractions which this recreation field opens to the public.

It is peculiarly appropriate for a public recreation field to be dedicated as a memorial to those who served in the World War. Perhaps the chief issue in that great conflict was the determination of whether an autocratic form or a republican form of government was to be predominant among the great nations of the earth. It was fought to a considerable extent to decide whether the people were to rule or whether they were to be ruled; whether self-government or autocracy should prevail. Victory finally rested on the side of the people. A great step forward was taken in more firmly establishing their rightful sovereignty. This park is a real memorial to World War service because it distinctly recognizes the sovereignty and materially enlarges the dominion of the people. It is a true emblem of our Republic.

Our Recreational Parks

The making of parks is not a new idea in the world. We can trace it back to the Hanging Gardens of Babylon and the practice of the early Egyptians, from whence it leads down through all the Old World history. But this idea had little to do with the public. Parks were private affairs for the benefit of royalty and the nobility. Areas devoted to the pleasure and recreation of the people at large, formally laid out and beautified by private benefaction or public expense, are of recent origin.

It is true that Boston Common reaches back to 1634, but it was a common in those days only in the legal sense that it was a place for public pasturage. Political exiles from Germany created a temporary interest in outdoor gymnasiums prior to 1830. The old First Church in Boston established an outdoor playground for children in 1868, and soon after the neighboring town of Brookline purchased land for the same purpose. While there were public parks and gardens adorned with shrubs and flowers, and laid out with walks, one of the first efforts to provide such places with recreational facilities was made in the famous Charlesbank Outdoor Gymnasium at Boston about 1890. Louisville, Ky., quickly followed, and around 1900 the City of New York, partly under the influence of Jacob Riis, began to open a number of small playground parks.

Now, there is scarcely a municipality in our country that has not made some provision for these important functions. Almost as much attention is given to providing places for the people to play as is given to furnishing them with places to live and places to work. The present century has seen a tremendously vital development in the opening up of small parks in congested centres, the laying out of playgrounds for children, the building of community centres to minister to the normal social life of the young folks, and the establishment of athletic and recreation fields for the general public. The wholesome, strengthen-

ing, refining influences which all of these have had upon American life is beyond estimation. It is all an important part of the dominant purpose of this Republic to raise up a people who are fit to rule.

The immediate aim of these efforts is to improve the public health. It is realized that sound bodies mean an increased industrial efficiency. But the purpose goes beyond this to the cleansing and clarifying of the mind, raising the whole standard of life. It is becoming better and better understood that a sound body, an informed mind, normal social contacts, and that contentment which comes from opportunity for a broader self-expression, are all vital factors in the preservation of our national existence.

The significance of this development is triumphantly American. In this country the sciences, the arts, the humanities, are not reserved for a supposed aristocracy, but for the whole of the people. Here we do not extend privilege to a few, we extend privilege to everybody. That which was only provided for kings and nobles in former days, we bestow freely on the people at large. The destiny of America is to give the people still more royal powers, to strengthen their hand for a more effective grasp upon the scepter.

The Government can help to provide opportunity, but the people must take advantage of it. As the inhabitants of the North Township repair to this park in the years to come, as they are reinvigorated in body and mind by its use, as they are moved by the memory of the heroic deeds of those to whom it is dedicated, may they become the partakers and promoters of a more exalted, more inspired American life.

The Use of the Outdoors*

The use of the outdoors to a child is like the use of water to a fish, or almost so. Together with the home it is the other half of him, his complement, without which he would be lost and homesick in his world. As a scientist might have divined water from the fish's tail or air from the eagle's wing, so some great psychologist might reconstruct the outdoors from an analysis of children's minds.

There are the obvious uses. There is water to swim or wade in. We are all a little web-footed still and our ancestors spent many thousands of amphibious years upon the beach. Even to get one's feet wet is still a joy to the young! There are trees to climb and fall out of and to bend over till from a perilous height one lights upon the ground. There are hills to coast on, banks to roll down, flowers to pick, grass to stretch out on or rub one's face in. Smells are perhaps the most importunate message nature has to give, a message fraught with memory and association. The child should have the smell of spruce among his early recollections and know the skunk cabbage as the pungent harbinger of spring.

He should also know outdoors as a home, should build the wood fire and the camp and experience the endearing hospitality of Mother Earth.

And nature is the source of wonder and imagination. Every child should, at some time, be allowed to stay out at night to see the stars, lest he grow up too smart and know-it-all. He should read a little in the great document of the heavens before it is too late. Not that children should be prematurely taught the names of the stars or given tiresome information on the subject.

These earthly godfathers of heaven's lights
That give a name to every fixed star
Have no more profit of their shining nights
Than we who gaze and know not what they are.

Help the child to gain a feeling of the whole and he will have more than all the astronomers can teach of the details.

And so through the whole gamut of the out-of-doors. The sky and woods and fields speak with the thousand voices of winds and streams, of trees and flowers and animals. They are the child's book and laboratory, the world to which his mind and feelings are attuned, his counterpart in science and in art.

JOSEPH LEE



*Courtesy of Children, The Magazine for Parents, June, 1927.

Playing the Game for Health and Character*

By

Professor Jay B. Nash

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Health and character are educational results. They are not processes but goals. They are goals that are attained as by-products of activities. Never was there anything truer than the statement, "He that loveth his life shall lose it." He that seeketh directly after health and character will probably not find them.

I want to drive home that these qualities are the product of activity—activities into which the boy throws himself because of an inner drive and not necessarily activities that seem important in the life of the adult.

These activities into which a boy throws himself are known as play activities. They have an age-old drive. We will not pause to quibble over a name for them—instincts, hungers, drives, prepotent tendencies. We will let the psychologists wrangle over the name. The meaning of all of them is practically the same, namely, that underneath and behind the activities that a boy chooses are powerful driving forces.

Don't hang on to the old idea that you were taught as boys that play is a waste of time—that play is a synonym for idleness and loafing, or that it has the same meaning as excitement or entertainment, which is slapped on from the outside like a mustard plaster.

May I remind you also that physical education is abroad in a brand new suit of clothes. Let me introduce you. Mr. Business Man, this is physical education. You will note he has no Indian clubs, wands or dumb bells. He has no set of adult conceived exercises in which the instructor gets 95% of the exercise and the class of 80 or 90 shares the other 10%. He is not talking only of strong muscles and weight-lifting. No, this has been left behind. He is not talking of education for the physical but education through the physical. He is saying you cannot separate the physical and the mental. They are different sides of the same organism—the child. Look at him in his new clothes. Powerful, interest-driven activities occupying five to six hours of the boy's life, not just on days when school is in session, but every day of the year—not just at the school building, but on the playground, at home, in the backyard, at the park, at the Y. M. C. A. Scout Troop, in the swimming pool and in the camp.

Now let us go back to our main thought—*Playing the Game for Health.* What are the hopes and ambitions of the small boy—to run for Congress, to be pound master, to make a million? No. He wants to run fast, to jump high, to play baseball, to drop kick just like someone he knows who does that well. If you want to influence a boy, begin with the good thing that boy can do well. Build from there.

Playing the Game for Citizenship and Character. We all know that a boy does not suddenly attain citizenship as he attains his twenty-first birthday. When does he attain it or more important, how does he attain it?

Be assured he does not attain character by memorizing rules or by hearing about what he should do. With him as with us in connection with the traffic rules, they are wise and excellent for every person in the world, ourselves excepted.

What is the process? About the age of four the child gets one of the first impressions that there is a distinction between right and wrong, when some other child points a finger at him and says, "You did not play fair." That is the time for leadership. The wise leader will show that child that he should take his turn on the swing and the rings and at the same time let the other children have a turn also.

Character is a product of properly guided activities. This is the only place that character can be developed—it is the only process. As the child advances in years he comes to play according to standards and these standards become sec-

*From an address at the International Boys' Work Conference, Chicago, November, 1926.

ond nature—namely habits. The good citizen is the man who has established habits of good citizenship, not the one who has to argue out each individual case each time he meets it.

We have looked upon childhood as a blank period—thinking sometimes when the proper age is reached, we shall start training. We wake up and find that at the time we want to start training most of the training is over—habits have been set, attitudes are fixed. We are beginning to see that about six is the proper age to teach swimming, seven or eight the proper age to teach tennis and that most of the caddies can play a better game than the men for whom they are carrying the bag.

This applies also to training for citizenship. *Most of the character and the citizenship traits are formed before the age of twelve.* That is the rich neglected age in which we are prone to think that children are just blank pages.

Let me point out to you the opportunities of this age by showing the similarity between *situations in child and the situations in adult life.*

GAMES	STATE
(Organization of the Child)	(Organization of Man)
TEAM WORK	
The team must play as a unit; it cannot win with one or two stars; the team succeeds or fails together. Cooperation is paramount.	The State must act as a unit; part of the community cannot rise while the rest is in the gutter. Cooperation is paramount.
FAIR PLAY—GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP	
Be fair, not only with team mates but with opponents. Win, but win fairly. Don't take advantage of a smaller playmate. Be a sportsman.	Win money, honor, fame—but do so honestly and fairly. Be able to look the world in the face with the feeling that you have "played the game."
COURAGE	
Be willing to attempt the difficult task and stay with it until the game is over. Play till the whistle blows, go across the finish line.	Be willing to attempt the difficult pioneer tasks of social welfare, as our ancestors undertook the pioneer task of clearing the land for physical welfare.
ORIGIN OF RULES	
Rules made by committees and teachers.	Rules made by legislatures.
PLAY BY THE RULES	
When the rules are established by committees or teachers, live up to them. If you object to the rules, learn to complain to the rules committee.	When the laws are established by the State, live up to them. If you object to the laws, take your complaints to the legislature.
OFFICERS FOR ENFORCING RULES	
Referees—umpires—teachers.	Police courts and officers.
INFRACTION OF RULES	
Penalties to your team, or advantage given opponents. Occasionally putting a player out of a game "for unnecessary roughness."	Fines and penalties. Occasionally using reform schools and penal institutions to put one out of the game of life temporarily.

Where else are these being taught?

It should be clearly understood, however, that there is nothing inherently good in children's play, including organized team games. Teams may, in fact, become a dynamic force for the training of actually vicious citizens through the desire of leaders to win games at all costs. Citizenship training comes only through the advantages of play plus leadership. The potential force in games may be compared to the potential force of a high explosive. It may be used to blast the Panama Canal for the benefit of mankind, or it may be used to destroy human life—according to the motive of the man who touches off the fuse.

Two great responsibilities rest upon any country that claims to be a Democracy.

First. *Every Child Has a Right To Be a Participant* (not a spectator) *in Interest Driven, Health Building, Character Forming Activities Which We Call Games.*

The only way that a democracy can guarantee this is through the public school. It is the modern physical education department of that school that is supplying this demand, teaching during the school day skills and standards that will carry over into the out-of-school life of the boy and the girl.

Second. *Every Individual in the Community Has a Right to Opportunities for the Wholesome Expression of These Skills and Standards Which Have Been Taught During the School Days.*

This means that there must be Parks and Playgrounds within reach of all. Not so far away that they can be visited once or twice a year, but close enough for daily contact for the child and frequent contact for the adult.

With men's work becoming more and more mechanical and with the increase in strain in modern city life, we need the antidote of joy, not "blind alley joy," but "open trail joy." We are coming to see that "joy," just old fashioned "happiness," is an essential element in health. Only when joy is present does the growth of the body proceed harmoniously.

A new step is taken when we begin to see that "joy" is an essential element in the formation of character and good citizenship habits. For my part, I have little fear for the boy who is happy and am heartily in favor of the philosophy that, "Unless youth be golden, old age is dross."

New Memorial Buildings

Lexington, Mass.

The town of Lexington, Massachusetts, at a special town meeting held January 31, voted to accept the Cary Memorial Building, a gift to the town under the wills of Elizabeth Cary Farnham and Susanna E. Cary. The building, which is to be erected at a cost of $400,000, will be constructed of materials used during the revolutionary era in order to preserve the atmosphere of antiquity. Red water struck brick for the walls will be combined with white painted woodwork, granite steps and railings of hand forged wrought iron. The building will be 151 feet long, 118 feet wide and 56 feet high to the ridge.

The principal feature of the interior is a hall which can seat 1,400 people. It will be possible to remove the seats to a storage place under the side tiers of seats, so that the floor will be used for dancing, banquets and similar purposes. The stage will be 27 x 64 feet in size and provided with fireproof curtain and other equipments.

The site on which the building will be erected contains over 125 square feet—adequate space not only for the memorial building but for such additional buildings as the town may wish to locate in the future.

At Framington, Mass.

Framington has issued bonds for $450,000, for an erection of a memorial community building.

Vacation Guide

A few copies of the 1927 Vacation Guide are available at one dollar per copy. This unusual booklet, prepared by Vacation Service of the P. R. A. A., furnishes authoritative information regarding vacation resorts in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Every resort listed has been personally inspected by a representative of Vacation Service. No resort can pay to be listed. Many companies and individuals prefer to use this service rather than to pay for a pig in a poke.

Find and Train Your Boy Leaders

THEY WILL MAKE YOUR JOB EASIER AND THEIR OWN SUCCESSFUL

BY

E. S. MARTIN

Director Editorial Department, Boy Scouts of America

As a result of a good many years' experience with boys in the class room and on the playground, I have reached the conviction that the permanent measure of the success of the teacher or recreation director may be pretty accurately gauged by the effectiveness with which he discovers, trains and relies upon those boys in the group to whom the others instinctively turn for leadership. *Boy* leadership; not leadership that is imposed from without, like the teacher's, but that springs up spontaneously from within the group. It wins a different response and results in a totally different educational effect.

I believe that the American nation today is suffering from a lack of high calibred men leaders, because a generation ago there was lack of understanding and training of boy leaders. I believe that yearly we turn out of our schools and colleges a large percentage of young people who have the intellectual and moral fibre for leadership, but who are lost to the community because we have failed to find them, train them rightly, and inspire them to effort.

A great deal of misconception exists about this word "leadership." It does not mean one man at the top and a dozen people at the bottom. There are many kinds of leadership, and America could use and needs today literally millions of leaders. Every one in our social and business contacts is a leader or a follower. Every one who directs the actions of only one other individual, or who directs the forces of nature or of productive or distributive machinery, is a leader or a failure. Train him young.

It has been said that the great crisis produces the great leader. In the hour of need, the champion appears. But no leader ever sprang fully equipped like Minerva from the head of Jove. He was trained from childhood for the position he was to fill. Every circumstance of his life, every person with whom he associated, consciously or unconsciously, trained him well or ill for the great climax. I believe that the playground is not just an institution to keep a boy out of mischief, but a place where he prepares himself for life, where he selects the tools he will use and learns the rules of the game, and mingles with his companions on the same terms that he will mingle in later years with his business associates. As the boy plays, the man will work. It is on the playground that his character is built, and we can only bring about the full development of his manhood by developing the qualities of manhood when he is still a boy.

In his address before the Recreation Executives in October, Dr. Joseph Lee refers to the idea that Professor Dewey has emphasized, the idea that anything that is worth while in the child's life is something that is real now, not something that will be real twenty years from now. It is what is in his life now, that is his education, and nothing else at all. The one way to train your leader is to catch him young and teach him young something he wants to know.

One organization that has endeavored to provide a definite program for developing boy leaders with a view to training them to be men leaders is the Boy Scouts of America. It is in the belief that some of the methods employed by scout officials will be of use to recreation leaders that I am writing.

The quality of leadership is partly born in a person, but is also largely determined by training and development. The only time when leadership can be developed so that it really becomes part of the character of the individual is during boyhood when the mind is in a plastic state which makes much training possible. It is rather like learning to ride a horse: the man who takes up riding late in life may learn to "stick on," but he is unlikely to become the accomplished horseman that he might have been had he begun as a boy.

The Scout Way of Developing Leadership

This training is carried out by giving to the boy, through what is known as the patrol

method, opportunities for learning how to lead, by handling a small group, gang or patrol. But if we are to get results, this responsibility must be a real one, and not merely one on paper. You must show him by your action that you consider him a responsible being. Give him charge of something, whether temporary or permanent, and expect him to carry out his charge, faithfully. *Don't keep trying to see how he does it.* Let him do it in his own way, let him make a holler over it if need be, but in any case leave him alone and *trust him to do his best.*

Discovering Boy Leaders

The first thing to look for in the boy is this—*does he lead?* Is he the nucleus from which things radiate—whether in constructive effort or mischief? Do things center around him, so that you can say, when you find things have been going well or smashed up, "Well, Jim has been active."

Watch the attitude of other boys towards him. Does he dominate them? Make allowance for age differences here, because during the teens, the age margin is significant and often constitutes a basis of temporary leadership which may be non-existent in the twenties.

Watch your boy when a sudden problem or crisis arises. Does he show courage, initiative, quick thought and decision, or is he one of the followers, waiting to be told? He must be equipped with a self-starter. You cannot have a leader who must be cranked before he functions.

The real leader has what Dr. Alan Hoben, President of Kalamazoo College, calls "tough-mindedness." By this he does not at all mean the thought of language of the gutter, but rather an attitude toward life, philosophical, aloof. The leader is able to rise above small piques, the slight misunderstandings and jealousies that submerge a highly sensitive or egotistical temperament. A sense of humor is a good buffer against that kind of shock. If he hasn't that, then he must have a certain impervious quality towards personal gibes.

What a Boy Leader Is

In the Handbook for Scoutmasters these four points are offered as being desirable qualities in a patrol leader (the boy leader of Scouting)

1. *Personality.* A patrol leader should have initiative and contagious enthusiasm.

The knack of leadership can be developed. Many boys, timid because of lack of experience, have difficulty in getting others to follow their lead. The wise Scoutmaster will see that such boys are placed in temporary leadership positions, leaders of a hike, chairmen of a committee, team-captains in a game, instructors in some phase of scoutcraft.

2. *Physique.* Boys respect athletic prowess and physical courage. It means more to them than "A's" in Algebra. The successful patrol leader will be an "all-round" boy, interested in sports, even though he may not excel.

3. *Advancement.* The patrol leader should have the brains and the push to set the pace in passing the Scout requirements. If he is out-distanced by his subordinates he will be in grave danger of losing their respect. Certainly a patrol leader should be a first-class Scout. In some localities a patrol leader is regarded as temporary until he has qualified as a first-class Scout. The boys themselves will usually see the wisdom of this.

A new troop may start with tenderfoot patrol leaders, but they should be developed to second-class and first-class Scouts as soon as is consistent with thorough work.

4. *Common Sense.* A patrol leader should know when to play and when to be serious. He should set a proper example to the others, without being "preachy." Boys admire the quality of self-control even when they do not possess it themselves.

Training Important

When you are convinced that the boy has in him the qualities of leadership, it is your delicate task to help him develop them, to foster his good qualities, strengthen his weak points, advise, encourage, without his being aware of it. Assign to him that task that you feel he is best fitted to carry through, then give him your sympathetic guidance.

The basic principles of supervising leaders for training purposes are:

1. A real *knowledge* of each leader's task. A knowledge sufficient to make intelligent conference possible.

2. Personal *comradeship.* An intimate friendship with every leader which develops genuine mutual regard and confidence.

3. *Non-interference* as far as possible. Let your leaders work out their own problems; be ready to give wise guidance, when they seek it. But remember that unwarranted, ill-advised interference kills leadership.

4. *Constant watchfulness.* Keep eye and brain busy while leaders are working in your presence. Make mental or pencilled notes of matters requiring later attention.

5. Patient *sympathy.* Remember, these leaders are "learning by doing." Mistakes, some of them serious, are bound to be made. Be ready with helpful suggestions and kindly and friendly spirit to urge the boys to try again.

6. *Check-up.* Out of your study of each situation, subject each leader to a genuine appraisal as to the actual worth of his work. Don't fool yourself or him. An unprejudiced estimate is the only thing of value.

7. *Coaching.* On the basis of your observation of methods used and your check-up on results attained, get the ear of each leader alone and put him through a course of constructive criticism. Coach him always on the side lines.

8. *Approval.* Commendation which is justified and not overdone is an absolute necessity. Occasionally make such statements of approval publicly before the interested group. They like it, and so does the leader. Make it short, free from soft soap, genuine.

9. *Removal.* If, after a leader has received every wise assistance and opportunity, he does not make good, removal must not be delayed.

These are the fundamentals on which the Boy Scouts "patrol method" is operating successfully. I wish that every recreation leader and teacher would, in so far as possible, give them a trial. I am not offering these suggestions because they are easy to follow. Working through boy leaders is first hand work as working any other way, and requires more patience. Results will not be spectacular, and disappointment and discouragement are bound to come. But just stick to it, for enthusiasm will return, enriched by experience. You will often ask yourself: Is it worth while? You, with your friendly, careful guidance day by day, are training leaders. They, in turn, will be leaders of boys, and later leaders of men—the men of tomorrow, the nation of the future.

"Leaders are leaders because they do things better than the average person does them and because they do more, considerably more, than they are required to do."

Extract from the address by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, United States Department of Justice, at the National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C.

The Use of Leisure Time at the University of Omaha

For the past two years the Department of Sociology of the University of Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska, has conducted a recreation leaders' training course. On the staff of the Institute have been workers from the P. R. A. A., the Boys' Club Federation International as well as members of the university faculty and other leaders. University credit was given for all work efficiently done. Most of the students were public school teachers who desired to learn more about the leisure time problem and how best to solve it.

A few months ago, according to *School and Society,* one of the university teachers, Miss Frankie Walters, decided to find out to what extent the teachers themselves were practising recreation. A brief questionnaire was sent to all the grade, high school and rural teachers in the city and county. Of the 698 city grade teachers responding, 111 play tennis; 149 go swimming; 225 hike; 48 go rowing and canoeing; 75 enjoy horseback riding; 38 skate; 34 coast; 335 or 48 per cent. go on picnics; 32 go fishing; 9 assist in scout work. Automobile riding and walking rank high with 311 or 43 per cent. in favor of riding and 480 or 69 per cent. for walking. One hundred and eight play golf, 50 bowl, 86 play basketball, but 319 or 44 per cent. dance; most of the dancers also play cards, 294 in number. Visiting is still common when more than one-third of the grade school teachers spend their leisure time in that manner. A few attend clubs and educational excursions, 84 and 58, respectively. About 30 per cent. of these teachers do church work during the week. And the list of reading ranks highest with the grade teachers; worship and relaxation are next in order. Theatres and movies are patronized by 55 per cent., while music furnishes recreation for 33 per cent.

Fifty-five per cent. of the high school teachers responding spend most of their leisure time in walking; 52 per cent. find picnics most popular. Only 33 per cent. indicate a fondness for dancing, but 50 per cent. enjoy card playing. The majority of these teachers are more interested in passive recreation. Other forms of active recreation are

(*Continued on page* 283)

Recreation of the Crippled Child*

By

James L. MacKay

Principal, Elias Michael School, St. Louis, Mo.

The position of the crippled child may be likened to two parts of a circle. At home he is the center, everything revolves about him. Among other children his is the circumference, he is pushed out of everything.

At home he is the center of the universe. He is as nearly absolutely spoiled as a child can be. He can hurt his brother but his brother cannot hurt him. He can demand his sister's playthings but his sister cannot demand anything in return. His mother is devoting her life to his care. His father spares no expense which will bring the child comfort or joy. His universe revolves about him.

When he gets to school he becomes the circumference of the circle of activity. He cannot take part in the games of the group. He cannot go home or to the playground at noon, but he must eat his solitary lunch in the school room. The other children may be kind to him but they do not curtail their activities to accommodate him.

One of the great functions of the special school for crippled children is the socialization of the child. The child must be relieved of his sense of limitation, must be made to feel and react normally among his fellow beings. He must realize that there is no reason for his being either the center or the circumference, he must become part of the mass.

During the period of childhood and early adolescence the social activities of children are primarily physical activities. The younger children play with their more individual toys as kiddie cars, wagons, etc. The older children engage more in group games. But practically all call for physical activity. This is just as true of the crippled child as of the physically normal child. Proper play activities are the basis of the socialization of crippled children.

For the smaller children the play equipment should provide:

1. Kiddie cars
2. Wagons of various sizes
3. Tricycles of different types and sizes
4. Sand
5. Large wooden blocks and boards
6. Large rubber balls
7. Jumping ropes
8. Slide

This does not pretend to be an exhaustive list. These are the items which the writer knows to be adapted to the use of small crippled children.

The play of the older children needs more thought and planning than that of the younger children. Most of the group games of normal children call for a degree of personal contact which is not practical for crippled children. There are two instincts which are very definitely brought into play and which must be provided for. First, gregariousness or the group instinct. These children have a tendency to form social groups but because of their home training they do not know how to get along together. Provision for the development of group consciousness must be made. The team feeling must be developed.

The second instinct which must be definitely provided for is pugnacity, the tendency to fight. The youngsters have never had a chance to have a real fight. They have never had a chance to learn to fight fairly. This opportunity ought to be provided.

In the group games, adaptations of the games for normal children are the most readily available and the most easily understood. For this play the following equipment is recommended:

1. Basket balls
2. Volley balls
3. A large number of 6" soft rubber balls
4. Indoor baseballs
5. Basketball goals
6. Volley ball net and standards
7. Indoor bats

Basket Ball

I.

Goal throwing from a given point. Variation

*Courtesy of The Hospital School Journal, Battle Creek, Michigan

may be had by varying the angle and the distance.

II.

Goal throwing while in motion. In this game it may be necessary to call for one-hand throwing to give the crutches an equal chance with the braces.

III.

Basket ball according to girls' rules.

Volley Ball

I.

Volley ball net at as near standard height as strength and ability of group permit. Divide each court into squares three, four, five or six feet wide according to the ability of the groups playing. Each player must guard one of these squares. All of the players of one team are on one side of the net. The ball is put into play and thrown back and forth until it touches the ground or is thrown out of bounds. Each error scores a point for the opposing team.

With groups of very limited ability the squares are smaller in size and the ball is to be recovered after one bounce.

II.

This game may be played with or without the net. The ball is put into play by one of the guards. The ball may be thrown, kicked or propelled in any other manner. If the net is used the ball must always pass over the net when passing center. The object of the game is to get the ball into the hands of your own goal keeper. If the ball goes out of bounds it is put into play by an opponent of the last player who touches the ball, both must be on the same side of the center. A point is scored whenever a goal keeper retains the ball within the goal lines.

III.

Knock-up. All the players but one go out into the field. The player who is not out bats the volley ball with his closed fist. The first player to catch three balls goes in and becomes batter. The rules as to whether balls can be caught on the bounce, etc., must be made to fit the ability of the group playing.

IV.

Indoor baseball in small quarters. The ball is thrown to the batter who catches it and bats it out with his fist. Otherwise the rules are similar to those of regular indoor baseball.

Indoor Baseball

Played according to the regular rules. Sometimes it is necessary to combine two players into one unit, that is, to allow one to bat and another to run in his place if the type of disability demand it.

Six Inch Soft Rubber Balls

I.

Dodge ball. One team distributes itself within a large circle. The opposing team distributes itself along the circumference of the circle. One soft rubber ball is used. Those on the outside try to hit those on the inside. When a player is hit he retires from the circle. Innings are two minutes for each team. The score is the number of players left in the ring at the end of the two minute period. If there is great discrepancy between the abilities of the various players a larger circle may be drawn on which the strongest players must stand.

II.

Battle. Barricades are erected. About twenty or thirty balls are put into play. Proceed as in a regular snow-ball fight. Boys and some girls between eleven and fifteen enjoy this more than any other game.

It is more difficult to provide games for the wheel-chair cases and for the bone cases where active play is prohibited.

Rubber Balls or Bean Bags

I.

Passing races. The children are formed into teams. Each team passes a ball or bag to get it to their end man first. Various set-ups may be used.

II.

Pitching. A target is drawn on the floor. Bean bags are tossed. The distance from the center determines the score. Scores may be kept individually or by teams.

III.

Goal throwing. A low set basket ball goal may be used with bean bags, rubber balls or the larger balls.

IV.

Ten pins. Indian clubs and six inch soft rubber balls form ready equipment for this game.

V.

Rubber Quoits. Equipment found at toy stores.

Most of the games described in this article were

worked out through the cooperation of the faculty of the Elias Michael School and Miss Grace Craig, Assistant Supervisor of Physical Training, Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.

This treatment of "Recreation of the Crippled Child" is the result of very limited experience in this field and is offered only in response to inquiry. However, a broader experience in the recreational activities of normal children coupled with this limited experience with crippled children, makes the writer bold enough to offer these general principles:

1. Recreational activities are an end in themselves. While they contribute to the development of coordination, physical strength and mental alertness, their main objective is to give children a normal life experience. Be grateful for these by-products but do not allow them to influence the type of play.

2. Recreational activities are not necessarily organized activities. Much time must be allowed for free play, for the voluntary selection of one's companions. Organized play is organized upon the basis of similar physical ability. A very active boy may much prefer to spend his time tossing a ball to a certain wheel-chair girl than to play with the boys. Marbles, jacks, dolls, rope jumping, ball tossing, wrestling, conversation and many other unorganized or voluntarily organized activities should be encouraged.

3. Fighting on a sportsmanship basis is a legitimate recreational activity. For crippled children of about equal ability, two bags loosely filled with cotton form good substitutes for boxing gloves.

4. Crippled children are spoiled even worse than other children and so require alert recreational supervision to prevent underhanded playing and to pick up those who fall because of their handicap.

An Hour with Negro Composers

A very interesting concert was given at Emancipation Park, a colored playground maintained by the Houston Department of Recreation by *The Community Builders,* one of five clubs on the playground composed of about forty members—boys and girls fifteen or sixteen years of age.

The program was as follows:

I. National Negro Hymn—*Lift Every Voice and Sing*
II. Reading—*When Malindy Sings,* by Dunbar
III. Spirituals
  (a) *Every Time I Feel the Spirit*
  (b) *Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray*
IV. Instrumental Duet
V. Spirituals
  (a) *It's Me, It's Me, O Lord*
  (b) *There's a Meeting Here Tonight*
VI. Quartette (Male)
VII. Reading—*Deacon Jones' Grievance,* by Dunbar
VIII. Spirituals
  (a) *I want to be Ready*
  (b) *Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Had*
IX. Expressions
X. Presentation
XI. Spirituals

Do You Like to Go to School?

"Say, Mister, can I get in this games' class?"

"No, I am afraid not, we have our full quota now. You will have to take it next fall."

"Aw gee! I will be in High School next fall and won't have a chance."

This conversation occurred in the hall of the Eastern Junior High School at Pontiac just before the regular games class which is conducted by the Recreation Department each Thursday from 2:30—3:30 P. M. for a group of twenty-eight boys and girls.

This class has its own officers and each meeting is run by the president according to parliamentary law. Following a short ten-minute business meeting a forty-five minute games period is conducted by the recreation leaders in charge. This game period is adapted to weather conditions. If it is stormy the games are played in the school room, the desks and chairs being moved to the wall, leaving a clear play space. If it is good weather the games are played outside.

At first the boys stood on one side of the room and the girls on the other. But after they had played several mixer games together their bashfulness wore off and they began to enjoy themselves. So much so that one boy was heard to remark, "Gosh, but I wish every day was Thursday."



EVANSTON, ILL. AN ANCIENT SPORT FOR MODERN LADS
(See article on page 278)

Planning for Play Space

The Citizens Committee on City Plan of Pittsburgh, in submitting to the City Council its plan for recreation sites, is stressing the importance of the broad city-wide viewpoint as a balance to the purely local point of view, and the need for distinguishing between playgrounds and athletic fields. "A city," the report states, "needs the small junior playground (small children under ten years) in greatest number; it needs the senior boys' and senior girls' playground in next greatest number; and it needs the larger athletic field centers less frequently distributed because the visitors to such sites will be willing to go a greater distance to reach them."

The report also stresses the procedure involved in developing a city-wide plan in such a way as to effect a working together of all city departments concerned and the elimination of unnecessary expense. This procedure may be suggestive to communities which are undertaking similar planning.

As a first step, according to the report, plans should be prepared to show for each site its proposed final development and the arrangement of space and facilities to accommodate the kind or kinds of activity for which the site is intended. Approximate estimates of cost should be made at the same time, more specific estimates being made later when contract drawings and specifications are prepared. The initial sketches showing perhaps three or four possible arrangements for any one site could be produced as pencil drawings. A competent planner who is also a rapid draughtsman could produce all that are needed in a short time and at small cost, if he has been supplied with the accurate basic surveys upon which sketches must necessarily be based.

All plans should clearly differentiate the several standard types of recreation site, namely, athletic field, senior boys' playground, senior girls' playground and junior children's playground. The recreation executive and the city engineers should agree as to the sketches to be produced as to the type and plan to be recommended to the official body in charge of the recreation program. It is highly desirable to act upon such plans while they are still in sketch form and while proposed changes could easily be made.

According to specific plans, each site should be developed progressively towards its final completed condition. Two stages are involved. The initial stage should bring the site up to the point of efficient present use and should include grading, retaining walls when necessary, under-drainage as well as surface drainage, surfacing of the ground with special clay surfacing or with sod, installation of drinking water and toilet facilities, a simple shelter, fencing and the installation of some initial equipment. Later may come such other construction as wading pools, swimming pools, and at athletic centers, bleachers and buildings with gymnasium and club rooms. Usually structures cannot be wisely placed until the final plan and remodeling of the ground has been determined upon.

In the preparation of surveys and sketch plans for new sites which are being considered for purchase, calculations should be made to show (a) the ultimate capacity of the site and the service it can render and (b) the cost of developing the site through the first stage of work. This cost must be added to the purchase price to ascertain the actual cost of the site in a usable condition.



EVANSTON, ILL. THE BIG PARADE. (See article on p. 278)

Asphalt and Concrete Tennis Courts

For many years asphalt and concrete tennis courts have been used on the Pacific Coast and in the Southwest. England and other European countries have also used them to a considerable extent. The popularity of these courts is largely due to the fact that they are so easily maintained whereas it is difficult to maintain turf or clay courts where there are periods of heavy rainfall and prolonged draught. The quick drainage of concrete and asphalt courts makes it possible to use them almost immediately after a rain. The nearness to the chief source of supply of asphalt has been an added reason for its wide use in the West.

Because of the extremes in temperature in the East and Middle West, considerable difficulty was experienced with some of the first courts to be constructed due to the fact that the asphalt and concrete courts cracked in the winter and the asphalt courts blistered in the summer. Under improved methods of construction, however, very satisfactory courts have been secured and there has been a rapid increase in the use of these paved courts in the East and Middle West.

Among the advantages of these hard surface courts is that they provide a much longer playing season, being useable during most of the year. Furthermore, since their surface is non-absorbent they are available for play if properly graded and drained within a few minutes after a rain. One of the greatest advantages of asphalt and concrete courts is that there is practically no expense involved in maintaining them. If painted lines are used in marking the courts, it may be necessary to renew them every year, but if laid in the cement, they will not have to be replaced. The negligible expense of maintaining concrete and asphalt courts as compared with that of maintaining clay and dirt courts is an important item, especially in the case of park and recreation departments which usually operate on a limited budget. Unless there is constant supervision, children and even adults wearing street shoes may play or run on the courts. If the surface is clay or dirt, much damage may result, but street shoes do not injured paved courts. Paved surfaces also permit of faster and more accurate play than is possible on courts where pebbles or irregular or soft surfaces may deflect the ball. There is no loose dirt or dust to annoy players or spectators when the paved courts are used. Under certain conditions it is possible to flood and use concrete courts for skating during winter months.

The chief objection that is raised to concrete and asphalt courts is the high initial construction cost. It is true that this cost is much greater than in the case of clay or dirt courts. However, over a period of years, the paved courts are cheaper. One disadvantage of these courts—especially asphalt—is that they become very hot during extremely warm weather.

It has been claimed that paved courts are hard on the feet of players and some have felt that harmful effects might result from playing on such courts. In the opinion of many authorities, however, no harmful effects have resulted and this is probably due to the improvement in the rubber-soled shoes used by tennis players. According to one observer, "No harmful effects have been noted amongst the tennis players of the Pacific Coast because of the hard surface which they prefer. They entirely use soles of exceptional thickness but this is rather because the playing surface wears out these soles too rapidly." Another states, "In regard to the effect of the cement court on the leg and foot muscles of the player, there is no question but that dirt and turf courts are the best. However, I think this undesirable feature of the cement courts is largely overcome by the use of heavy socks and crepe rubber soled shoes." In the opinion of one expert, asphalt is preferable to concrete in this respect. It is true that in many sections of the country most people have a decided preference for grass or clay courts although in some cases it may be due to a lack of experience with paved courts. On the other hand, a landscape architect who made a study of tennis courts and other recreation facilities in several American cities last year, reported that in some cities asphalt courts were the most popular and were used in preference to the clay courts.

Asphalt Courts

Of all tennis courts, it is probable that the asphalt court is the most expensive in construction, the first cost being even more than that of a concrete court. It is not an easy matter to arrive at the probable difference in cost of an asphalt court as compared with others and the cost will vary

to a considerable degree in different localities due to the soil conditions and prices of labor and materials. Once constructed, these courts present a minimum of maintenance especially where they are subjected to constant playing.

The following statement concerning the probable cost of constructing an asphalt tennis court was made in October, 1926, by Mr. Walter E. Rosengarten, Traffic Engineer of the Asphalt Association. It should be kept in mind, however, that this figure does not include the cost of excavating where this is necessary or of erecting the backstops:

"In order to give simply a rough idea I would estimate that the mixed types of asphalt surfaces on well prepared foundations for a paved area of 60 feet by 120 feet might be in the neighborhood of $1,500.00; for the penetration type of construction about $800.00 and for the gravel surface treated about $500.00.

"If any one is considering constructing an asphalt tennis court I would strongly recommend that they discuss the matter with one of their local asphalt paving contractors who would give a much more reliable estimate. If they are unable to locate an asphalt paving contractor it is quite likely that their city engineer could either give them the information or direct them to a contractor."

Among the cities making extensive use of asphalt courts is Detroit, Michigan, and the following is a statement made in 1924 by Mr. C. E. Brewer, Commissioner of Recreation in that city:

"We found that the Kentucky Rock Asphalt is the best construction for tennis courts. These tennis courts are constructed with a six-inch base of crushed limestone or granite with two inches of Kentucky Rock Asphalt spread on top and rolled to a very smooth surface. Upon this surface a light coating of white Portland cement is dusted. After it has hardened for two weeks, the tennis court lines are painted upon the surface. We find that a court of this nature costs between $900 and $1,000, depending upon local costs of labor and material, however, some of our courts have been down twelve years and are still in good condition, so this is not an excessive cost. These courts make the care and maintenance problem very easy, because it is only necessary to paint the lines on the court and put up the net, which we leave out all night."

Equal successful results have been reported from the use of petroleum asphalt in various parts of the country.

The Asphalt Association, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York City, has issued a bulletin entitled "Proper Methods in Constructing Asphalt Tennis Courts." This bulletin contains specifications for materials and detailed directions for constructing the court.

Spalding's Tennis Annual for 1923 contains an excellent discussion of various types of tennis courts, including asphalt. This may be purchased in any Spalding store or from the American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York City, price 25c per copy.

Concrete Courts

Most of the arguments in favor of asphalt courts apply equally to concrete surfaces and park and recreation departments in many cities are installing concrete courts. In 1916 the Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis constructed 65 new courts of various types only two of which were concrete. These two courts soon proved very popular, the only complaint being due to the skidding of the balls caused by the slope of the courts away from the net. This objection was remedied in later construction by providing drainage at the net line. The concrete courts have proved so satisfactory in Minneapolis that 24 new concrete courts were constructed by the Board of Park Commissioners in 1925. The average cost of these courts was $1,240.38 per court including enclosures, net posts, and drainage; a very low price due to the large quantity of work done.

An officer of the Board writes: "We are not installing clay courts any more but as new ones are being installed they will be concrete. We find them advisable from an economic standpoint as well as the player's standpoint. With the wearing of proper tennis shoes there is no harmful effect on the feet of the players. The general sentiment of the public on concrete tennis courts is that they are more popular than the clay."

The Portland Cement Association, with headquarters at 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., but with branch offices in many of the larger cities, has issued an illustrated booklet entitled "Tennis the Year Round" and has also prepared a mimeographed statement containing detailed directions for constructing concrete courts together with a set of plans. Copies of this material may be secured by addressing the Portland Cement Association. The Association employs a staff of

engineers who are glad to advise communities in reference to problems connected with the construction of concrete courts or other projects requiring the use of concrete.

A Few Suggestions

Very thorough sub-drainage is absolutely essential.

Insist on absolute uniformity in grade of surface.

Long axis of court should run north to south (in Northern states may be advisable to have it run from a little east of north to a little west of south).

If lines are painted on asphalt, first use coat of shellac to prevent action of paint on surface.

It is desirable to darken a concrete surface and lighten an asphalt tennis court surface.

Allow ample space (15-21′) behind baselines and several feet on either side of court.

The Association will be very glad to learn of the experience of recreation executives in the use of tennis courts of this type and to have comments on the facts given in this compilation.

Let us have the benefit of your experience on the subject of tennis courts and their construction to pass on to others.

Miss Esther Harrow, Executive Secretary of the Jewish Community Center, Woodbine, N. J., stressed the importance of beauty and color in



the environment of childhood. "The feeling for beauty is common among children."

"Sunbury, Pa., has thirty-two Jewish families and has a fairly well organized center."

Boccia

AN ITALIAN SPORT AS PLAYED IN THE UNITED STATES

BY

LESLIE HOENSCHEID,

Peru Illinois,

University of Illinois

Boccia ball is an Italian game originated by the Romans and imported to this country by Italian immigrants. This sport of wooden balls, which is based upon the idea of our typical horseshoe game, is now the chief diversion of Italian, German, and American working classes.

When the game of Boccia was first originated, as many as twenty players engaged in one contest. Two parties were formed, one having six yellow balls, the second six black balls. The object of the game was to throw these large balls at a small red movable target. The nearest balls to the target counted points as there were balls in a scoring region.

Today among the Italian and German settlements, the men and the boys play the game of Boccia (hit) ball with modifications from that of the old style of play. The game is now played with four participants. These players are paired and throw against each other. The boccia balls which the players use measure fourteen inches in circumference and are two pounds in weight. The movable target, the size of a league baseball, measures ten inches in circumference and weighs three quarters of a pound. Italians call the movable target the "boccine," the "bolling" or the "king." All the balls are made of rosewood, which is practically unbreakable. The large boccia balls are differentiated by markings which distinguish one set from the other set. The game is played on any plot of level ground which is void of obstacles that would hinder the progress of the balls. Many boccia courts are bounded by railroad ties so placed that a playing space is made measuring fifty yards in length and forty-five feet in width. Twelve points constitute an official game. The team that wins two games out of three games played is chosen winner.

The sport starts with the players taking their official positions. Position in this game is identical with the stance in our horseshoe game with

opposing players throwing against each other. Two players possess four balls apiece. Each player throws a large ball at the boccine, which is lying fifty to two hundred feet away. The nearest ball to the boccine gives the player the privilege of opening the official game. The game is opened with the winner of the throw in possession of the little movable ball. The player throws the boccine any place he desires. Immediately, he throws one of his large balls at this target. The player who throws the first ball is designated as the lead-off player. The lead-off player is followed by his opponent, who strives to beat the throw by coming closer to the boccine. The second player continues to throw at the boccine until he has a ball closer to the target than that of the lead-off player. Two steps are allowed in delivering the large balls in an underhand fashion. The underhand method gives "English" to the ball and enables the ball to travel a great distance. The boccia balls can be rolled at the boccine; the balls can be thrown in the air, and can be thrown against the railroad ties. Three steps are allowed the second man if he wishes to make a hazard attempt to knock the large ball of his opponent out of the scoring zone. If he is successful in "botching" the opponent's ball, his chances of scoring are easy. When the second player has succeeded in getting one or more boccia balls in the scoring region, he is followed in the same manner by the lead-off man who has the same objective as his opponent; he strives to beat the balls of his opponent and may do so under the same conditions allowed the second player. After the two players have thrown eight balls, a count of points is made by the two players who are stationed at the distant end of the court. The count of points is determined by the side having the closest balls to the "bolling." The two players stationed near the boccine, who are mere onlookers until now, throw the boccine ball down the court and throw at it in the same fashion as the first two players.

The game of Boccia provides a gratification of the natural desire of everyone to play games. It is a sport which everyone from children to adults can play with ease. It develops the youth physically and mentally. Judgment and keenness of perception are fostered. Boccia ball, because of its simplicity, is of value to children who are actively engaged on playgrounds, as the sport involves neither strenuous participation nor liability of injury.

Significant Facts from Minneapolis

Charles E. Doell, Secretary to the Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis, sent the following letter to each member of the Board, giving his summary of some of the most important statistics from the Recreation Department of the Board. They show very graphically the active program which is going on:

"In view of the fact that an endeavor is being made to increase the limit of the playground tax from .25 mills to .5 mills the annual report of Mr. Raymond, Director of Recreation, should be of especial interest. May I emphasize a few of the statistics which strike me rather forcibly.

"For the past several years, Mr. Raymond has been reporting not only a gradual increase in participation in active recreation but a continual doubling. Between the years 1925 and 1926, another doubling of interest took place. For instance, in 1925 approximately 2400 different groups of individuals, such as teams, clubs, classes, and similar organized groups were reached, while in 1926 over 4800 were supervised. The number of individuals enrolled in these various groups increased from a little over 200,000 in 1925 to over 500,000 in 1926. This last figure probably includes close to 100,000 different individuals. Just think, the Recreation Department has actually organized almost one-fourth the entire population of the city of Minneapolis. This group of 100,000 individuals, it is estimated spend on the average one and one-half hours every day in active recreation. This is separate and apart from any time which they may spend in active recreation in unorganized groups, such as skating or any other game not actually a team play.

"The estimated attendance at the various recreational attractions such as games, exhibits, pageants, increased from five and one-half million in 1925 to six million seven hundred thousand in 1926.

"These figures or statistics are particularly impressive when you consider that park football and baseball are seldom seriously thought of when discussing those games in particular. When we think of football, we think of college football and when we think of baseball we think of organized

(*Continued on page* 280)

August, the eighth month hath 31 days

1927 The Maize Moon 1927

Do not put all your eggs in one basket
Nor too many of them under one hen (Dutch).
He is no fox that hath but one hole.

—Proverbs.

1 M	*Lammas Day—originally in England, festival of the Wheat Harvest.*	Visit a pond to see the pickerel weed, cow lily, white scented water lily, and submerged aquatics in blossom.
2 Tu	*The Indian moccasin is an orchid.*	Plan for fall tree planting.
3 W	*Every community should have recreational forest areas.*	How does each plant of the pond society get air?
4 Th	*Venus best seen between now and August 10th as Evening Star in West.*	Have a sand modeling contest on the beach. The elephant or cat is a good subject.
5 F	*Preserves are made "air*	Hay fever will be getting under way soon.
6 Sa	*tight" to keep out spores which produce mold.*	Discover the cause and plan your vacation.
7 Su	*Sun rises 4.51; sets 7.19.*	Start for the seashore or mountains.
8 M	*The New England Society for the Preservation of Wild*	Tell about the protective devices of the Monarch and Viceroy. This is a good time to read and get acquainted with the
9 Tu	*Flowers, Horticultural Hall, Boston, prints valuable leaflets.*	moths of the *Limberlost.*
10 W	*Sun rises 4.55; sets 7.15.*	Feature story on conservation of soil moisture.
11 Th	*Gifford Pinchot, b. 1865.* A PRIMER OF FORESTRY. *Robert Fulton's "Clermont" made first trip, 1807.*	Tag the wild asters for transplanting later to your wild aster garden. Golden rod will be blooming, too. There are over 80 species.
12 F	*Rayon is the name for artificial silk made from wood. Full moon.*	Let's go blueberrying, or elderberrying soon. And then make a rich berry pie!
13 Sa	*First Weekly News Letter, 1913. Moon rises at 8.00.*	Look for marsh mallow. It resembles hollyhock.
14 Su	*Ernest Thompson Seton, b. 1860.* WILD ANIMALS I HAVE KNOWN.	The red-winged blackbird is gathering in the swamps. How is the psychological moment announced for going south?
15 M	*Panama Canal Opened.*	Do not pick the cardinal flowers.
16 Tu	*The Playground and Recreation Association of America*	Good time to study shore birds. In what particular ways are they adapted to their life?
17 W	*is planning its 14th Recreation Congress at Memphis, Tenn.*	
18 Th	*Sun rises 5.04; sets 7.03.*	Encourage whittling about the camp fire.
19 F	*Length of Day, 13 h. 33 m.*	The Charter Oak was blown down in a gale on August 21,
20 Sa	*Plant Quarantine Act, 1912.*	1856.

21 Su	*Outdoor leadership is a profession. Do you know about the National Recreation School provided by the Playground and Recreation Association of America?*	Have marigolds, dahlias, zinnias, salvias, hollyhocks, poppies, gladioli, and candy-tuft labeled and placed in the library.
22 M		
23 Tu		
24 W	*Sun rises 5.11; sets 6.52.*	Start fungi collection this week end.
25 Th	*Bret Harte, b. 1839.* LUCK OF ROARING CAMP.	Start publicity for Garden Flower Exhibit.
26 F	*Sun rises 5.14; sets 6.49.*	This is the molting month for birds.
27 Sa	*The candy factories in 1923 turned out products valued at $366,255,785.*	Don't forget the cat when you close the summer cottage. Make your plans now.
28 Su	*A community nature guide may be obtained for $2500.*	Animals now have their new fur. The trapping season will soon be on. Some of the fur-bearing animals are nearly exterminated.
29 M	*In the Middle Ages forests were sometimes classified according to the number of hogs they could support.*	
30 Tu		The Fourth Shade Tree Conference will be in Washington this fall.
31 W		

The Junior Audubon Recruit Club

LUCIA E. SAVAGE,

Garden Director, Detroit Department of Recreation

The Garden Staff of the Detroit Department of Recreation was recently invited to a Birthday Party to celebrate the second anniversary of the organization of the Junior Audubon Recruit Club.

Under the able direction of Julia M. Ives, this club was the outgrowth of the desire of two boys to study birds. The boys secured the promise of Miss Ives to be their leader, and then invited their friends to join, until the club grew to a membership of eight, all of whom are still active. A weekly meeting is held from seven until nine p. m. in the Public Library. During the week at least one field trip is made to a neighboring park, cemetery or into the country to observe the birds in their native haunts.

The members first studied the land birds and then the water birds. They watched them, noting first the physical appearance, then learning the calls and finally observing the mating, feeding and nesting habits. From their observations the boys developed stories which were augmented with pictures clipped from magazines and information taken from authentic books, to make valuable scrapbooks.

The club has installed three feeding stations which the members keep supplied with food during the winter months. Funds for the purpose were raised by the sale of flowers from the boys' gardens. Debates on the economic value of various birds have been held. Several of the members have developed the bird calls so well they have given many demonstrations before women's clubs, teachers' conventions and public schools. During the early part of this coming summer they expect to go to Saginaw Bay to aid in the banding of young birds.

The boys are always busy, enjoying to the fullest extent all activities that have any bearing on their hobby. They have individually and collectively derived a great deal of knowledge, pleasure and satisfaction from their club program. To express their appreciation and gratitude to those who have made this training and pleasure possible for them, they chose the club's anniversary for their demonstration and celebration.

At the Conventions

National Conference on State Parks, Bear Mountain, May 17-20

W. A. Stinchcomb, secretary-engineer of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Commission, emphasized the idea of wide use of the parks by the people. He discussed at length the increase of leisure time and the importance of its proper use. Commercial recreation, he said, was our biggest industry. He referred to the decay of Rome during the days of luxury and idleness. Parks, in his opinion, will preserve civilization in the United States by restoring both children and adults to normalcy. The educational opportunities in public parks he illustrated by telling how, in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, the children study glacial gorges in geological formations and the flora and fauna of past eras.

Parks are an essential of regional planning, he said. City planning is merely the wise allocation of land to the best use of the people. Areas which might otherwise be dumps can be made into parks. Parks help to stabilize adjacent land values. In Ohio, parks are not acquired through the city political machinery. There is a law providing for a park district wherever a certain percentage of the people desiring such a district apply at the probate court. Such parks are controlled by a board of three men appointed by the court. They are not political appointees. He urged taking both waste areas and natural beauty spots for the city's use long in advance of the city's spreading to that point. He urged placing the park system above partisan politics. Not the distance but the ease of operating an automobile determines the outlying park areas.

The city cliff-dwellers greatly need these outlying areas. They should be tied up to the city parks by boulevards and parkways. Get the land before it is too late, urged Mr. Stinchcomb.

John Burnham, President of the American Game Protective Association:

Mr. Burnham said there must be some opportunity for men who have a strong taste for hunting. This urge has come down through the centuries. Given no opportunity to hunt animals, such persons, he said, tend to become law breakers and even difficult criminals. He argued for the "American system of free shooting." He claimed that "sportsmen" were responsible for the increase of game in Interstate Park. Speaking more specifically on how to build up game sanctuaries, he stated that areas should be kept wild enough to attract wild life. Do not drain the swamps. Plant nut and fruit bearing trees to attract the birds.

Major W. A. Welch, General Manager of Palisades Interstate Park.

Major Welch said that the beavers introduced into the park built fine preserves for fish and water fowl. There are now fourteen broods of Mallard ducks and 250 Wood ducks, the latter a species which experts had declared would soon be extinct in these parts. These fowl flourished in the park because of the beaver dams. After berry bushes and trees had been planted in the park, black bears migrating across farm land in Hudson County appeared in the park. Mr. Welch was enthusiastic for the policy of encouraging animal and bird life in Interstate.

Dr. Charles C. Adams, Director of the State Museum. Subject, "The Nature School in Allegheny State Park."

Because of urbanization of American life, parks had developed more rapidly than the public schools. In parks the recreational motive will be predominant but the educational must also be present. The latter must be maintained because, during times of industrial depression, the recreational argument alone will not be sufficient to retain public support. If the parks are linked with the schools, support will be held even in times of depression.

In the Allegheny State Park, there are 65,000 acres which are wooded and wild. They are suited to natural history study. Most summer camps, he said, are for high school and grade children, but in the Allegheny State Park the nature course is for persons who are graduates of high school. Plants, animals, park management, are studied. There is practical demonstration right on the grounds. This supplements indoor instruction. A whole day is given to one subject. For instance, if the day is to be devoted to the study of birds, lessons start at daylight in order to study to advantage. There is no jump-

ing from one subject to another each hour. Thirty-five thousand dollars had been provided for buildings. Substantial cabins had been erected. It is emphatically an outdoor course, and the teaching is of the most concrete character.

Professor Henry F. Osborne, President of the American Museum of Natural History. Subject, "State Parks as Outdoor Museums."

Our program is the rise of man to the higher spiritual nature. Our object is to try to instill in youth a sense of beauty, which is not an American trait. It is a Japanese trait. The present school children in New York City are better nature lovers and are better informed about nature than their parents. The museum helps to create a new American spirit. He spoke of the movement started by Chauncey Hamlin and others for museums within the parks. These include maps, geological data, sections of geysers. All this material will make visitors to the parks more intelligent about their beauties and wonders. It will make for a better support for parks. The remarks of the average tourist in parks are vapid and stupid.

The outdoor museum is the newest development in the museum field. It is the work of Dr. Frank E. Lutz. Outdoor museums far surpass the best we can do indoors. One of the greatest triumphs of indoor museums is the showing of animals and human beings in their exact environment. The American Museum sent two high grade men to Africa in connection with the Akeley expedition, who brought back flowers from Africa with which to aid the representation of the exact environment in which the animals lived. All great naturalists, said Osborne, have been developed outdoors, not indoors. An outdoor museum will be developed in Palisades Park through the philanthropy of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation. The park movement, concluded Dr. Osborne, is a great moral movement. It is the antithesis of the poisonous tabloid newspaper.

Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Subject: "Historic and Scientific Parks."

"Is there not too much recreation in American life?" was Dr. Kunz's first question. "Give the people something to think about," he said. "One way to do it is to label trees in the parks." He then gave a discourse on the importance of topography in history. He referred to the cliff dwellers' regions of the West as a sample of scientific parks, also to the fossilized forests. He suggested that the conference appeal to every state governor to appoint committees to promote natural scenic and scientific parks. Land given through his society, he said, at present has a sale value of more than $22,000,000. We must beware of that state aid which checks gifts by private individuals, he warned. The 500 historical societies in the country should find and help to acquire park sites of historic interest. Mount Vernon is such an inspiring sight. Washington, he said, was a gentleman and a farmer and he "knew how to live." Children, he said, are more receptive than parents because they have fewer cares. Leaflets are a better publicity medium than books. He spoke of the question of vandalism and litter in parks and quoted Longfellow's notice on the trees in his own park, which read: "Take nothing, leave nothing."

Tom Wallace, editor of the *Louisville Times:*

Regional conferences on parks will help neighborliness between citizens of respective states and between newspapers. They are most valuable for publicity purposes. The Indiana press, he said, was most liberal on conservation. Publicity was relayed to hundreds of small Indiana papers at the time of the regional conference in that state by Colonel Richard Lieber, director of the Indiana Department of Conservation. Telegraph wires were run into the convention hall. Papers had assigned staff writers, and the news of the conference was front page stuff. A regional conference, Mr. Wallace said, was better for publicity than a national conference at New York City. New York papers, he said, are hard-boiled. He admitted that there was difficulty in getting publicity in the papers straight, but nevertheless it was valuable. "Until the average business man is educated to the economic advantage of reservations, you won't get him interested," said Mr. Wallace. Every single newspaper man who becomes interested becomes a press agent for the movement.

John Oliver LaGorce, vice-president of the *National Geographic Magazine.*

He urged proper organization of the conference to secure more members. "Without proper organization, nothing progresses beyond the speed of a high-geared snail," he said. Saying that the conference ought to have 107,000 members instead of 700, he declared that the American people liked to join things if they were not too expensive and did not involve too much of a

drain on their gray matter. At the present time the state park movement depends upon philanthropic individuals and one or two foundations. If these lapse, what then, he asked. There are only two people at the national office of state parks, said Mr. LaGorce. If the movement is to spread, individual effort must be placed behind it. He then told how the National Geographic Society had expanded enormously in twenty-one years. Twenty-one years ago it had three staff members. Now it numbers 640 clerks, 22 on its editorial staff. From 5,000 to 25,000 pieces of first class mail are received each day. He contrasted the old time methods of teaching geography employed by schools and the methods employed by the *National Geographic Magazine.* "Behind the term 'geography' is exploration; behind that is adventure; and just around the corner from adventure is romance. When you add to this appeal the enormous appeal of pictures, especially to children, you have recognized the vital force that has been built up by the *National Geographic Magazine.*" Word of mouth advertising, he said, is better than paid advertisements. He recommended nominating one's friends and neighbors for membership in the national conference.

Captain Gilmore D. Clark, Landscape Architect, Westchester County Park Commission.

Showing a statesmanlike and broad view of park development, Captain Clark said that even wild areas must be planned for use. Cooperative planning of the various professions is necessary in developing parks. The engineer, the lawyer, the land purchase man, and the landscape architect must work together. It is due to this cooperation that the Westchester system is being developed. This park is being planned for twenty-five years ahead and there is a definite plan used as a guide, although the area is being developed only part at a time. Every building in the system must be planned as a part of the park.

He said that state parks should be linked with the county and city parks, until ultimately there is a great national plan. Parkways should be made of the state highways, which should take account of topography. At the present time, he said, land subdividers and state and county agencies do not take account of topography. The Bronx parkway, he said, sold the idea of a county system to the people of Westchester and made the park system possible. It showed the people that parks paid. Taxpayers there have voted $42,000,000 for the park system. He concluded on this note: "make no little plans."

W. S. Terryberry, representing the United States Public Health Service.

This organization has charge of sanitation in the national parks. It has made sanitary surveys in all the parks. In open season it details officers. They have no jurisdiction in state parks but are always ready to cooperate with state authorities. The flow of people from various states into the national parks creates a difficult problem in the control of epidemic diseases.

William G. Howard, Superintendent of State Forests, New York Conservation Department.

The department, beginning its work in 1909, has sixty-five fire observation stations and from 65-75 forest rangers. They do considerable educational work among the public. There has been a very great reduction in the number of acres burned annually as a result of the work of the department.

A quarter of a million acres of farm land is being abandoned every year. Much of this land was never fit for farms and should never have been cleared for the purpose. In the first year that the forest department began to sell trees to private interests for forest preservation purposes, seven sales of 25,000 trees were made. Last year there were 481 sales of 8,500,000 trees. In 1927 to date, sixteen and a half million trees have been sold. This spring the department will plant 5,000,000 trees on state land. It has already planted 40,000 acres. The department will soon be sending out 30,000,000 young trees.

Recreational facilities in state forests: The treatment is different from the treatment in the Palisades. For thirty-five years after the forests were started nothing was done for recreation. In 1920 the Legislature gave the department $2,500 for the purpose. There are now 400 miles of trunk line trails. There is a system of open camps in which lean-tos are provided. The department is forbidden by law to build anything else than lean-tos. There are sixty of these camps in the forest preserve. There are fifteen public camp sites along the highways, each with fifty to sixty fire places. These camp sites can care for as many as 25,000 people for a week-end. These preserves have not kept pace with the demand. On Lake George Islands, people make intensive use of state lands. There is also recre-

ational use made of the reserves on the St. Lawrence River. People greatly appreciate this work for recreation. The $2,500 appropriation received more public praise than the $250,000 for fire protection. The appropriation for recreational purposes last year was $15,000 and this year $30,000. These forest areas will never be parks. They will be left as wildernesses. Getting the public into the forest preserves helps to teach forestry, Mr. Howard concluded.

Governor Alfred Smith:

The chairman, J. DuPratt White, one of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, in introducing Governor Smith, spoke of the governor's service to the great recent development of state parks in New York. Mr. White said that Julius Caesar was the first man to donate a public park. It is recorded that he gave his orchards, private walks and arbors for the use of the people.

Governor Smith told of the development of the Palisades Interstate Park, and of the great outpouring of private gifts, amounting to $11,000,000 against $12,000,000 contributed by the state, to increase it to a preserve of 45,000 acres, and predicted that before many years the suburbs of New York City will extend to the southern border of the preserve, in which time its value will become incalculably greater, even, than now.

"New York State," said the Governor, "was without a real park development program, and such parks were often matters of purely local interest and politics until 1923, when we adopted a new policy of setting up regional commissions, the chairman of each being a member of a state council of parks, a central planning body, authorized to develop the parks in the order of their importance to all the people of the state."

The great thing, he said, was to get land when it was cheap. The people of New York State are entirely converted to the proper development of state parks. They are for money for parks.

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York. Subject: "Health and Sanitation in State Parks."

Senator Copeland described the precautions for the health of the campers in the Harriman Park and declared that such public services as state parks are among the highest examples of the true purpose of government, to serve humanity. He commended the care and outdoor education of the children in the camps in the Harriman Park, citing especially the fact that in fifteen years of camping about the lakes therein, none of the children has been drowned.

The Senator said that the purpose of government is not to protect property but to serve humanity. Do you know, he asked, how much joy you are giving? The life span of people in the United States has increased twenty-eight years in a fifty-year period.

Robert Moses, Secretary of State of New York, Vice-Chairman of the State Council of Parks, and President of the Long Island State Park Commission. Topic: "Financing and Administration of State Parks."

Mr. Moses said that New York had found bond issues for parks effective since they guaranteed a continuous program for several years and made it unnecessary to compete annually with other departments for appropriations from current revenues.

As to administration machinery, Mr. Moses said that the plan of a state council of parks, coordinating regional agencies, had been the most effective so far developed in New York, and would probably remain so for a long time, and he commended it to the study of park developers elsewhere who face similar problems in linking up scattered holding agencies. He praised Governor Smith for his unstinted support of state parks and his willingness to "go to the bat" for additional funds from all possible sources.

"We shall have in the Palisades Interstate Park with the proceeds of the $15,000,000 bond issues of 1924, a substantially completed product," he said. "In other sections of the state the bond issue is exhausted although the work is unfinished, and we must use part of the $100,000,000 bond issue for public improvements, and also current revenues. It was unfortunate that when we planned our park bond issue, a man of large influence and conservative leanings insisted that it be held down to $15,000,000. It was a mistake not to have made it $25,000,000, for it would not have made a difference of 100 votes in the majority of nearly a million in favor of it."

Referring to his encounters as president of the Long Island State Park Commission with property owners averse to the location of parks near their lands, Mr. Moses urged park officials in other states to be alert to the interests of the people as a whole in such situations, regardless of opposition, obloquy and unpleasantness.

P. J. Hoffmaster, Superintendent of State Parks,

Michigan. Topic: "Motor Camping in State Parks."

The motor car has done much to familiarize people of one section with those of another. Provision for motor camp sites is made in most of the Michigan state parks. There are also numerous other sites. In addition to camp conveniences, the camper gets opportunity for nature study, swimming, boating and rest. Camping affords more recreation for the entire family than any other thing. These sites expedite traffic. People like to stop and view the landscape. They take parking traffic off the highways. Today there is a general understanding that tourists should stop at camp sites. Camp grounds should be segregated from other areas. Visitors are allowed to pick out their own sites in the designated areas. They must take out permits which contain rules on the back. There is a two weeks' limit. The conveniences provided maintain true camping ideas. Literature on the state parks is distributed to camping tourists.

Ruby M. Jolliffe, Superintendent of Camping, Palisades Interstate Park.

There are camps for children and adults on seventeen different lakes. There are standard groups of buildings. Cabins, not tents, are used for sleeping—18 x 18 with overhanging roofs; 8 persons to a cabin; chlorination and filtration plants; a maintenance fee of 12% of the cost of building the camp is charged. The park management takes care of latrines, garbage, water supply, rentals ranging from $200 to $1800 per season. The park makes regulations on safety. Each camp must have a life saver. The park management helps in inter-camp or inter-lake competitions. There are eight nature leaders. The park has 100 organized camps. There are 26 Boy Scout camps. The New York Life Insurance Company has a camp. Eighteen camps are open during the winter.

Dr. Will S. Monroe, Honorary President, New York Section of the Green Mountain Club. Topic: "Sky Line Trails."

Trail makers are conservationists. They conserve the physical energy of climbers. He pointed out that fatigue was caused by poisonous toxins in the system. Climbing, especially mountain climbing, was one of the best means of eliminating such toxins. Two advantages of climbing were that it caused deep breathing and also provided satisfying things to look at. Professor Monroe believes in sky line trails because of the advantages of view. In constructing trails, lodges were located near sources of water supply. Professor Monroe believes in slow observation as an ideal in hiking. The trails, he said, were enormously rich in ferns, so ferneries were planted at the lodges. Tree blazes were painted white. Markers were provided every half or quarter of a mile. The markers, descriptive of various scenes, were placed at every possible point. He says it is a temptation of hikers to plunge along without resting or observing. In trail making he has used volunteer workers mainly. At first they break a good many tools but are valuable after training. Women volunteers, he said, have proved as able as men and just as strong physically.

Will M. Ross, Clerk, Green Mountain Club, Vermont. Subject: "The Long Trail."

This trail extends 250 miles long, from Massachusetts to Quebec. It goes over some high peaks. It crosses a railway only three times and a river twice. It goes through a most interesting part of the state. Seventy-five miles of the trail is continuously higher than 2,000 feet. Two interesting historical spots on the trail are Webster Camp, where Webster spoke to 15,000 people, near the north end of the trail, and Hazen Notch, scene of Revolutionary War interest. Ferns are so abundant that fern pickers, getting one cent for a bunch of twenty-five ferns, make from eight to ten dollars a day picking them. They are sold at a high price in New York City. Lodges and hotels are numerous along the trail, and there are forty camps. The trail is furnished so completely the people can travel light and get what they need every five or ten miles.

Colonel Richard Lieber, Director of the Indiana Department of Conservation. Topic: "The Dunes, Lake Michigan."

Area, 2,150 acres; 3¼ miles of beach front; similar to Bear Mountain Park in that it will serve a great city. Eighty per cent of the visitors will come from Chicago. Vandalism in the park is stopped by ridicule. The Dunes have enormously increased surrounding land values. Of importance in the park movement in the state are two new laws, one allowing bonding by communities to get areas for parks; another permitting the purchase of waste and other lands for reforestation. The Mississippi flood disaster may result in comprehensive national planning for reforestation.

William C. Gray, Hackensack, N. J.

Mr. Gray described game conditions in Yellowstone National Park, where he spent five summers. His speech was a plea for the proper preservation of game. He deplored the results of the American system of free shooting in the Great Smokies. The hunters have cleaned out all the game, yet 150 years ago the area was a hunter's paradise for elk and buffalo. Hunting with dogs is cruel and unfair, he said.

Thursday was devoted to an excursion through the Westchester County Park system as the guests of the County Supervisors and the County Park Commission, under the management of Jay Downer, chief engineer. The delegates visited Mohansic Park, followed the Bronx Parkway to Bronx Park, New York City, stopped for luncheon at the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, and in the afternoon visited the Tibbetts Brook State Park at Yonkers, where a great swimming pool and other improvements are approaching completion. The party next visited the estate of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., on Pocantico Hill, Tarrytown, and admired the elaborate landscaping and planting. The afternoon was concluded very pleasantly with tea at Miss Mason's Castle School in Tarrytown, where the delegates were served by the 150 school girls from almost every state in the Union, and both visitors and students were charmed to meet according to their respective states.

At the closing session, a resolution offered by James L. Greenleaf, former president of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and adopted unanimously, urged "upon the authorities of all the states the importance of the preparation of surveys of all existing and major uses of land, including areas suitable for parks, within the state; and a general plan for showing possible or desirable areas to be devoted to parks, recreation, timber production, agriculture, water power, industry, commerce and urban residential development; and showing means of communication and transportation to and among such areas by road, rail, boat and airplane."

A resolution submitted by Warren H. Manning of Cambridge, Mass., was adopted as follows:

"Recognizing that much of the damage done to state and other parks by the visiting public is due more to ignorance than to a malicious spirit, we strongly urge the importance of public education in natural history as a vital factor in conservation. It is self-evident that there is no better or more logical place to teach nature study than in natural parks, and, accordingly, we heartily endorse the use, under proper supervision, of state and other parks for such a purpose."

An informal vote favored a proposition by Charles W. Eliot, 2nd, of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, commending to the federal government and the states of Maryland and Virginia, the example of the Palisades Interstate Park of New York and New Jersey and urging the need of cooperative action looking to the establishment of a Potomac Palisades Interstate Park, to preserve and develop the scenery of the Upper Potomac, including its Palisades and the Great Falls, now threatened by water power and real estate projects.

Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service, was elected chairman of the Conference for the following year, succeeding Judge Payne. Colonel David C. Chapman of Knoxville, Tenn., chairman of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park Association, was chosen vice-chairman. Miss Beatrice M. Ward was re-elected executive secretary.

The executive committee was re-constituted as follows: John Barton Payne, Washington, D. C.; James L. Greenleaf, New York City; Wilbur A. Nelson, state geologist, Virginia; Colonel Richard Lieber, director, Department of Conservation, Indiana; Mrs. Stella M. Leviston, California; Howard B. Bloomer, Detroit, Mich.; William A. L. Bazeley, Conservation Commissioner, Massachusetts; John Oliver La Gorce, vice-president, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.; Major William A. Welch, general manager and chief engineer, Palisades Interstate Park, New York and New Jersey.

The committee voted to accept an invitation from California to hold the 1928 meeting in that state.

After adjournment, the delegates sailed down the Hudson on the Park Commission's steamboat, "Bear Mountain," viewed the Hook Mountain section soon to be improved for larger recreational use, and stopped at the Alpine landing of the Palisades section, whence they were taken in automobiles up the Henry Hudson Drive to the top of the cliffs, along the new road on the brink, and south over the Drive to the Englewood Landing, where Franklin W. Hopkins, vice-president of the New York Commission, bade them au revoir.

Nineteenth National Conference on City Planning

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 9-11

The report of the Joint Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the National Conference on City Planning, prepared by Morris Knowles, chairman of the City Planning Commission of Pittsburgh, was unanimously adopted. It contains seven planks.

I. Recommended that state planning enabling acts should be passed delegating to cities and other political subdivisions authority to make general plans and to approve subdivisions.

II. This act should authorize the preparation of a master plan for the controlled area showing location, main thoroughfares, and recommending open spaces, and designating the specific uses for various land areas.

III. Control of platting of subdivisions to be authorized under the act and exercised by local planning commissions.

IV. Planning commission to be appointive and non-political serving without compensation. Members to hold no other municipal office except that certain legislative and administrative officials should be ex-officio members.

V. Master plan and control exercise to extend beyond municipal limits and to outlying land which may eventually be developed as part of the city. The development of such control to conform with regional plan and to be in cooperation with adjoining regional areas.

VI. Planning commission to be authorized to make regulations providing for layout of streets, location, width, in order to safeguard travel, prevent congestion, provide drainage. Regulations to include, if practicable, number and size of areas of building lots and extent to which such improvement as water and sewer should be made before the approval of plots. This latter to prevent the laying out and selling by auction sale of lots with a false sense of security on the part of the buyers that sewage and water will be put in by the city.

VII. *Public Parks and Recreation Spaces*—General requirements for public parks and sites of public buildings to be included as part of master plan. "Where a land owner has submitted a plan and the authorities have designated in it such a public park, recreational space, or public building site as part of the master plan the municipality should take prompt steps to acquire such land or failing to do so should act on the plan so that the owner can make use of his property. *The subdividers should be encouraged to provide small private recreational parks.*"

This Joint Committee was continued as a regular standing committee to develop the report further and to serve as a medium of joint understanding and cooperation between the two associations.

Another point of interest which was covered by many speakers was emphasized particularly by Frederick Law Olmsted by his urging of large parks to include playgrounds and every kind of recreation facility for young and old. He emphasized the happiness and health that this would bring and the maintaining of a community spirit. There seemed to be a general agreement on this throughout the conference and a particular reference was made by one of the speakers to the example of William E. Harmon, devoting his life to securing playgrounds for communities. Fred E. Reed, the vice president of the Real Estate Boards, emphasized the eagerness of all real estate boards to cooperate in this recreational phase of city planning.

Thomas Adams, director of the Regional Plan of New York, in a discussion on the Knowles report presented what seemed from its reception a new idea but it was enthusiastically received, namely, that the Knowles report gave the sequence in planning highways and then designated the use of areas (No. III), and that one of the fundamental principles in planning should be the reverse, that the use of areas in a region should be determined first, from parks, even down to the small recreation areas, areas for residential development, for business, should all be determined and then the regional highways and other highways considered.

Alfred Bettman, attorney, member of the Cincinnati Plan Commission, feels that the real estate subdivision recreation area is merely an expedient

and may prove when city planning does come to cities a detriment rather than a help.

The first session on "Public Services which Require Regional Planning and Control" was rather a technical session. Gordon Whitnall, director, City Plan Commission, Los Angeles, presented the Los Angeles plan of regional planning. In this plan a metropolitan area comprising forty cities under the name of Los Angeles has estimated its maximum population, which is determined by the water available, and with that maximum in mind has mapped out a program which will determine the character and kind of growth for all purposes until the maximum population of 12,000,000 is reached. Parks, highways, business areas, sites of buildings, transportation, water, have all been determined in advance in the Los Angeles plan. The character of all new subdivisions to be built is determined and park sites and recreation areas are being purchased long in advance by the city.

Herbert L. Badger, of the Bell Telephone Company, gave the statistical method by which that company plans twenty years in advance for the laying down of its service. He made the statement that the statistical, economical, and social studies of the Bell Telephone should be very useful to regional planners in determining recreation and park areas in advance.

The gist of Dean Sommer's talk, which was very brief and humorous, was to the effect that there is no best or general plan authorizing regional layout, but that any authority and any plan is better than none, that communities vary and things would have to be worked out for each community, but certainly the fundamental need and a beginning in the right direction was a regional plan commission with authority.

Howard E. Long, secretary of the Niagara Frontier Planning Board, described in detail the plans for this area. The text of his recommendations outside of this description was that local planning and city planning should conform with a regional master plan but that city planning boards should have determining power but regional planning boards were in a stronger position to advise local developments to conform with a master plan.

John Nolen, in his presidential address in the second session, reviewed the history of city planning saying that nineteen years ago San Francisco and Washington were practically the only cities with comprehensive plans as against 157 cities today in thirty-four states, falling largely in the 50,000 to 100,000 population group; that official zoning ordinances have been adopted by 460 cities; and that one-half of the urban population of the United States is now living in zoned cities, all states but eleven having zoned cities, New York leading with 77 and its state law. City planning commissions are established in 403 cities and in all but six states. Federations of these city planning commissions are found in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Indiana, and Kansas. In Massachusetts planning boards are mandatory in cities and towns of 10,000 or over. The problems of city planning, which he says still need solution, are:

Traffic congestion and increase of safety in city streets

How to relieve congested working and living conditions

Control and regulation of the size of cities and a wiser method of distribution of population

Combination of beauty and efficiency or beauty and practicality.

He suggests as steps in solving these questions:

Better city government and administration combined with regional government and administration

More city, state, and regional planning commissions with better support

Comprehensive city plans combined with comprehensive financing for an increased number of cities

The enactment of planning legislation in more states and cities and its wider application

The planning and building of individual and distinctive new towns, suburban or isolated

Larger support of the National Conference on City Planning.

Lewis Mumford, in his talk, advocated a new philosophy in city building. He spoke against the metropolis, referring to New York as the dinosaur of the city planning commissions. He says we should discard the "bigger and better" philosophy which was the outgrowth of exaggerated land values. This must give way to the definite limit of expansion of cities.

The third session of the conference was on regional highways. Colonel Sidney D. Waldon gave in great technical detail Detroit's plan of highways. The point he emphasized was that increasingly in our large metropolitan areas the individual motorist would have to give way to mass transportation—busses, underground expresses, and high speed highways would take the place of the private motorist in the municipal areas.

Henry A. Barker spoke of the city plan in Providence. He emphasized the importance of the regional over the city plan. It was interesting to have him emphasize the importance of retaining the beauty along the roads and highways in planning. He said the worst desecrators of beauty were the rural folks outside the city plan influence, and for that reason the improvement of the regional should be made so that the spoiling of the beauty of the countryside could be controlled. He emphasized the importance of the preservation of all shore lines of lakes and rivers as future driveways, parks, and beauty spots.

Thomas Adams in his talk on "The Relation of Highways to Parks and Parkways" spoke very highly of the development in Westchester and of the development of the Bronx Parkway as ideal highway and park planning. His major emphasis was the one mentioned in the beginning of this report, namely, that the use of areas should be designated in advance and the highways planned later.

Alfred Bettman, discussing the principle of setting aside recreation areas in real estate developments, stated that the plan for development should be made to cover years of growth and that when new subdivisions are planned the city plan commission should dicker with the realtor to set aside all the land he could afford to for park areas to fit in with the city plan and that if more was needed to be added to bring this area up to its correct proportion the city should purchase it.

John Ihlder's main point was the cities must be places in which to live and that all city planning and highway planning must keep that important consideration in mind. He emphasized the importance of checking the value of residential property along arterial highways. He suggests that a solution of the present destructive value of such property by high speed arterial highways would be highways broad enough to provide at least three roads—one in the center for through traffic and one on each side separated from the center by trees and grass which will save the abutting property and he suggests setting back from the road the houses along such highways.

Merritt of New York emphasized the necessity of seeing that parks and playgrounds in developed areas should have rim roads and access streets so that not only the beauty of the park would be protected by having the fronts of houses instead of backyards facing the park but also the neighborhood would have the benefit of the light and air of the park because of such roads and access streets.

Adams' of New York first point was that the consideration in designating the use of property should be the benefit to the community and not the effect on land values. This is in line with his second point mentioned before that the uses of lands and the designations of lands for their final use should precede the planning of highways and that park and recreation open spaces should be the first consideration in such designation of lands. His third point was that the sale of property should carry a stipulation that improvements made whether of individual lots or real estate developments should be in conformity with the regional and district plan. After this discussion the report was unanimously adopted and the committee continued.

All speakers who talked about the District Plan urged delegates to the conference to educate their senators and representatives to appropriate enough money for the District so that the L'Enfant Plan might be carried to its completion.

Charles H. Cheney, consultant in city planning, Palos Verdes Estates, California, worked out a new system of rating cities according to architectural beauty. Paris, the highest, he gives ninety points, Washington as the best in this country he gives twenty-five on good architecture, New York twelve, and London nine. He pled for the power of veto of the Fine Arts Commission of Washington over all buildings.

Edward M. Bassett, in view of the continued emphasis for rather large authority of planning boards, suggested that there was a high probability of zoning and planning commissions becoming arbitrary. He suggested, therefore, that an appeals board commission would be a necessary safety valve to safeguard the authority of planning commissions.

American Child Health Association

Miss Rowe Wright, speaking of Health Education as part of the program of the Campfire Girls, told of "a mill town of South Carolina, where Campfire Girls worked in the mills and lived in tumble-down shanties with their shiftless dirty parents. It was the old story of girls tired, needing relaxation when their work was done, and of having homes which were uninviting. Naturally the girls did not like to go to homes where there was nothing but wrangling and ugliness. The leader of these groups of

Campfire Girls decided to begin at the homes. She suggested to the girls that they start a 'Beautify Your Own Corner Month.' When the idea took hold, the girls began seeking for a corner in their homes that they could call theirs. Sometimes it was a corner under the stairs, a corner of the porch, a bit of the attic, a strip of room big enough to hold their beds—sometimes it was a shanty in the yard. But the idea fired the imagination of these girls; they became interested in simple handicrafts, for they wanted to make a rug or curtains or something for their corner; they became interested in the virtues of soap and water and paint, in their effort to express themselves, to have a spot which was their own.

"And then the families began to take interest in what the girls were doing, their fathers began nailing up the broken fences and substituting whole glass for broken panes in the windows; their mothers washed oftener, cleaned their houses now and then, appeared less slovenly when they leaned over the mended fences to talk with their neighbors.

"The manager of the mill reported to us that as long as he had been in the town, nothing had done so much to raise the standard of living in the whole town as that little 'Beautify Your Own Corner Month' of the Campfire Girls.

"The application of this incident to health is this: As soon as the girls began to be happier and more interested in their environment, it was an easy thing for that leader to introduce some ideas of personal hygiene and home hygiene.

"If you look through the health honors of the Campfire Girls, you will see that they are interesting. Hiking, gypsy-tripping, swimming, riding, are Campfire Health honors; so that the word health has happy associations instead of meaning only tooth brushes and baths and spinach and no tea or coffee."

Miss Agnes Wayman, of the Girl Scouts, said that the modern girl needs three things:

1st—Intelligent, understanding leadership—leadership which is guidance with vision, the kind of leadership which leads from behind.

2nd—She needs wholesome outlets for her energy, outlets which will react in a healthful way, mentally, morally and physically. Leisure time and health are closely related, for the things you do when you can do as you please probably have greater effect upon your mental and physical health.

3rd—She needs to be taught how to *conserve* her energy. There is no doubt about it, the modern girl *is* spending her health too fast. Instead of living on her interest she is using up her capital. The Girl Scout law, "A Girl Scout is thrifty," applies to her strength and her energy and her emotions, as well as to her nickels and her dimes, and we are trying to make her realize that and practice it.

If the Department of Publications of the Child Health Association has noticed an increase in requests for help this spring, it is partly due to the fact that the Girl Scouts in different cities are putting on health trails or drives. Cincinnati put on a three months' drive in cooperation with other agencies there, beginning January 1, using some of the Child Health ideas in their booklet and program and some of their own. Springfield, Massachusetts, and a half dozen small towns around it have just finished a three months' drive, with hundreds of girls keeping the "Bank of Health." All over the country shorter drives are being carried on. Girls agencies in Cleveland are doing an unusual piece of work there—a *year's* health drive with 30,000 girls following a "health trail," each month being dedicated to a different phase of health.

It is impossible to expose so many girls to a thing of this sort without *some* of it taking. Posture, clothes, shoes, food, weight, physical examinations, attitudes of mind, etc., are all being stressed in different ways in different communities. One of the fine things about it is the nice tie-up it is causing in many communities between parents, schools, health agencies, clubs, departments in schools, girls, etc. Incidentally parents *and* teachers are being educated.

In *general,* the Girl Scout organization is trying to organize and administer its *whole* program so that its practices in every field and department will contribute to the health of the girl and not to her detriment,—to wholesome living and wholesome thinking.

National Association of Jewish Community Center Secretaries

The personality and spirituality of the worker are of primary importance, it was agreed at the ninth annual conference of the National Association of Jewish Community Center Secretaries,

held in Atlantic City, May 31st to June 5th. Recreation and athletics at the centers were wholeheartedly approved but the greater emphasis was put on education, especially adult education. However, many secretaries felt that the program for children and young people is the more productive.

While the thought of the conference was focused on the preservation of Jewish consciousness and ideals, it was realized that many of the problems faced by the centers were general community problems. The contributions of non-Jewish leaders and organizations in recreational fields was cordially recognized.

Jewish centers make much of religious and national holiday celebrations, it was reported. Centers in communities of 5,000 or fewer Jews were compared with those in large communities by Benjamin Rabinowitz, field secretary for New England of the Jewish Welfare Board. "The small center is a movement rather than an institution," he said. "Contacts are more direct; support is easier. A larger proportion of the population affiliates with the center than in the larger towns, and there are larger per capita contributions than in the big communities. Approximately seventy percent of the income in both larger and smaller communities is derived from active participating members. Approximately sixty-five percent of the budgets in both population groups is for salaries."

Some of the more significant statements of speakers at the conference were as follows:

"Through play the arts are created. The best education comes through play and joy."

—Israel S. Chipkin, executive director of the Jewish Educational Assn.

"The art of living well and wisely requires more training than is supplied by formal childhood education."

—Mordecai M. Kaplan, principal, Teachers' Institute, Jewish Theological Seminary, New York.

"In the last ten years there has been in the general Jewish community a shift from economic questions to questions of the spiritual life."

—Dr. Mordecai Saltes, director of Jewish Extension Education, Jewish Welfare Board.

"The dominance of the machine process has made adult education imperative. Ours is a mechanized civilization which needs humanizing."

"The art of living well and wisely requires more training than is supplied by formal childhood education."

—Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Principal, Teachers' Institute, Jewish Theological Seminary, N. Y.

"At first the Y. M. H. A.'s were centers of Americanization. This point of view has completely disappeared in the last fifteen years, and without protest. Now you are engaged in conserving Jewish culture."

"The athletic program of the center is highly commendable. Recently at Minneapolis, I found the Jewish boys and girls two or three inches taller than their parents. Perhaps this was due to the superior rising quality of Minneapolis flour. But the physical training of youth is not what we are chiefly aiming it."

—Dr. Bendeley, Jewish Theological Seminary, New York.

"Girls are great idealists. They have dreams, vague and uncertain. Without social outlet, the girl becomes morbid because of boredom."

—Miss Libbie Berman, Supt. Jewish Communal House, Syracuse, N. Y.

At the National Conference of Social Work—Des Moines, Iowa

A recreation luncheon was held on May 14, 1927. Some fifteen individuals were asked to speak five minutes each on different aspects of recreation, no speaker except one to know what his subject was to be. Eugene T. Lies propounded questions to the speakers as they were on their feet. The point was to see after all whether it made any difference to a speaker whether he prepared himself beforehand or not.

Each speaker after he had been given five minutes was notified in a different way that his time was up. Whistles, mouth organs, and other noise makers were used persuasively to indicate the expiration of the time.

Each speaker entered into the spirit of the occasion. The audience itself was overwhelmed with joy at the audacity of the way in which the high and mighty speakers came down from their pedestals and became thoroughly human. It was suggested that perhaps more light and inspiration on recreation matters was secured than could ever have been hoped for at a more serious kind of gathering. Several even intimated that the meeting had therapeutic value.

Activities Calendar—Chicago School Playgrounds

January

1. *Ice Skating Tournament*—Boys—midgets, junior and intermediate; senior men; girls—junior, intermediate and senior.
2. *Playground Council Checker Tournament*—Boys—junior and intermediate; senior men; girls—junior and senior.
3. *Rug Making*—Girls
4. *Snow Modeling*
5.
6. (*28*) *District Ice Carnivals*
7. *Girls Skating Efficiency Tests*—Junior and senior.

February

8. *Playground Council Ice Skating Tournament*
9. *Valentine Parties* (at each ground)
10. *Sled Meets*—Boys—midget and junior; girls—midget and junior.

March

11. *Whittling and Carving*
12. *Rope Skipping Tournament* (Girls)
13. *Wrestling Tournaments*—Grammar School Division—Under 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120 and 130 lbs.; Open Division—Under 95, 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, 158 and over 158 lbs.
14. *Doll Village*
15. *All Out of Doors Exhibit at Davis*
16. *Playground Council Wrestling Meet*

April

17. *Easter Egg Hunt* (3 large parks)
18. *Local Playground Ball Leagues*—Boys' and Girls' Leagues.
19. *Award of Playground Letters*
20. *Spring Soccer Football Leagues*
21. *Honor Point Emblem Presentations*
22. *O'Leary Tournament*—Junior and senior girls
23. *Roller Skate Tournament*—Boys—junior, intermediate and senior; girls—junior and senior.

May

24. *Jackstones Tournament*—Girls—junior and senior
25. *Low Organization Games*—Girls—junior and senior
26. *Council Roller Skating Tournament*
27. *Wagon Tournament*—Boys under 12 years
28. *Scooter Tournament*—Boys under 10 years
29. *Marble Tournament*
30. *Boys' Achievement Exposition*
31. *Chicago Council Marble Tournament*

June

32. *Opening of Camp Bemis*
33. *Opening of Recreation Centers* (8)
34. *Opening of Baby Playgrounds* (10)
35. *Opening of Summer Playgrounds* (2)
36. *Annual Folk Dance Festival*
37. *Inter-Playground Ball Leagues*—Boys—midget, junior, intermediate and senior—girls—junior, intermediate and senior.
38. *Efficiency Tests*—Boys—junior, intermediate and senior; girls—junior and senior.
39. *Baseball Field Day—Chicago Council*
40. *Junior American League Baseball Tournament*
41. *South Town Economist Hobby Show*
42. *Track and Field Meet*—Boys—junior, intermediate and senior.
43. *Knot Hole Club*

July

44. *Original Doll Show*
45. *Pushmobile Races*
46. *Demonstration Day Picnic*

August

47. *Pageant Recreation Centers*
48. *Illinois Central Pageant*
49. *Sand Craft Exhibit*
50. *Handcraft Exhibit of Recreation Centers*
51. *Council Track and Field Meet*
52. *Association of Commerce Rodeo*

53. *Horseshoes Tournament*—Boys—junior, intermediate and senior.
54. *Annual Mardi Gras Parade*

SEPTEMBER

55. *Eight District Lantern Parades*
56. *Playground Council Horseshoes Tournament*
57. *Daily News Olympic Girls*
58. *Soccer Football League*
59. *Tops Tournament*—Junior boys and girls
60. *Diabolo Tournament*—Junior boys and girls
61. *Girls' Track and Field Meet*—Junior, intermediate and senior
62. *Stilt Tournament*
63. *Girls' Field Ball*

OCTOBER

64. *Volley Ball Tournament*—Boys—junior, intermediate and senior; girls—junior and senior
65. *Apparatus Contest*—junior and senior girls
66. *Playground Council Volley Ball Tournament*
67. *Opening of Community Centers*
68. *Hallowe'en Celebrations at Each Ground*

NOVEMBER

69. *Barber Shop Quartette*—Junior and senior boys
70. *Harmonica Soloists*—Junior and senior boys; junior and senior girls.
71. *Ukulele Sextettes*—Junior and senior girls
72. *Harmonica Quartettes*—Junior and senior boys; junior and senior girls
73. *Whistling Contest*—Junior and senior boys; junior and senior girls
74. *Ocarina Contest*—Junior and senior boys
75. *Jews Harp*—Junior and senior boys
76. *Football Efficiency Test*—Boys

DECEMBER

77. *Checker Tournament*—Boys—junior, intermediate and senior; girls—junior and senior.
78. *Toy Making*
79. *Hare and Hound Chase*
80. *Gift Shop*



FLAG SALUTE ON EVANSTON PLAYGROUND
(See illustrations on page 259)

Evanston's Junior Press Club

For approximately three years the Junior Press Club, conducted by the Bureau of Recreation of Evanston, Illinois, has been working in connection with the Evanston News-Index. The club announces it is now associated with the Evanston Review, a weekly publication in magazine form, which has a free circulation to every home in Evanston, or about 12,000.

The club is working under the following plan: Editors bring their stories to the office of the Bureau of Recreation on Wednesday and Friday of each week. Weekly staff meetings are held on each Friday and all school and organization editors or substitutes are requested to attend the meetings. Schools and other groups submitting the most copy each month and scoring the greatest number of points will have the honor of naming city editor from their group. The scoring table is as follows:

5 points for each story submitted
10 points for each story printed
35 points for the best editorial each week
30 points for the best Feature story each week
25 points for the best News story each week
25 points for the best Sport story each week
25 points for the best Poem each week
20 points for the best Essay or Book Review each week
15 points for the best Personal Item each week
75 points for the best Cartoon published
25 points for each cartoon submitted

Standings will be published each week



NEW ST. CLAIR BUILDING, DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

A New Community Building for Detroit

The St. Clair Community Building to be erected on the St. Clair Playfield for the Recreation Department of the City of Detroit, will in all particulars be the latest and most up-to-date in all its arrangements for the various requirements of such a building.

The building, the second to be erected by the Department, will be of old English type, and will cost $200,000. The exterior faces of wall will be face brick with Indiana Limestone trim. Roofs will be of lead clad sheet metal which requires no painting. Ample exits and fire escapes are provided.

In the basement commodious locker facilities are provided together with shower and toilet rooms for both men and women. Separate toilet facilities are arranged so that boys and girls engaging in athletic sports and games on the field will have access without entering the building proper.

The heating plant, filters, pumps and fuel room are located underneath the auditorium adjacent to the swimming pool.

On the first floor, a gymnasium 60 x 90 feet in size with hanging gallery occupies one wing to the west with exposed steel trusses and a clear height of 18 feet from floor to lower chord of truss. The total height to ceiling in gymnasium is 33 feet in the center so there will be plenty of opportunity for all kinds of games as well as sufficient height for all types of gymnastic apparatus.

The standard size swimming pool 25 feet x 75 feet with a 7 foot 6 inch walkway around pool is provided, with a clear height above walkway to roof of 18 feet.

The natatorium or swimming pool will have the latest and best type of water purifying treatment as well as air conditioning apparatus. A hanging balcony extends around the pool for audience at various contests. A high diving spring board and similar equipment are provided.

The hanging balconies in gymnasium and swimming pool are both built with open framing so as to provide ventilation upwards against the back wall and allow no dead air pockets.

The auditorium, which will seat about 400 people, has an elevated stage and dressing rooms. The main entrance to the building will face south and be located at the end of LeMay Avenue at south end of playground. A broad brick paved terrace gives access to either the main hall or an exit from the auditorium. On the way to the main hall, the visitor passes hat and coat check room and ticket office so that persons going to auditorium are not obliged to pass through the main hall.

The main hall will be very attractive with a large open fire place and terrazzo floor. Leaving this hall the visitor passes the director's offices for both men and women, to the locker rooms or ascends the stairs opposite the fireplace to the club rooms, five in number on the second floor.

Pioneering for Art in a Pioneer Land

Montana is pioneering in the field of music, according to the January twenty-ninth issue of *Musical America*. Through the efforts of an untiring leader, Joseph Adam, director of the music department, Montana State College, a new type of organization, the Montana State Symphony, has been developed.

At the beginning of his summer vacation in 1926 Mr. Adam traveled in his own car over the entire route of the proposed orchestral tour, stopping one or two days in each town of at least 1,500 inhabitants. He talked with heads of clubs, schools, lodges, churches and theatre managers; made bookings and consulted resident musicians, thus recruiting his personnel from among the best players of the state. In this way he visited twenty-three towns and was successful in all his objectives, establishing a chain of twenty-three contracts and completing his personnel with the exception of three members. To defray expenses on this self-imposed tour, Mr. Adam gave piano recitals in the towns visited.

Mr. Adam found many musicians in the course of his trip. A number of first class artists, formerly active in the East or in Europe, were occupied in some other calling because of lack of demand for their musical talent. He discovered a bassoon player, formerly with the German philharmonic orchestra, now a carpenter; an oboe player once with Sousa's Band, now a hotel man. He came upon one of Finland's best clarinetists in a coal mine. Finally, he imported six players from outside the state. The Montana musicians readily agreed to undertake the first trial tour on a profit-sharing arrangement.

Returning to Bozeman, Mr. Adam proceeded to raise a capital fund of $300, just enough to pay the railroad fares of his musicians to Bozeman. This money he raised through letters and a personal house-to-house canvass in Bozeman. The contributors, most of whom gave $10.00, became founders of the organization. Mr. Adam also succeeded in inducing three railroad systems of Montana to grant a reduction in fares for the entire tour and solicited paid advertisements for programs.

On October fifteenth, the members of the orchestra assembled in Bozeman and for three days rehearsed two complete and separate programs. Then the orchestra gave two concerts in the city, an interesting feature of which was Mr. Adam's explanation about the constitution of a symphony and his demonstration of rarely used instruments. These concerts proved a sensation and the orchestra was encouraged to start on its tour through the state. During the thirty-six days of the tour forty-two matinee and evening performances were given.

Enthusiastic receptions were tendered the musicians in every city. Newspapers greeted them with front page news stories. Luncheon clubs entertained them and afternoon sessions in schools were dismissed so that the pupils might attend the low-priced matinees.

In each city visited, a local chapter was left with a business or professional man as temporary local chairman to look after the orchestra's interests in that particular city. The trial tour ended on November eighteenth after the orchestra had traveled 3,500 miles, or the entire length and breadth of the third largest state in the Union.

Significant Facts from Minneapolis

(*Continued from page* 263)

baseball. Take football for instance, the crowds estimated at Minneapolis games totaled as follows:

University	156,000
High Schools	120,000
Park Board	350,000
	626,000

"The attendance at park baseball games greatly exceed that. One hundred and fifty teams played to an attendance totaling 600,000 for the season, while 383 diamond ball teams (of which 35 teams were women) played before an attendance of 810,000. These figures and statistics have been gone over very carefully and when looked at individually can readily be seen to be conservative.

"Logan Park showing is again remarkable. This little, crowded, insufficient and half-way community center had an attendance in 1926 of 185,711 compared with less than 150,000 in 1925 when its capacity was declared to have reached its limit.

"These figures are recited only to whet your appetite for mentally digesting Mr. Raymond's report completely. In so doing seriously ponder over the statistics which are more or less lightly spoken therein. To me they are tremendously impressive."



COSTUMED ROLLER SKATING (Colored Children)

Colored Children Win New Orleans Playground

On the Galvez Playground in New Orleans, visitors were assured for all time free access while many little brown faces peered wistfully through the fence. Noting the great decrease in attendance among the white children, the local Playground-Community Service Commission had a survey of the neighborhood made and found that the character of population had been changing rapidly, so that Negro children outnumbered white ones five to one. Immediately plans were made to convert the playground into a recreation center for colored children. In one week a group of colored citizens raised the $500 necessary to re-equip the grounds, and the playground was opened on June first with a colored worker in charge.

Through his dedication speech, Dr. J. A. Hardin, a colored minister, ably expressed the gratitude and joy of his people in having this recreation spot of their own. He said in part: "Any measure designated to protect the health of the community must be broad enough to extend its protecting wing to all the people of that community, for no chain is stronger than its weakest link. . . . .

"These little tots whom you have made glad, with their mischievous eyes and demure faces, running, romping, swinging, laughing and playing have demonstrated by their joyous spirit a gracious acceptance of this playground. When you make our children happy, you make us glad. When you shall have forgotten this act of beneficence . . . these boys and girls will be singing your praises and condemning you to no worse fate than to play on the harp of David forever."

Legislating for Boulevards on Ocean Front of San Diego County

San Diego County, California, residents and visitors were assured for all time to free access to the beaches of the county when the Board of Supervisors adopted by unanimous vote an ordinance regulating the sub-division of ocean front property. The ordinance adopted reads as follows:

"Whenever any such tract or subdivision of land is bounded on any side by an inlet, bay, or estuary or by the Pacific Ocean, there shall be dedicated upon and by such map or plat, a roadway or street along said inlet, bay, estuary or ocean front and such roadway or street shall be given a distinct name; and all such roadways or streets leading to such inlet, bay or estuary or ocean front shall run and be open to the ordinary high tide line. Any land between said roadway or street along such inlet, bay, estuary or ocean front and lying between said roadway or street and the ordinary high tide line shall be dedicated upon and by such map or plat as and for a public park.

"This shall not apply, however, in case of land lying between the Pacific Ocean and any inlet, bay or estuary where the distance is less than 440 yards from the ordinary high tide line on the said inlet, bay or estuary to the ordinary high tide line on the ocean, but in such event there shall nevertheless be dedicated upon and by such map or plat, roadways or streets leading to the ordinary high tide land of such inlet, bay or estuary and ocean front at intervals of not more than 600 feet, such roadways or streets to be not less than 60 feet in width."

Recreation Standards for Child-Caring Institutions

Recently Will R. Reeves, Director of the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, prepared for the Children's Bureau of the Cincinnati Council of Social Agencies a statement of Recreation Standards for Child-Caring Institutions. After discussing the value of play and its effect on institutional life Mr. Reeves offered the following recommendations:

In planning for future development and expansion in Cincinnati institutions housing physically and mentally normal children it is suggested that consideration be given the following physical factors, which are numbered in the order of their relative need and usefulness.

1. One properly equipped play field for the older boys and girls. This should be large enough to permit the playing of major games and sport as well as all free play time activities. It should contain at least one baseball diamond; one indoor baseball diamond (interchangeable); one basketball court; one kick-ball court; one center bal court; one volley ball court; one tennis court; one chinning bar; one jumping pit; one fifty yard dash track, and a level space—preferably of grass—where relay games, mass team events and free play may take place.

2. Well lighted and ventilated playrooms affording accommodation for all the children in inclement weather. Space permitting, at least three playrooms should be provided—one for those of pre-kindergarten and kindergarten age; one for the boys above that age, and one for the girls above that age. The room for the older boys and girls should be large enough to permit the playing of low-organization games.

3. One large, well lighted, well ventilated and properly equipped hand-craft room where the children who like to "make things" may be afforded an opportunity. (Boats, kites, wagons, dolls, doll houses, material for doll dresses).

4. One properly equipped domestic science or home economics room for girls, where courses in plain sewing, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, preparation of food, cooking, care of children, home planning and the like may be given.

5. One properly equipped manual training room for boys, where courses in wood-carving, carpentry and mechanical drawing can be given.

6. One playground of small dimensions, with shade, for the children of pre-kindergarten and kindergarten age.

7. One outdoor wading pool for the small children.

8. One outdoor swimming pool where the older children may be taught to swim.

Mr. Reeves discussed the importance of play leadership and made the following suggestion:

It is therefore suggested that the authorities of the children's institutions involved do meet and devise a method of cooperative effort along the following lines:

a. Means by which each institution may obtain the services of a properly qualified man and woman who shall supervise the leisure hour activities of its children on a regular rotating weekly schedule of service.

b. As physical facilities are gradually acquired, that a handcraft and manual training specialist (man), and a home economics specialist (woman), be engaged on an hourly basis to conduct classes on a similar rotating system.

Orlando Holds an Archery Tournament

On December eighteenth, the Department of Public Recreation of Orlando, Florida, held an Archery Tournament with the following program:

MEN

1. Flight Shoot (to see who can shoot the farthest)—Class 1, using 38 to 45 pound bow; Class 2, using 45 to 52 pound bow.
2. Balloon Shoot (balloons fastened to stakes with 3-foot strings. Object is to burst balloon).
3. Accuracy. (Shooting at standard target 4 feet in diameter)—40 arrows at 40 yards.

BOYS

1. Wand Shoot. (Object to hit a stick placed against a target 4 feet in diameter, perpendicular to the ground).
2. Accuracy. (Shooting at standard target 4 feet in diameter)—40 arrows at 40 yards.



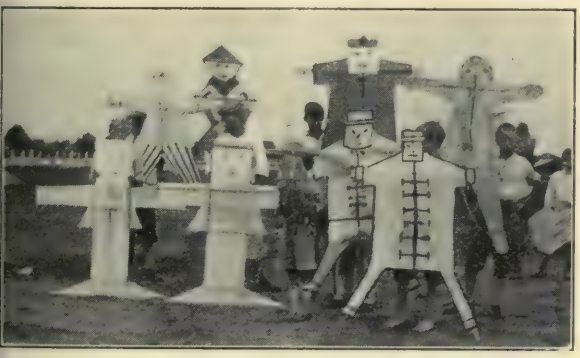
PET SHOW, ORLANDO, FLA.

WOMEN

1. Accuracy. (Shooting at standard target 4 feet in diameter)—24 arrows at 30 yards.

In addition to the regular tournament the Department of Recreation, under whose auspices the tournament is conducted, has arranged to have animal objects cut from beaver-board and mounted on stakes set in the ground, to be used as targets.

Every Saturday afternoon at 2:00 p. m., archery classes are conducted for women.



KITE TOURNAMENT, ORLANDO, FLA.

Still Another Service Bureau

Increasingly recreation departments are realizing their responsibility to the community at large and are establishing definite service bureaus. The Recreation Department of Waco, Texas, is one of the latest to create such a department. R. C. Oliver, Superintendent of the Department announces that the Bureau is prepared to offer the following service to homes, individuals and organized groups:

1—Recreation Leaders' Course in games and recreation
2—Programs for holiday parties
3—Assistance in planning parties, picnics and hikes
4—Game leaders for parties and picnics
5—Use of athletic fields for football, soccer, baseball and basketball
6—Advice as to layout and equipment for backyard playgrounds
7—Use of parks for picnics
8—Instructions for the layout of tennis, volleyball, handball, basketball courts, playground baseball diamonds and football gridirons
9—Assistance to real estate developers in planning layouts for programs in new additions
10—Bulletins and reports relating to play and recreation
11—Information for themes and reports on recreation subjects
12—Information regarding the organization of league in baseball, basketball, football and soccer
13—Information regarding the conduct of tournaments
14—Information regarding children's stories and storytelling
15—Information regarding athletics for both men and women
16—Assistance in organizing clubs
17—Referees and officials for all sports

The Use of Leisure Time

(*Continued from page* 255)

represented by about 30 per cent. and hiking, riding, golf, church work, tennis, visiting and auto riding are listed.

Passive recreation interests are expressed as follows: music 60 per cent.; theatre and movies 47 per cent.; attending lectures 55 per cent.; worship 55 per cent.; reading 100 per cent. and relaxation 90 per cent.

Replies from 100 rural teachers indicate that dancing ranks as the most popular form of recreation, though walking also is highly in favor. Few attend picnics. Arranged according to order of greatest frequency, we have walking, dancing, reading, theatres and movies, worship, automobile riding, church work, music and cards.



TOURIST CAMP PLAYGROUND—ORLANDO, FLA. THE CAMP HAS A POPULATION OF 1000

Basketball Free Throw Tournament

The year 1927 marks the second World's Basketball Free Throw Tournament in which approximately three hundred thousand boys and girls took part. The final scores received in Charleston on March second included returns from seventeen foreign countries and from every state in the United States. Athletes from all parts of the world are now eager to take part in an American contest against Americans.

This international event had its beginning in Charleston when the Physical Education Department of the Charleston Y. M. C. A. in 1923 included in its program a local basketball free throw tournament. The Committee this year in charge of the tournament was made up of men from thirteen foreign countries and a large representation from the United States. Walter B. Wilbur, a prominent attorney, acted as chairman.

The rules for the tournament this year were translated into eight foreign languages and many countries held national tournaments and sent their scores to Charleston. Athletes even in the war zone of China took part in the tournament and both the girls' senior championship and that for the team of this division went to the earthquake area of Japan.

Such tournaments among young people of all nations attract much interest and tend to bring about a wider friendship and understanding.

Tournaments

In speaking before the National Recreation School, of the P. R. A. A., at New York City, Dr. William Burdick of the Playground Athletic League of Baltimore talked on the subject of tournaments.

A considerable difference of opinion, Dr. Burdick suggested, exists among recreation officials as to the advisability of holding tournaments for the purpose of selecting state or national champions. A number of officials, among them Dr. Burdick, feel that in many cases they are harmful and educationally unsound. Dr. Burdick made the following suggestions:

Types of Tournaments

A common type of tournament is that in which a number of teams holding district championships are brought together at some central place to play off an elimination series among themselves which will determine the champion. This is very often done with basketball teams.

A second type of tournament is that in which large teams are brought together to enter into a mass athletic meet where the winner is usually determined by the number of points gained by individuals or combinations within the various teams. Track meets are of this nature and are usually completed in one day.

There is still another type in the form of marble shooting tournaments and similar sports in which

an individual may work his way up to a national championship.

The last, and probably the least objectionable form of tournament, is that in which the teams win the district championship in the usual manner and then each team, instead of going to some central place to play off an elimination series, plays the champion of the district nearest to it at some home place. This is continued until there are only two teams left to play for the championship. In all probability one of these would play near home.

Undesirable Features

Considering tournaments in general and especially those of the first type a number of logical objections can be cited. In the case of a centralized elimination playoff the winning team is forced to play a large number of games within a short period of time and at a terrific championship pace. This is usually accompanied by considerable mental strain and physical irregularity due to a long trip, strange surroundings and other inconveniences. Any individual subjecting himself to these conditions is liable to suffer permanent injury to his health.

Where a team travels a long way to play a game there is usually a heavy purpose to win at any cost. The only thing the people at home have to judge by is the score and the crowd before which the game is played has no sympathetic interest in the players themselves. They have paid to see a spectacular exhibition. This results in the playing up of the player of unusual ability, making the game an individual affair instead of a loyal home community affair, and giving an unnatural twist to the psychology of the performers. Affairs of this kind also tend to draw great crowds of spectators to see a few performers of the Roman gladiator type, a thing which the modern play movement is not in favor of promoting.

Safeguarding Tournaments.

A much more satisfactory tournament should, however, be possible by making arrangements to avoid these difficulties. A tournament should be the natural outgrowth of a season of play where everyone has had a chance, a large number of teams have been entered and no teams have been at any time broken up to form a winning team. The natural groupings of boys might form teams to play a schedule in their own vicinity. Then, instead of breaking up teams to form a strong combination, the unchanged winning team may go into the larger schedule. Finally, instead of having the winners of the various districts come to some central place to play an elimination tournament, each may play the winner of the district nearest it until there are only two left for the final championship.

In this kind of event the natural teams are not broken up, long trips are reduced, heavy tournament strains are avoided, players perform at home and promote their own community loyalty, and individual stars are not played up at the expense of general participation. It has less tendency to upset the general routine of everyday life, ties up the boy to something permanent and has a logical foundation of general participation.

There are good arguments on the side that a tournament of some kind is really valuable. Without it we should have every district champion going about claiming to be the state champion. In a championship contest the top notchers get a chance to get acquainted, to feel out each other's strength and find out that they are not so wonderful after all! Also, the glory connected with a championship gives a great deal of publicity to the game, arouses interest, and gets more teams to enter and try to share in the honor.

While it is true that the spectacular athletics tend to throw everything off balance and defeat the real purpose of athletics and sport, it should be possible gradually to eliminate these difficulties by careful direction. A championship contest would probably have less opposition if it were the natural outgrowth of a system where there was almost universal participation and no one was crowded out to make room for the star performer.

Kite Flying Tournament

On February 26, the Park and Recreation Board of Birmingham, Alabama, held a kite flying tournament in which, probably for the first time in history, the city's recreation director suggests, an aeroplane was used for the purpose of judging altitudes. G. S. DeSole Neal, Director of Public Recreation, went up in an aeroplane with Pilot Lieutenant Jerry Thomas, in order to judge accurately the altitude of kites.

An altitude of 1,200 feet was reached by two kites. There was a special class for model aero-

planes that could fly. There was an entry list of 619 kites with about half this number flying. To take care of this large entry list eight lines, 300 yards long, were drawn crosswise to the wind. These lines were 100 feet apart and each competitor was spaced 12 feet apart.

There were two objectives in mind—skill in workmanship and design, and skill in flying. The eight classes were as follows—home-made kites for altitude; purchased kites for altitude and workmanship on home-made kites. These classes were arranged for those of elementary school, high school age and adults. There was in addition a special open class for novelty kites and another for model aeroplanes. Several girls were entered.

The schools entered the contest with great enthusiasm—thirty schools having entries in the meet. Manual training teachers and physical education directors were requested by the Superintendent of the Schools to do all in their power to help the children prepare for the tournament. The Junior Chamber of Commerce also gave its assistance and the Boy Scouts handled the crowd.

A Tour Around the World by Airplane

Under this title the classes and groups of the Vare Recreation Center, Philadelphia, conducted by the Bureau of Recreation, gave a review of their activities during the year. The audience was taken (in imagination) to different countries, leaving the South Philadelphia flying field in the airplane *Vare*. Some of the numbers on the program follow:

THE TOUR

Washington, D. C.—"The Heart of the Nation"
Flag Drill.....Boys 12 to 14 years
North America—"The Land of the Red Skin"
Bow and Arrow Dance....Girls 14 to 16 years
Alaska—"The Country of Snow and Ice"
Snow Ball Dance.....Emily Dallas
Holland—"The Land of Windmills and Tulips"
Danse Hollandaise.....Girls 8 to 10 years
Austria—"The Toy-makers Paradise"
Jumping Jacks.....Girls 7 to 10 years
Japan—"Nipponese Persistence—Japanese Perfection"
Jiu-jitsu and Self-defense.....2 Boys
Denmark—"Physical Perfection a Danish Attribute"
Tumbling and Pyramids,
Men 25 years and over
Italy—"The Country with a Picturesque Peasantry"
The Tarantella.....Girls 10 to 14 years
Czecho-Slovakia—"The Sokol—a new Country's National Pastime"
Dumb Bell Drill.....Girls 10 to 14 years

At the end of the program awards were made to the basket ball champions of the center. Music was furnished by the Vare Recreation Center Orchestra.

A "Swimfest"

John C. Kieffer, Supervisor of Boys' and Men's Activities, Parks and Recreation Commission, Syracuse, New York, in writing of the "swimfests" conducted on the Syracuse playgrounds, tells of a novel and amusing tilting event which has been devised.

Instead of taking a long bamboo pole and tying on the end a stuffed salt bag which, as soon as it becomes wet, is heavy and dangerous because the pole is liable to pierce the cloth, the department uses a rubber suction cup such as that utilized by plumbers in forcing a drain which has become stopped up. These cups, which are made of soft rubber three or four inches in diameter and are attached to a short wooden plug, may be bought in 5 and 10-cent stores. The plug is shaved down to fit tightly in the end of the bamboo pole and fastened by winding adhesive tape around it. The cup may then be put on the plug and the tilting pole is ready for use. This arrangement is perfectly safe because the cup is soft and pliable and prevents scratching and bruising. It is especially advantageous because it permits not only pushing the competitor over, but of pulling him over by pushing the cup firmly against his wet suit, thereby creating a suction great enough to do the trick.

Mr. Kieffer also tells of contriving a boat transportable from pool to pool which is strong and easily managed, yet tipsy enough to give the thrill from tilting. Two ordinary kegs of the size commonly known as "halves" (24" in diameter and about 30" high) are put on their rolling side about a foot apart. Then a 10-inch plank, 2 inches thick and about 8 feet long is nailed to both the kegs,



WATER SPORTS

leaving a space of from one to two feet between them. A foot or two of the plank should project out beyond the kegs on either end. When this boat is launched into the water, the board is about a foot beneath the surface, provided, of course, that the kegs are sufficiently well pitched inside and bunged up to make them water tight.

For the tilting contest a boy straddles each end of the plank facing the center, while a third boy stands in the center between the kegs, bracing one knee against the keg. In this position and holding his tilting pole, he is propelled toward his opponent by the two boys sitting on the ends. The boys who propel the boat do so by paddling with their hands and feet. As the opponents come within poking distance of one another, they start jabbing with their poles. The one who is successful in dislodging the crew of the other boat and tipping them over two out of three times, wins the event. These keg boats may also be used for crew races, by having one boy straddle each end of the board, with a third boy straddling the middle, all of them facing in the same direction. On the signal to start, they all paddle with their arms and legs working in unison as does a regular crew.

The swimfests are thoroughly advertised around the playground neighborhood about ten days in advance, so that boys and girls can practice if they care to. Entries are made by signing up with the playground leader or with the lifeguard at the pool. In addition to the tilting contest, the events consist of the usual short free style dashes for small boys and girls (about 40 or 50 yards); back stroke, breast stroke for small intermediate and large boys and girls; diving, plunging and under-water swim for the older boys and girls. In plunging and under-water swim events, a cork or inflated rubber balloon is usually tied to the neck of each competitor by means of a string, so that each may be located at any time during the event.

From the Western Coast

There is a real thrill in visiting the new Chinese Playground in San Francisco where 550 children play with a score of parents looking on. The new supervisor, Oliver Chang, is a graduate of the University of California. The playground, including the field houses, is strictly oriental in design and architecture.

The Western Recreation Conference at Portland brought together approximately one hundred paid and volunteer recreation workers with 68 registered representatives from 29 western cities representing five states and Canada. Thirteen California cities were represented, a pretty good record in view of the distance involved.

In Aberdeen, Washington; Salem, Eugene, Medford and Ashland, Oregon; and Walla Walla, Washington, volunteer groups are earnestly working to secure better recreation facilities and leadership in all of these small cities.

Book Reviews

PROBATION AND DELINQUENCY—The Study and Treatment of the Individual Delinquent. By Edwin J. Cooley. Price, $3.00.

The problem of the individual delinquent and his constructive treatment through sympathetic approach and scientific methods is the theme of this book, which contains an account of the work of the Probation Bureau, established and supported by the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, in the Court of General Sessions. Fifty case studies are presented, showing the diversity of the problem of delinquency. The conditions under which probation should be administered are discussed and the importance of results which may be expected under fair trial are presented, in addition to the chapters on methodology of diagnosis and treatment.

AN APPROACH TO PUBLIC WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK By Howard W. Odum. Published by The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. Price, $1.50

The purpose of this volume is to outline the field of public welfare and social work, the types of workers needed, the problems with which they are faced and the equipment necessary to meet these problems. It is offered as an experiment in the introduction of an important subject to three groups—the undergraduate college man and woman, the teacher in high school, and the layman in the field of social work. To make the book usable for correspondence courses a simple outline from assignments of questions and illustrations is included at the end of the volume.

VACATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS. By Charles M. Mills. Published by the Ronald Press Co., New York City. Price, $5.00

This is an exceedingly valuable volume for those who are interested in leisure time problems and in adding to the human values in our current life. There is much hope for the future in the attention which is now being given by industrial leaders to problems like this, and it is also significant that the interest in this subject is such as to warrant so careful and scientific a study of the problem. The book is ably written, is clear and concise in its statement and gives a basis for forward steps.

THE BOOK OF GAMES—for Home, School and Playground. By Forbush and Allen. Published by The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $2.00

This attractively illustrated book contains directions for games of many types, written in language that children can understand. Most of the games may be played without buying any play things. The larger part of the book is devoted to old games which children have always played and interesting stories are given regarding a number of them. The best of the new games are also included.

An important feature of the book is the fact that the games are graded. Games for general use, games for little children and games for larger children are classified separately. After the title of each game, the number is indicated of those who can play it most effectively in the home or on the home playground. For simplicity and convenience of reference, games that are only variations of one another are grouped together.

Teachers, playground workers and parents will find this book very suggestive.

"HANDY"—Church Recreation Service. Published by Lynn Rohrbough, 510 Wellington Ave., Chicago, Illinois. Price, $2.50

Four years ago the first edition of "Handy" which has become so well known a manual on social recreation appeared in mimeographed form. Recently the eighth edition made its appearance in attractive leather-bound, loose-leaf form, charmingly illustrated and full of practical suggestions for social recreation, and games and activities for recreation in the open. Here are to be found suggestions for get-acquainted games, group games, the quiet social games, songs, pantomimes, stunts and all the various activities entering into the social recreation program.

Individual sections of the book—and there are twelve sections in this edition—may be secured for 25c. each.

OUT OF DOORS WITH YOUTH. By J. W. Frederick Davies. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. Price, $1.50

"Not a philosophy of camping, but a simple statement born of twenty years of practical experience in camping."

In this book, designed as a guide for leaders of summer camps, Dr. Davies discusses in a delightfully informal and informative way many camp problems—camp site, equipment, program trips, the camp fire program, vespers, leadership and many other matters relating to camp management.

FIRST STEPS IN STADIUM OPERATION. By V. K. Brown. Published by American Institute of Park Executives, Rockford, Ill.

It is welcome news that V. K. Brown's article on Stadiums, which was published serially in *Parks and Recreation*, has appeared in pamphlet form. Mr. Brown is well qualified to talk on stadiums, not only because of his official connection with the Soldier Field Memorial Stadium maintained by the South Park Commissioners of Chicago, but also through the careful study he has made of stadiums throughout the country.

MUNICIPAL AND PUBLIC GOLF COURSES IN THE UNITED STATES with Statistical Information. Issued by the Public Links Section, United States Golf Association, 110 East 42nd Street, New York

"A Public Golf Course is one where any person may without payment of a preliminary membership fee and with or without payment of a daily fee use the course without being discriminated against in any way." Under this classification, the Association has listed 201 golf courses in 149 cities. Information is given regarding the date of opening, official body in charge, length of the course, fee charged, cost of operation, financial support, club house and membership, and golf club.

To all interested in municipal golf courses, this pamphlet will be of great value.

GAMES AND SPORTS IN BRITISH SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES. Bulletin No. 19, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City

In this report the Carnegie Foundation has undertaken the task of studying at first hand school and university games in England and Scotland and presenting their essential features as a part of organized education. The study, Henry S. Pritchett states in the preface, does not seek to uncover defects; it makes no recommendations, and as far as possible it avoids comparisons with athletic conditions on this side of the water.

It is noted among the conclusions that from every point of view except the strictly official, sports are made an important factor of the educational process as carried at Oxford and Cambridge. In the newer English universities they play a far less important part. They consume less of the total time of the under-graduate bodies, cost less and accommodations for them are far more restricted. Again, although games and sports occupy a more prominent place at the universities of Scotland than at some of the newer English universities they play a far less commanding part in undergraduate life than at Cambridge and Oxford, at other civic universities and in the universities and colleges of the United States.

The following significant statement appears in connection with the report. "The Englishman takes college and university sport for granted as bearing its part in the education of youth, and assists it where he can. This course of action is possible because national opinion,



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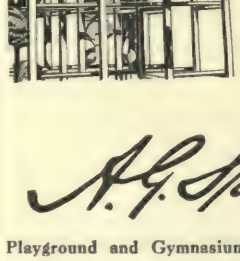
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to say nothing of opinion within the institutions themselves, esteems the university as primarily an intellectual agency. In such an environment, athletics take their place naturally as an instrument for training the habits and powers of youth. There is no thought of sport contesting the field with education like two mutually exclusive forces. It is a matter, not of sport versus education, but of sport in education. Such a relation is fundamental to British ideals. In all Britain there is not a single professor of physical education."

RHYTHMIC DANCES, GAMES, STUNTS AND SONGS

Three publications have recently appeared which will be of interest to those working with children. The titles of these three books are *Rhythmic Stunts and Rhythmic Games, Rhythmic Songs* and *Rhythmic Dances and Dramatic Games.* The words and music have been arranged by Abbie Gerrish-Jones; the adaptations and descriptions are by Olive B. Wilson. The price of each is $1.25.

NEW STANDARD ENDORSED HARMONICA COURSE—By Margaret J. Synnberg. Price $.25

A new system of learning to play the harmonica is outlined in this booklet which also contains 200 songs.

A TOY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA SERIES. Arranged by J. Lilian Vandevere, C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston, Mass.

C. C. Birchard & Company has performed a much needed service in issuing this series of charts for toy symphony instruments arranged to accompany familiar tunes. The scores are octavo size, finished for handling an enlarged clear notation. A number of selections are now available with complete sets of parts. Among them, *My Spanish Guitar, The Canoe Song* and *A Merry Life.* The scores range in price from $.40 to $.80

MAGIC CASEMENTS. By Ruth Perkins. Published by The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City

Under this delightful title is given the chronicle of the development of a new kind of camp program based on material furnished by a number of camps conducted by the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. and local branches. It is a delightful story of camp life in all its phases—a story full of practical suggestions for projects, leadership and programs. Educational principles and methods are stressed, making the book a novel contribution to camp literature.

INDIAN NIGHTS—Famous Indian Legends. Retold by G. Waldo Browne. Published by Noble and Noble, 76 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. Price, $.85

Literature regarding Indians always has its fascination. In this volume of famous Indian legends, Mr. Browne has woven a number of Indian legends compiled from various sources into an interesting series of tales. Based as they are on the original tales told by Indian fathers, mothers, uncles and aunts beside smoky fires in bark houses of the long ago, they tell of the Indians' love of nature and show how the manifestations of the great out-of-doors were a part of the Indians' life.

LAD—And Other Story-plays for Children to Read or to Act. By Bertha Palmer Lane. Published by The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. Price, $1.50

Playground directors working with children who have had a little training in play production will find in these charming fantasies and plays splendid material for their summer's program. *Lad* or *The Gift of Time* is especially well suited for playground use since it can be made to include large numbers of children and brings into the play as audience the children who do not take an active part. Two other fantasies—a woodland fantasy and a sea fantasy complete this group. Three Christmas plays and Pandora are other delightful additions. Suggestions for music and costuming are given in the Appendix.

OFFICIAL TRACK AND FIELD GUIDE—1927. Spalding's Athletic Library No. 112R. Published by the

American Sports Publishing Company, New York City. Price, $.25

PLAYGROUND MANUAL. Department of Public Instruction. Bulletin No. 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

This manual, prepared by members of the Health Education staff of the Department of Public Instruction, is a very practical booklet for the use of school teachers. It is intended not only to call attention to the importance of play, but to suggest to teachers and school officials definite solutions of specific problems arising in the practical administration of a school program in this field. Suggestive programs are offered to give a clearer idea of the activities to be conducted and the way to administer them. The discussion of the various types of playgrounds includes material on organization administration and equipment together with drawings showing preferable arrangement of equipment and diagrams of essential games.

TWICE 55 COMMUNITY SONGS FOR TREBLE VOICES. The Rose Book. Published by C. C. Birchard, Boston, Mass. Price, $.20

This booklet, compiled by Professor Dykema of Teachers' College and known as the *Rose Book*, contains many good songs, most of them tested and approved through long use, but appearing here in new arrangement. An attractive and novel feature is the arrangement of a few songs with a soprano part above the melody. The subjects cover patriotic songs, ballads, greetings, stunts, lullabies, spirituals, hymns and a few special numbers suitable for more pretentious programs. Unison and two-part songs predominate with a few in three parts.

YOUTH AND THE BEAUTIFUL. School Betterment Studies, Volume 1, Number 1. Henry C. Frick Educational Commission, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This booklet describes the experiment of the H. C. Frick Educational Commission in introducing to High School pupils of Pittsburgh a group of artists of outstanding personality and ability, each artist being asked to present that phase of beauty of which his chosen art is an exponent. In order that there might be authoritative and first hand data on the results of the experiment, the pupils were asked to submit as one of their English exercises following each lecture a brief account of feelings and facts regarding the experiment.

"The results of the experiment," states the report, "provide ground for high hope for the future of American youth and of the nation."

ADAPTED GROUP GYMNASTICS. By Lillian Curtis Drew. Published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1.75

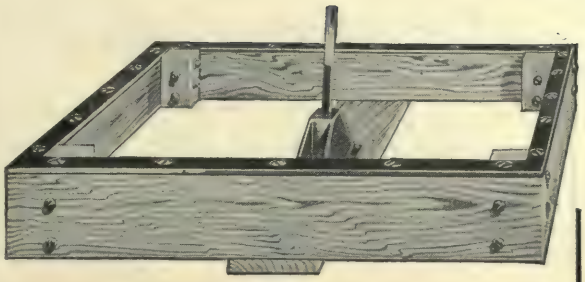
This book deals primarily with corrective gymnastics and means of dealing with individuals needing corrective treatment.

DUDLEY ALLEN SARGENT—AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Edited by Ledyard W. Sargent. Published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $2.00

"His final place in the history of physical education must be determined by future generations," says R. Tait McKenzie in his introduction, "but it needs no prophet to foretell that it will be that of a pioneer, a thinker and a scientist."

MORE ONE-ACT PLAYS BY MODERN AUTHORS. By Helen Louise Cohen. Published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York. Price, $2.25

All who have enjoyed and used Miss Cohen's earlier collection—*One-Act Plays by Modern Authors* will welcome this volume, *More One-Act Plays by Modern Authors*. Here have been brought together plays by Eugene O'Neill, Colin Campbell Clements, Christopher Morley, A. A. Milne, Paul Green and other well known playwrights. Miss Cohen's introductory essays are analytical studies of the personalities of the authors and relate the plays to the playwrights' theories of dramatic art and to their other literary work.



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BIBLE PLAYS AND HOW TO PRODUCE THEM. By Mary Ellen Whitney. Published by Fleming H. Revell Co., New York City. Price, $1.50

The plays in this book have been made very short and as simple as they could be while still retaining the old Biblical language. More than half of them can be easily presented by juniors; the others are usable by intermediates or older young people. The Bible itself has been the only source of the plays in the book. Whenever possible the exact text of the King James version is used.

Twenty plays are presented and there is a chapter on how to produce them which takes up problems of costumes, make-up and properties. Churches, Sunday Schools, young people's societies and leaders of children's groups will find in the book helpful and inspring material for dramatizing Biblical incidents and teaching Bible lessons.

LITTLE THEATRE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT. By Alexander Dean. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City. Price $2.50

This book for community, university and school is largely the result of Professor Dean's experience as Director of the Chicago North Shore Theatre Guild. Various problems connected with the administrative side of play production, including organization, casting and stage management, publicity and finance are discussed in detail, while the duties of committees and officers are explained. A chapter is devoted to an historical sketch of the Little Theatre movement in America. Recreational dramatics, play shops and Little Theatre contests are described.

ONE ACT PLAYS FOR STAGE AND STUDY. Published by Samuel French, 25 West 45th Street, New York City. Price, $3.15

A welcome addition to dramatic literature is this book, the third series to be published by Samuel French. The volume contains twenty-one contemporary plays never before published in book form by American, English and Irish writers. Among the plays are *Dave* by Lady Gregory, *Unto Such Glory* by Paul Green, *The Betrayal* by Padraic Colum and *Youth Must Be Served* by Harriet Ford.

PERMANENT PLAY MATERIALS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. By Charlotte G. Garrison. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons

In this practical book Miss Garrison, who is connected with the Department of Kindergarten-First Grade Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, suggests the principles which should be the guides in the selection, use and care of permanent play materials for nursery schools, kindergartens and primary grades. The book will be of interest to playground leaders dealing with little children. Among the subjects discussed are gymnasium apparatus, blocks, dolls, housekeeping toys and tools, toy animals, materials which involve scientific experiment, picture books and pictures.

THE BOOK OF HOLIDAYS. By J. Walker McSpadden. Published by The Crowell Company, New York. Price, $1.75

The purpose of this book is to point out the significance of our holidays, the events associated with them and the historical facts and traditional legends surrounding them. Appropriate poems are quoted for each holiday and there are numerous illustrations.

Our Folks

William Hansen has been employed as Supervisor of Recreation and Physical Education in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Miss Elizabeth Engle has been employed as Director of Recreation in Morgantown, West Virginia.

Nathan L. Mallison, formerly Superintendent of Recreation in West Palm Beach, Florida, has recently gone to Knoxville, Tennessee, as Superintendent of Recreation.

Ramone S. Eaton has been employed as the first year round Superintendent of Recreation in Alexandria, Virginia.

J. B. Lemon has been employed as Superintendent of Recreation in Miami Beach, Florida.

David Kilgore has gone to Danville, Virginia, as Supervisor of Recreation.

Philip LeBoutillier, formerly Superintendent of Recreation in Daytona Beach, Florida, has gone to Irvington, New Jersey, to accept the superintendency of the newly organized municipal recreation department.

Miss Irene Welty, who has been Superintendent of Recreation in West Chester, Pennsylvania, has been appointed to the position of Superintendent of Recreation in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Paul Rhode, at present Director of the Community House in Branford, Connecticut, will take charge of the Williamsburg Community House, Brooklyn, New York, in September.

Miss Mabel Lober, Executive Secretary of the Community Center in Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, has joined the staff of Mrs. P. H. Valentine, Director of Smith Memorial Playgrounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ian Forbes, who has been Director of Recreation in Moorestown, New Jersey, will succeed Miss Mabel Lober as Executive Secretary of the Community Center in Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.

Arthur Noren, who has been Superintendent of Recreation in Springfield, Illinois since April 1, 1925, will be associated with the National Recreation School next year.

John E. MacWherter, formerly Director of Recreation in Alton, Illinois, will succeed Arthur Noren as Superintendent of Recreation in Springfield, Illinois.

Miss Julia Wrenn has succeeded Miss Charlotte Ross as Director of Colored Work in Auburn, New York.

Charles English has recently resigned his position as Director of Recreation under the Board of Education in Chicago, to accept the position of Field Secretary of the Playgrounds Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ben Rumpeltes has succeeded Ian Forbes as Director of Recreation in Moorestown, New Jersey.

Miss Margaret Camp has recently been employed as Supervisor of Playgrounds under the Park Department, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. George Beggs has recently succeeded Miss Gussie Riley as Superintendent of Recreation in Macon, Georgia.

Robert Peel has been employed to take charge of the new year round recreation program under the Board of Education in Ferndale, Michigan.

Miss Mildred Foulds has been appointed as Supervisor of Recreation to succeed Eugene Weeden in Woonsocket, R. I.

S. A. Heatherly has been appointed as Superintendent of Recreation in Wheeling, West Virginia.

Teacher's Library

The Playground

SEPTEMBER, 1927

Sports on Board Ship — By Arthur Dailey

Many Lions' Clubs Provide Recreation Facilities

An American Playground in Turkey — By Lillian C. Brauer

Mother Cuts Loose in Camp — By Ethel Johnson Lively

Relations of Museums to the Out-of-Doors — By Herman C. Bumpus

A Ghostly Gambol for Hallowe'en

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Vol. 21 SEPTEMBER, 1927 No. 6

The Playground

Maintained by and in the interests of the Playground and Recreation Association of America

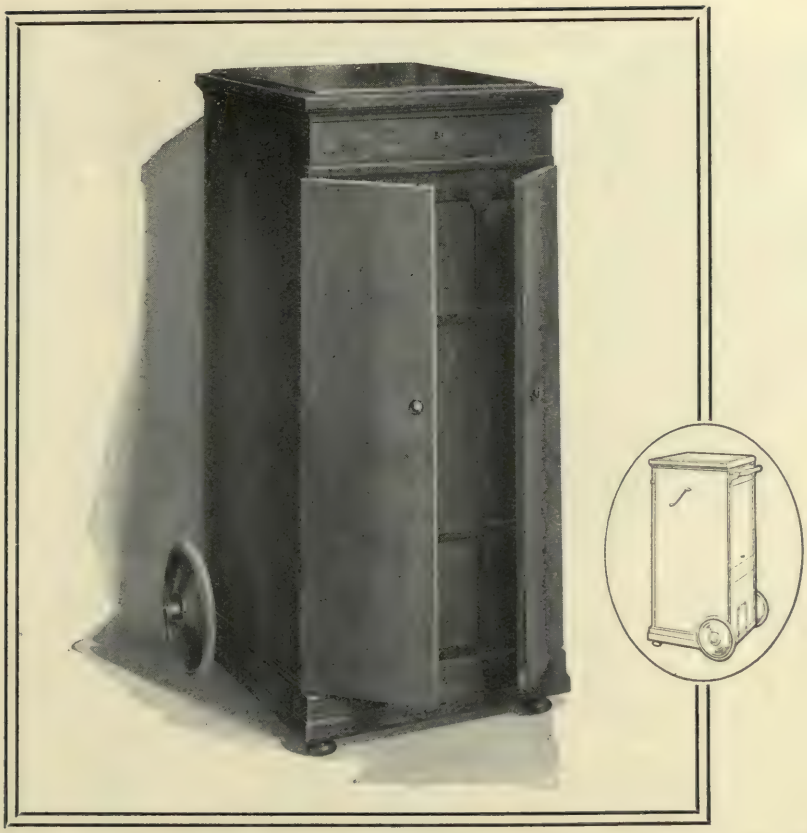
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The World at Play 295
Where to Stay at the Recreation Congress 300
A Rapidly Growing P. T. A. 300
Sports on Board Ship, by Arthur Dailey 301
Chinatown Plays American Style 302
Wichita Moves Another Step Forward 303
Play-Day in Richmond, Virginia, by Claire McCarthy 305
Many Lions' Clubs Provide Recreation 307
Sacramento's Municipal Auditorium 308
An American Playground in Turkey, by Lillian C. Brauer 309
A British View of Sports 310
What Goes Up, by Dorothy Canfield 312
Regional Plan 313
Mother Cuts Loose in Camp, by Ethel Johnson Lively 314
Home Play in Kansas 317
Exposing Ourselves to Self Control, by Gerald Stanley Lee 318
Contemplative Recreation, by Josephine Blackstock 320
The Leominster Junior Players, by John Joyce 321
Make-Up Suggestions for the Little Theatre, by Jack Stuart Knapp 322
Folk Games of the Kentucky Mountains, by June Clark 323
Increase of Land Values Around Playgrounds, by Charles J. Storey 324
The Educational Appendix—Shall We Operate, by Nelson C. Smith 327
Recreation Building in Fort Worth 327
Nature Calendar for September 328
Nature's Invitation 329
Department Conducted by William Gould Vinal
Relations of Museums to the Out-of-Doors, by Herman C. Bumpus 333
Evaluating Activities 334
How to Celebrate Hallowe'en—A Ghostly Gambol, by Era C. Betzner 338
Can Cities Meet the Fundamental Needs of Children? 339
Athletic Parks and Stadia Necessary School Equipment 339
Pamphlets and Magazines Recently Received 340
At the Conventions 340
Book Reviews 340

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The Playground

VOL. XXI, No. 6 SEPTEMBER, 1927

The World at Play

The Kindergarten of Democracy.—In his presidential address at the convention of the National Education Association, Francis G. Blair of Springfield, Illinois, speaking on the American melting pot said that America's school system is the very pit of the melting pot and the school playground the greatest kindergarten of democracy ever conceived.

Mark Twain Park.—Progress is being made on Elmira's recently acquired Mark Twain Park. Mrs. E. J. Dunn, wife of the Chairman of Elmira Community Service, has provided the furnishings for a house on the property, which house will serve as a center for club meetings and as headquarters for the work for employed girls which has been taken on a large scale. Ten new tennis courts recently installed are constantly in use at the park.

Paddocks Become Public Playground.—King George, on the occasion of his last birthday, placed two of the royal paddocks at Hampton Court at the disposal of the National Playing Fields Association of Great Britain for use as a public playing field for boys and girls. This gift, of approximately six acres of land, was announced a few hours after the launching of an appeal for one million pounds and many acres of land to make good the shortage of public playing fields. The ground is to be laid out for cricket, football, lawn tennis and other games.

Many historical associations are attached to the the land. Forming part of the royal paddocks establishment of Henry VIII, it has been used for four hundred years for the training of the King's horses.

Dedicating a New Playground.—The Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department recently dedicated a new municipal playground designated as Slauson Playground, which was made possible through the legacy of $50,000 left the Commission a number of years ago by James Slauson. The income of this amount might be used in whatever way was deemed best for the welfare of the children of that section of the city. Interest to the amount of nearly $20,000 has accrued and this money with other funds will be used to provide a much needed swimming pool.

A Cemetery as a Playground.—The second largest playground in Washington, Pa., is an old cemetery located in a thickly populated district of the city. As it was the only open space in the neighborhood and had trees and shade, the children naturally appropriated it for their use. Finding ball games going on and children playing under the trees, the Recreation Board decided to put a worker on the ground. A few swings were added and now children are to be seen running in and out between the tombstones, sitting on the tops of old slabs playing dominoes and digging in a sand pile, the boundary of which was defined by the wall which had previously marked the family plot.

For More Playgrounds in New York.—On May 17, 1927, the Board of Aldermen of New York City adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside the sum of twenty million dollars for the immediate purchase of playgrounds in the crowded parts of all the five boroughs "as a means of decreasing the number of children killed by motor vehicles in the streets of the cities and to furnish an environment that is more healthy and wholesome as a force against the present factors which make for delinquency and criminality." The resolution as adopted by the Board of Aldermen was referred to a committee of the whole, and will in all probability come before the Board of Estimate at its first meeting in September.

A Reading Room for Workingmen.—Plans are under way in Sacramento for the rehabilita-

tion of the old city water works as a library reading room for thousands of workingmen. A sum sufficient to complete the work is to be included in the next year's budget.

A few months ago a reading room was opened in an old fire house in the city. Experience has shown how great was the need for such a place. The present accommodations are far too small to accommodate the hundreds who are giving it their patronage.

A State Marble Tournament.—The Pennsylvania State Marble Shooting Championship Tournament was held on June 11th in the Point Stadium at Johnstown. The first four places were won by boys representing Johnstown, Coatesville, Latrobe and Homestead. The Municipal Recreation Commission was in charge of local arrangements, the Chamber of Commerce was responsible for publicity while the Y. M. C. A. conducted the local elimination contests and assisted with the arrangements for the State Tournament.

Following the tournament the boys, their escorts and visiting as well as local officials were the guests of the Friendly City Association at a luncheon served at the Y. M. C. A.

It was voted to have the 1928 tournament at Bethlehem.

A County Play Day.—On April 9th, the Playground and Recreation Department of Jacksonville, Florida, in cooperation with the Board of Public Instruction and Duval County Home Demonstration Department, held a County Play Day at Fairfield Stadium. The morning program consisted of 50 yard dashes for boys and girls, running broad jump for boys, indoor baseball throw for girls, a 100 yard race for boys and three-legged race for girls (50 yards), a 400 yard relay for boys and a 300 yard relay for girls. In the afternoon each school competed in a stunt program, points being awarded for 1st, 2nd and 3rd on the basis of 5 for 1st, 3 for 2nd and 1 for 3rd. The school having the highest percentage of attendance received 5 points. There was also a *Captain McGirt's Treasure Hunt* for all and ring and group games for little children. Parents were invited to attend and bring a picnic dinner.

Tournaments in Chicago.—On July 29th the children of the West Chicago Park Playgrounds matched their ability in top spinning and beanbag throwing in the Annual Diabolo which the Department holds. Fourteen parks were represented by 200 boys and girls and the contests were opened to children ten years old and under, and fourteen years old and under. The girls threw their beanbags through squares in specially constructed back boards for accuracy points, while the boys juggled their diabolos, performing such stunts as "Over the World" and "Under the Legs." Medals were awarded individual winners and points given participating parks. These points were added to those accumulated for other events held earlier in the year.

Amateur Baseball in New Haven.—New Haven, Connecticut, has fifty-seven teams of amateur baseball actively engaged in League Baseball under the auspices of the Board of Recreation, of which Elmer L. Manning is director. There are nine leagues of boys under twenty-one with forty-five teams, and two for men over that age with twelve teams of older players. This means that 912 boys and young men are taking part in amateur baseball under the Board of Recreation laws. Other leagues conducted by various organizations of the city bring this total well up to 100 teams and the Park Board is finding difficulty in supplying enough diamonds for the use of all the teams during the evening hours and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Games Over the Radio.—One of the features of the summer's program of the Detroit Recreation Department was a series of radio talks given each Monday morning over station WJR by Miss Lottie McDermott of the Recreation Department. In the first talk Miss McDermott told of the recreational opportunities offered during the summer. During the course of each talk a game was informally described by Miss McDermott in conversational language which would appeal to children.

A Picnic for City Hall Employees.—The Department of Public Recreation of Orlando, Florida, on July 14th conducted at Ponce De Leon Springs, a picnic for the employees at City Hall. The program consisted of water sports in the morning followed by a picnic lunch, golf, boating, fishing, games—including diamond ball and baseball—horseshoe pitching, swimming, archery for women and bridge parties. At 6:30 p. m. came a picnic supper, with dancing at 7:30.

"Spring Round-up."—The Mother and Daughter Council of Detroit and the Parent Teacher Associations of the Board of Education conducted, in cooperation with the Department of Recreation of the city, a movement known as the "Spring Round-up." This movement involved an effort to have all the children entering school in the fall receive a physical examination at some time during the early summer so that defects might be corrected during the summer. Older girls were asked to be responsible for one child during the summer months, and any girl assuming the responsibility received an honor point. It was the responsibility of the girl not only to see that the child received an examination, but that she did some follow-up work to make sure the physician's orders were carried out. Blanks for keeping track of the follow-up work were provided by the Recreation Department.

Public Buildings in Kansas.—The June number of *Kansas Municipalities,* published by the League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence, Kansas, contains descriptions of a number of public and civic buildings in Kansas, including the Chapman Community Building. Interesting information is given about the building, and plans and photographs are shown.

Reviving an Old Pastime.—Mayfair has taken up a new fad, according to a recent issue of the *Springfield Union,* Springfield, Mass.—a pastime that was old a century ago. It is the "penny plain, tuppence colored" toy theatre of which Robert Louis Stevenson wrote. It is quite fashionable now to have a miniature stage for the parties held in the select district east of Hyde Park. The toy theatre is placed in the center of a table and the tiny old-fashioned oil footlights are lighted. The guests group around it to watch the tiny paste actors, manipulated on the end of slender rods, disport themselves, while someone from behind the screen reads the corresponding parts from a play. There is a long list of plays to choose from, ranging from Oliver Twist and Don Quixote to the gorgeous spectacle of Timur, the Tartar.

Benjamin Pollock, 71 years old, a friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, has been making these toy theatres for the past 50 years, succeeding his father-in-law who made them in the same place for 40 years before Pollock took charge.

A New Wandering Theatre.—Oakland, California, has recently acquired a wandering theatre which will visit all the playgrounds, giving entertainments. The new stage on wheels is hitched to no Pegasus. It is equipped with a more reliable steed—a modern six cylinder motor. The stage is mounted on a motor truck. Upon arrival at its destination the tarpaulins are unstrung, the side is let down, revealing the stage with scenery and all necessary equipment. If necessary a special trailer can haul extra scenery, chairs, costumes and whatever is needed. Volunteers provide the entertainment; the city meets all the expenses.

A Pageant of Childhood.—About 3,000 pupils from the schools of Royal Oak, Michigan, under the direction of Edna B. Montgomerie, Director of Physical Education for Girls, presented a *Pageant of Childhood.* The pageant, written by Miss Montgomerie, was particularly notable for its splendid organization and for the perfection of detail which made it a finished production in spite of the fact that only one rehearsal was held.

The pageant was noteworthy, too, because of the community cooperation it represented, making it possible for the production to be staged without cost. The donation of programs, lumber and other material; the work of the pupils in making their own costumes; the assistance of the school orchestra, only two months old; the contribution of Mrs. Eva Proctor Storer, director of the orchestra, in orchestrating the music; the help of the school principals and teachers; the courtesy of local firms in lending furniture and similar equipment—made the pageant an expense-free undertaking as well as an effective and artistic production.

A charge of 25c for adults and 15c for children brought in $540 for the use of the athletic department of the school.

An Outdoor Children's Concert.—One of the first outdoor activities of the year conducted by the Department of Public Parks of Muncie, Indiana, of which W. T. Reed is superintendent, was a choral concert in McCullough Park, in which almost 1,000 school children took part. The Department of Public Music cooperated with the superintendent of Parks and Recreation in the project, Miss Clarine Hunter, supervisor of music, training the children and directing the performance.

Bows for Cigar Box Fiddles.—A bulletin of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department announces that the Music Division has secured some very good violin bows for use in playing cigar box fiddles. These bows were purchased at 25c each, which is about one-third of the cost of manufacture. They will be sold to the cigar box fiddle players at 25c each.

Music on Mobile's Playground.—A special feature of the musical program conducted by the Playground Department of Mobile, Alabama, is the regular weekly concert given by the Junior Symphony and the Juvenile Orchestras on the various playgrounds.

Six Hundred Acres for a Bird Sanctuary.—Announcement has been made by the Federation of Birds' Clubs of New England of a gift by Francis A. Foster of West Tisbury, of six hundred acres of land at Martha's Vineyard for a wild bird life reservation. Not only has Mr. Foster given this land to the Federation, but he will provide an endowment adequate to maintain it as a public reservation.

A Gift to Dedham.—Miss Frances M. Baker has presented to the Dedham, Massachusetts, Community Association several acres of land bordering on the Charles River, to be used as a playground.

Music on the Playground.—Professor John Minnema, Dean of the School of Music at Elmhurst College, Illinois, has been employed by the Oak Park, Illinois, Playground Board to direct a chorus on every playground once a week. At the end of the season there will be a song festival in which all the children receiving the musical instruction will take part. Groups of these boys and girls will also have a part in the annual pantomime.

The Playground Board of River Forest, an adjoining town, has also secured Professor Minnema's services for practically the same purpose.

A Ukulele Tournament.—A Ukulele Tournament conducted by the Wilmington, Delaware, Community Service was open to boys and girls who had not reached their sixteenth birthday before April 1, 1927, and who had been members of a Community Service Ukulele Class for at least five weeks. The minimum number in each orchestra was twelve; the maximum, twenty-four.

Each orchestra was asked to play one required number ("Comin' thru the Rye") and three optional selections. Judging was on the following basis:

1. Intonation—musical accuracy	40%
2. Expression—ability to convey feeling	25%
3. Rhythm—time beat	20%
4. Selection—character of music presented	15%
	100%

A silver pin was awarded to each member of the winning orchestra.

Salt Lake City Presents "The Creation."—On June 29th the Salt Lake Oratorio Society gave its annual outdoor rendition of "The Creation." Twenty thousand people were thrilled by the music and the beauty of the scene.

Community Music in Flint, Michigan.—The Community Music Association of Flint, Michigan, reports a splendid year both in community and school music. Out of fifteen entries in district and state contests, Flint took twelve first prizes, one second and one third. In the state contest, the city won the championship for orchestra, wood wind ensemble, brass ensemble, boys' glee club, class A band and class B band. At the national band contest Flint was within the first eight bands out of 23 competing orchestras. Two harmonica bands have been organized and the program includes the organization of a band on each playground.

Woodrow Wilson Prize Essay Awards.—The Woodrow Wilson Foundation some time ago announced two awards of $25,000 each to be presented to the young man and young woman between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, writing the best essay on "What Woodrow Wilson Means to Me." Recently the foundation announced that in addition to these two awards ninety-two prizes totaling $7,000 would be given for the ninety-two next best articles.

Further information may be secured from the office of the foundation, 17 East 42nd Street, N. Y.

Twenty Years' Progress.—East Orange paid tribute on May 23rd to Lincoln E. Rowley, Secretary of the Board of Recreation Commissioners, who has been active for twenty years in furthering the recreation facilities of the city, where he also serves as city clerk. Twenty years ago East Orange had no playgrounds. Today it has playground property valued at three-quarters of a million dollars. Contracts amounting to $135,000 have just been let for the development of a new six and one-half acre field.

News Notes From the Western Coast.—The summer recreation program of Long Beach includes the operation of 19 playgrounds, 12 gardening centers, 2 aquatic centers, 5 music and art, and 12 handcraft centers. In addition to the numerous leagues and tournaments, special items on the program include harmonica bands composed of 500 boys, ukulele classes attended by 200 girls, five orchestras, 2 brass bands, a boys' choir, newsboy clubs, a miniature yacht regatta, a playground circus, and a life saving and swimming campaign.

On July 15th, Anaheim, California, dedicated its beautiful new Greek Theatre, costing $36,000. City officials from all over Orange County attended the elaborate ceremonies which were held. The theatre is an important additional recreation unit in the municipal recreation park, which already includes a splendid swimming pool, a children's playground, major sports fields and adult recreation facilities.

Pendleton, Oregon, has received from John Vert a gift of $65,000 for a municipal recreation center, which will probably be located in Central Park.

The city of Hoquiam, Washington, has just completed, at Gray's Harbor, a splendid municipal playground and recreation center equipped through the generosity of Senator E. C. Finch of Aberdeen, who is also donor of the Finch Memorial Playground in Aberdeen.

Seattle, San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Stockton, Sacramento and Los Angeles report a camp registration exceeding any previous year. Los Angeles is maintaining six camps this summer and a second camp has recently been opened by Berkeley.

Developments in Adana, Turkey.—The Social Service Department of Adana Station conducted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has secured rent free from the City Council the use of a fair sized plot of ground directly across from the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Exchange in the heart of the city. This will be equipped as a city playground. This feat was accomplished by convincing the Council that their giving this important site for a city playground would be a greater benefit to the city than the money they would receive from renting it to some one to run a casino or open-air cinema theatre—the intention of the Council when they tore down some old buildings on the property, leveled the ground and built a low wall around it.

Miss Lillian C. Brauer writes of the project, "Plans are under way to raise $1200 for the playground equipment, $500 for a shelter house and money with which to pay the trained leader."

Ancient Homes Rebuilt.—Recently a small band of Indians journeyed from their reservation home near Anaxdarko, Oklahoma, to Wichita, Kansas. They came to build in one of the parks, for the Wichita Indian Historical Society, a Tribal or Council Lodge, which would stand as a reminder to this and succeeding generations of the handcraft of the original inhabitants of the country. Nearly a century ago the Ouichitas left the site on which Wichita now stands and the remnant of the tribe together with their lineal descendants numbers approximately 300.

It seemed to the Historical Society that while a few of the original tribesmen were still alive, it would be fitting to have them erect on the site of their old tribal grounds some contribution of their own making. Today the finished lodge stands in Mead Island, a part of the Wichita Park System. The site is at the forks in the Little Arkansas River where it is said the tepees of the original Ouichitas once stood.

A "Santa Claus" Workshop.—The forty boys who meet each Saturday morning at the headquarters of the Mobile Recreation Committee to make toys, have named their headquarters the "Santa Claus Workshop." Here ships, furniture, airplanes and articles of many kinds are turned out in large numbers by these enthusiastic toy makers who are giving valuable assistance to the directors of the various centers in connection with the handcraft groups.

A Suggestion for Camp Publicity.—The Recreation Department of Oakland, California, last summer used for publicity purposes attractive post cards showing views of two of the municipal camps—Tuolumne and Feather River. The pictures were taken by a 4 by 5 Graflex camera recently purchased by the Department. The cards were sold at 5c each, the profit on each being 3c.

The Department also made use of a 2c government post card, giving information about four municipal camps. These were given campers as they arrived with a request that they mail them to their friends. These cards cost approximately 2c each.



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Headquarters, Fourteenth National Recreation Congress

Where to Stay

All the charm of old-fashioned southern hospitality has been preserved in the modern hotels of Memphis and Congress guests will be comfortably accommodated at reasonable cost. The rates for a number of leading Memphis hotels follow:

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One in room—$3.50 per day
Two in room—$3.00 per day per person
Two in room, twin beds—$3.50 per day per person
All rooms have baths.

CLARIDGE HOTEL

One in room—$3.00-$4.00 per day
Two in room—$2.25-$2.50 per day per person
Two in room, twin beds—$3.00 per day per person
All rooms have baths.

CHISCA HOTEL

Single room with bath—$2.50-$4.00 per day
Single room without bath—$2.00 per day
Double room with bath—$2.25-$2.50 per day per person
Double room without bath—$1.75 per day per person.

GAYOSO HOTEL

Single room with bath—$3.50 per day
Single room without bath—$2.00 per day
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Amsterdam, New York, has a ward in which the Italian citizens comprise about 40 per cent. of the population and approximately 60 per cent. of the school children. The problem of organizing a Parent-Teacher Association which would command the cooperation of all elements was not simple, but the solution was found. In June, 1925, the P. T. A. of the Fifth Ward School came into existence through the efforts of the principal and teachers, assisted by the Mothers' Club of the ward.

From the small group of charter members, the organization has grown into an important social body. It meets once a month at the school and is well attended by teachers and parents. At each meeting there is a business section followed by a program of entertainment and a social hour. The entertainment is varied. It may consist of a speech, of recitations or exercises by school children, or of a musical hour. During the social hour refreshments are served by a committee appointed for the purpose.

It has been the ideal of the organization from the beginning to make its influence felt throughout the community. The men of the district soon caught this idea and organized an auxiliary group with leading business men and politicians taking an important part. The men meet once a week in the gymnasium, where they play volley ball and basketball and take part in various gymnastic exercises. The organization grew so rapidly that it soon became necessary to divide the men into two groups, one meeting on Monday evenings; the other on Wednesday. Over sixty of the fathers and grown-up sons make up this branch.

Graduates of the school for the last thirty years have formed an alumni association, which meets monthly and enjoys dancing, dramatics and other forms of recreation. Plans are under way for organizing a Girl Scout troop.

Sports on Board Ship

By

Arthur Dailey

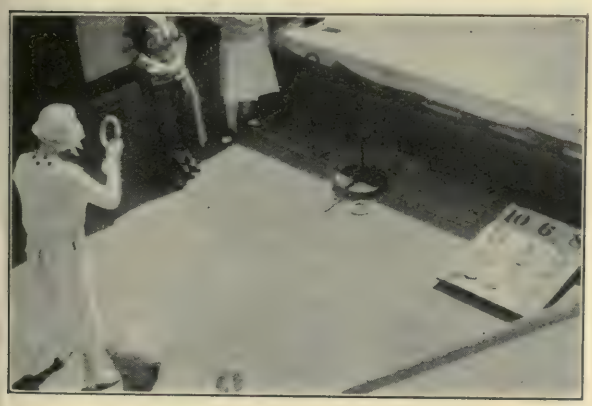
Cruise Department, Raymond and Whitcomb Company

Few people who have not been abroad recently have any conception of the extent of the recreation program provided on board ship for the entertainments of tourists. Usually a complete program of entertainments on a cruise is made up of the following activities:

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Deck Tennis, Deck Golf, Bull Board, Deck Quoits, Giant Holo, Shuffle Board, Ping Pong, Ring Toss and Bucket Quoits are some of the sports which are conducted as tournaments. With the exception of Deck Tennis and Giant Holo, all these sports are popular with elderly people as well as with younger ones.

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Whiling Away the Hours



No Need for Monotony on Shipboard

Deck Golf is played exactly like croquet. A number of circles (holes) about eight inches in diameter and numbered from 1 through 9 are marked out on the deck, usually in the bow. They are placed back of winches, funnels, and hatches in order that there can be no straight shots from one hole to the other. The line is drawn some place in the playing area from which the players start, shooting for hole No. 1 and so on until No. 9 has been made in consecutive order. The game is played with shuffle board discs, and the sticks used to push the discs about.

Bull Board consists of a white board about 2′ x 3′, marked with black numbers. The purpose of the game is to throw small bean bags or flat, hard rubber discs about ¼″ thick and 5″ in diameter on numbered squares from a distance of 8′ for women and 10′ for men.

Ring Toss consists in attempting to throw six rope rings on a peg from a distance of 8 ft. for women and 10 ft. for men. Twenty-one points make up the game.

Deck Quoits consists of a center ring about a foot in diameter with a second ring about this 2 feet in diameter and a third 3 feet. Another set of rings is drawn about 40 feet from the first set. Each player has 4 rope rings which he uses as quoits. The players throw alternately, throwing from a line drawn back of one circle and attempting to slide the quoits within the circles

at the opposite end. A quoit inside the inner circle counts 3; middle circle 2; outer circle, 1. In other words, it is played with practically the same rules as old fashioned barnyard horseshoes. A quoit is not counted if in any way it touches one of the lines. Twenty-one points make a game.

Bucket Quoits consist of throwing six rope rings in a bucket from a distance of about 16'. Twenty-one points make a game.

Giant Holo is nothing more than "shinny" in a box. It consists of a box about 4' 4" x 2½". There is a hole bored at each end large enough for a tennis ball to pass through. Sticks about the size of a billiard cube are used to play with. A tennis ball is the puck. The idea of the game is to knock the tennis ball through your goal.

Chinatown Plays American Style

Any day the visitor to one of San Francisco's newest and busiest playgrounds can see hundreds of slant-eyed youngsters enjoying sandpiles and swings, tennis, quoits and ball as eagerly as would any Occidental children. The Chinese playground in the city's famed Chinatown district opened as an experiment, has proved a real center of recreation for from three to five hundred children a day. Mothers and grandmothers and grandfathers come to watch the children at play, the hands of the women always busy with sewing.

Formerly these youngsters had been dodging beneath the wheels of passing vehicles in the narrow and highly congested streets of Chinatown, to the distraction of drivers and the despair of Chinese mothers and fathers, says Gladys Zehnder, director of the playground, in *The Municipal Employee* of San Francisco. The members of the Playground Commission took up the matter with Mayor Rolph, who endorsed it. About an acre of property was bought, cleared and surfaced. The landscaping and the fieldhouse which was constructed are Oriental in design.

Miss Zehnder began her work with misgivings, as there are fine-drawn distinctions and deep-rooted family and group traditions among the Chinese people. In the streets the children had played in groups, not intermingling. The experience with Chinese children in the public schools could not be taken as a guide, for school is compulsory and the schoolroom contact casual, while the playground is a place for recreation with as little restriction as is consistent with order.

"From the first," says she, "I declined to meet them upon any but grounds of level equality. I did not recognize, much less combat, their prejudices or restrictions. I took them at face value as American-born of an alien race, but Americans just the same."

It was the Chinese pride in politeness that brought response. When Miss Zehnder selected a group of girls for a game, she took it for granted that everything was going well, but often forced into contacts the girls among whom she wanted to break down restrictions. To have disappointed the leader would have been a breach of politeness.

"I found the Chinese children orderly, obedient and amiable, as well as the best of good sports," she states. "They took to the playground games like ducks to water, just as soon as they found that they were brought into the activities as a matter of course and were not to be ridiculed or put at a disadvantage. They are easy to lead, impossible to drive. I like them and I think that for that reason they like me."

Oliver Chang, a graduate of the University of California, was appointed director of boys' activities. He has met with equal success in leading group and team games.

The novelty of the playground has drawn visitors from many cities, while the success of the experiment is a triumph for the city of San Francisco.

Proceedings of the Recreation Congress at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 3-7, 1927, will appear in THE PLAYGROUND.



ELMIRA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Playground

VOL. XXI, No. 6 SEPTEMBER, 1927

The World at Play

The Kindergarten of Democracy.—In his presidential address at the convention of the National Education Association, Francis G. Blair of Springfield, Illinois, speaking on the American melting pot said that America's school system is the very pit of the melting pot and the school playground the greatest kindergarten of democracy ever conceived.

Mark Twain Park.—Progress is being made on Elmira's recently acquired Mark Twain Park. Mrs. E. J. Dunn, wife of the Chairman of Elmira Community Service, has provided the furnishings for a house on the property, which house will serve as a center for club meetings and as headquarters for the work for employed girls which has been taken on a large scale. Ten new tennis courts recently installed are constantly in use at the park.

Paddocks Become Public Playground.—King George, on the occasion of his last birthday, placed two of the royal paddocks at Hampton Court at the disposal of the National Playing Fields Association of Great Britain for use as a public playing field for boys and girls. This gift, of approximately six acres of land, was announced a few hours after the launching of an appeal for one million pounds and many acres of land to make good the shortage of public playing fields. The ground is to be laid out for cricket, football, lawn tennis and other games.

Many historical associations are attached to the the land. Forming part of the royal paddocks establishment of Henry VIII, it has been used for four hundred years for the training of the King's horses.

Dedicating a New Playground.—The Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department recently dedicated a new municipal playground designated as Slauson Playground, which was made possible through the legacy of $50,000 left the Commission a number of years ago by James Slauson. The income of this amount might be used in whatever way was deemed best for the welfare of the children of that section of the city. Interest to the amount of nearly $20,000 has accrued and this money with other funds will be used to provide a much needed swimming pool.

A Cemetery as a Playground.—The second largest playground in Washington, Pa., is an old cemetery located in a thickly populated district of the city. As it was the only open space in the neighborhood and had trees and shade, the children naturally appropriated it for their use. Finding ball games going on and children playing under the trees, the Recreation Board decided to put a worker on the ground. A few swings were added and now children are to be seen running in and out between the tombstones, sitting on the tops of old slabs playing dominoes and digging in a sand pile, the boundary of which was defined by the wall which had previously marked the family plot.

For More Playgrounds in New York.—On May 17, 1927, the Board of Aldermen of New York City adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside the sum of twenty million dollars for the immediate purchase of playgrounds in the crowded parts of all the five boroughs "as a means of decreasing the number of children killed by motor vehicles in the streets of the cities and to furnish an environment that is more healthy and wholesome as a force against the present factors which make for delinquency and criminality." The resolution as adopted by the Board of Aldermen was referred to a committee of the whole, and will in all probability come before the Board of Estimate at its first meeting in September.

A Reading Room for Workingmen.—Plans are under way in Sacramento for the rehabilita-

tion of the old city water works as a library reading room for thousands of workingmen. A sum sufficient to complete the work is to be included in the next year's budget.

A few months ago a reading room was opened in an old fire house in the city. Experience has shown how great was the need for such a place. The present accommodations are far too small to accommodate the hundreds who are giving it their patronage.

A State Marble Tournament.—The Pennsylvania State Marble Shooting Championship Tournament was held on June 11th in the Point Stadium at Johnstown. The first four places were won by boys representing Johnstown, Coatesville, Latrobe and Homestead. The Municipal Recreation Commission was in charge of local arrangements, the Chamber of Commerce was responsible for publicity while the Y. M. C. A. conducted the local elimination contests and assisted with the arrangements for the State Tournament.

Following the tournament the boys, their escorts and visiting as well as local officials were the guests of the Friendly City Association at a luncheon served at the Y. M. C. A.

It was voted to have the 1928 tournament at Bethlehem.

A County Play Day.—On April 9th, the Playground and Recreation Department of Jacksonville, Florida, in cooperation with the Board of Public Instruction and Duval County Home Demonstration Department, held a County Play Day at Fairfield Stadium. The morning program consisted of 50 yard dashes for boys and girls, running broad jump for boys, indoor baseball throw for girls, a 100 yard race for boys and three-legged race for girls (50 yards), a 400 yard relay for boys and a 300 yard relay for girls. In the afternoon each school competed in a stunt program, points being awarded for 1st, 2nd and 3rd on the basis of 5 for 1st, 3 for 2nd and 1 for 3rd. The school having the highest percentage of attendance received 5 points. There was also a *Captain McGirt's Treasure Hunt* for all and ring and group games for little children. Parents were invited to attend and bring a picnic dinner.

Tournaments in Chicago.—On July 29th the children of the West Chicago Park Playgrounds matched their ability in top spinning and beanbag throwing in the Annual Diabolo which the Department holds. Fourteen parks were represented by 200 boys and girls and the contests were opened to children ten years old and under, and fourteen years old and under. The girls threw their beanbags through squares in specially constructed back boards for accuracy points, while the boys juggled their diabolos, performing such stunts as "Over the World" and "Under the Legs." Medals were awarded individual winners and points given participating parks. These points were added to those accumulated for other events held earlier in the year.

Amateur Baseball in New Haven.—New Haven, Connecticut, has fifty-seven teams of amateur baseball actively engaged in League Baseball under the auspices of the Board of Recreation, of which Elmer L. Manning is director. There are nine leagues of boys under twenty-one with forty-five teams, and two for men over that age with twelve teams of older players. This means that 912 boys and young men are taking part in amateur baseball under the Board of Recreation laws. Other leagues conducted by various organizations of the city bring this total well up to 100 teams and the Park Board is finding difficulty in supplying enough diamonds for the use of all the teams during the evening hours and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Games Over the Radio.—One of the features of the summer's program of the Detroit Recreation Department was a series of radio talks given each Monday morning over station WJR by Miss Lottie McDermott of the Recreation Department. In the first talk Miss McDermott told of the recreational opportunities offered during the summer. During the course of each talk a game was informally described by Miss McDermott in conversational language which would appeal to children.

A Picnic for City Hall Employees.—The Department of Public Recreation of Orlando, Florida, on July 14th conducted at Ponce De Leon Springs, a picnic for the employees at City Hall. The program consisted of water sports in the morning followed by a picnic lunch, golf, boating, fishing, games—including diamond ball and baseball—horseshoe pitching, swimming, archery for women and bridge parties. At 6:30 p. m. came a picnic supper, with dancing at 7:30.

"Spring Round-up."—The Mother and Daughter Council of Detroit and the Parent Teacher Associations of the Board of Education conducted, in cooperation with the Department of Recreation of the city, a movement known as the "Spring Round-up." This movement involved an effort to have all the children entering school in the fall receive a physical examination at some time during the early summer so that defects might be corrected during the summer. Older girls were asked to be responsible for one child during the summer months, and any girl assuming the responsibility received an honor point. It was the responsibility of the girl not only to see that the child received an examination, but that she did some follow-up work to make sure the physician's orders were carried out. Blanks for keeping track of the follow-up work were provided by the Recreation Department.

Public Buildings in Kansas.—The June number of *Kansas Municipalities,* published by the League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence, Kansas, contains descriptions of a number of public and civic buildings in Kansas, including the Chapman Community Building. Interesting information is given about the building, and plans and photographs are shown.

Reviving an Old Pastime.—Mayfair has taken up a new fad, according to a recent issue of the *Springfield Union,* Springfield, Mass.—a pastime that was old a century ago. It is the "penny plain, tuppence colored" toy theatre of which Robert Louis Stevenson wrote. It is quite fashionable now to have a miniature stage for the parties held in the select district east of Hyde Park. The toy theatre is placed in the center of a table and the tiny old-fashioned oil footlights are lighted. The guests group around it to watch the tiny paste actors, manipulated on the end of slender rods, disport themselves, while someone from behind the screen reads the corresponding parts from a play. There is a long list of plays to choose from, ranging from Oliver Twist and Don Quixote to the gorgeous spectacle of Timur, the Tartar.

Benjamin Pollock, 71 years old, a friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, has been making these toy theatres for the past 50 years, succeeding his father-in-law who made them in the same place for 40 years before Pollock took charge.

A New Wandering Theatre.—Oakland, California, has recently acquired a wandering theatre which will visit all the playgrounds, giving entertainments. The new stage on wheels is hitched to no Pegasus. It is equipped with a more reliable steed—a modern six cylinder motor. The stage is mounted on a motor truck. Upon arrival at its destination the tarpaulins are unstrung, the side is let down, revealing the stage with scenery and all necessary equipment. If necessary a special trailer can haul extra scenery, chairs, costumes and whatever is needed. Volunteers provide the entertainment; the city meets all the expenses.

A Pageant of Childhood.—About 3,000 pupils from the schools of Royal Oak, Michigan, under the direction of Edna B. Montgomerie, Director of Physical Education for Girls, presented a *Pageant of Childhood.* The pageant, written by Miss Montgomerie, was particularly notable for its splendid organization and for the perfection of detail which made it a finished production in spite of the fact that only one rehearsal was held.

The pageant was noteworthy, too, because of the community cooperation it represented, making it possible for the production to be staged without cost. The donation of programs, lumber and other material; the work of the pupils in making their own costumes; the assistance of the school orchestra, only two months old; the contribution of Mrs. Eva Proctor Storer, director of the orchestra, in orchestrating the music; the help of the school principals and teachers; the courtesy of local firms in lending furniture and similar equipment—made the pageant an expense-free undertaking as well as an effective and artistic production.

A charge of 25c for adults and 15c for children brought in $540 for the use of the athletic department of the school.

An Outdoor Children's Concert.—One of the first outdoor activities of the year conducted by the Department of Public Parks of Muncie, Indiana, of which W. T. Reed is superintendent, was a choral concert in McCullough Park, in which almost 1,000 school children took part. The Department of Public Music cooperated with the superintendent of Parks and Recreation in the project, Miss Clarine Hunter, supervisor of music, training the children and directing the performance.

Bows for Cigar Box Fiddles.—A bulletin of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department announces that the Music Division has secured some very good violin bows for use in playing cigar box fiddles. These bows were purchased at 25c each, which is about one-third of the cost of manufacture. They will be sold to the cigar box fiddle players at 25c each.

Music on Mobile's Playground.—A special feature of the musical program conducted by the Playground Department of Mobile, Alabama, is the regular weekly concert given by the Junior Symphony and the Juvenile Orchestras on the various playgrounds.

Six Hundred Acres for a Bird Sanctuary.—Announcement has been made by the Federation of Birds' Clubs of New England of a gift by Francis A. Foster of West Tisbury, of six hundred acres of land at Martha's Vineyard for a wild bird life reservation. Not only has Mr. Foster given this land to the Federation, but he will provide an endowment adequate to maintain it as a public reservation.

A Gift to Dedham.—Miss Frances M. Baker has presented to the Dedham, Massachusetts, Community Association several acres of land bordering on the Charles River, to be used as a playground.

Music on the Playground.—Professor John Minnema, Dean of the School of Music at Elmhurst College, Illinois, has been employed by the Oak Park, Illinois, Playground Board to direct a chorus on every playground once a week. At the end of the season there will be a song festival in which all the children receiving the musical instruction will take part. Groups of these boys and girls will also have a part in the annual pantomime.

The Playground Board of River Forest, an adjoining town, has also secured Professor Minnema's services for practically the same purpose.

A Ukulele Tournament.—A Ukulele Tournament conducted by the Wilmington, Delaware, Community Service was open to boys and girls who had not reached their sixteenth birthday before April 1, 1927, and who had been members of a Community Service Ukulele Class for at least five weeks. The minimum number in each orchestra was twelve; the maximum, twenty-four.

Each orchestra was asked to play one required number ("Comin' thru the Rye") and three optional selections. Judging was on the following basis:

1. Intonation—musical accuracy 40%
2. Expression—ability to convey feeling... 25%
3. Rhythm—time beat 20%
4. Selection—character of music presented. 15%

100%

A silver pin was awarded to each member of the winning orchestra.

Salt Lake City Presents "The Creation."—On June 29th the Salt Lake Oratorio Society gave its annual outdoor rendition of "The Creation." Twenty thousand people were thrilled by the music and the beauty of the scene.

Community Music in Flint, Michigan.—The Community Music Association of Flint, Michigan, reports a splendid year both in community and school music. Out of fifteen entries in district and state contests, Flint took twelve first prizes, one second and one third. In the state contest, the city won the championship for orchestra, wood wind ensemble, brass ensemble, boys' glee club, class A band and class B band. At the national band contest Flint was within the first eight bands out of 23 competing orchestras. Two harmonica bands have been organized and the program includes the organization of a band on each playground.

Woodrow Wilson Prize Essay Awards.—The Woodrow Wilson Foundation some time ago announced two awards of $25,000 each to be presented to the young man and young woman between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, writing the best essay on "What Woodrow Wilson Means to Me." Recently the foundation announced that in addition to these two awards ninety-two prizes totaling $7,000 would be given for the ninety-two next best articles.

Further information may be secured from the office of the foundation, 17 East 42nd Street, N. Y.

Twenty Years' Progress.—East Orange paid tribute on May 23rd to Lincoln E. Rowley, Secretary of the Board of Recreation Commissioners, who has been active for twenty years in furthering the recreation facilities of the city, where he also serves as city clerk. Twenty years ago East Orange had no playgrounds. Today it has playground property valued at three-quarters of a million dollars. Contracts amounting to $135,000 have just been let for the development of a new six and one-half acre field.

News Notes From the Western Coast.—The summer recreation program of Long Beach includes the operation of 19 playgrounds, 12 gardening centers, 2 aquatic centers, 5 music and art, and 12 handcraft centers. In addition to the numerous leagues and tournaments, special items on the program include harmonica bands composed of 500 boys, ukulele classes attended by 200 girls, five orchestras, 2 brass bands, a boys' choir, newsboy clubs, a miniature yacht regatta, a playground circus, and a life saving and swimming campaign.

On July 15th, Anaheim, California, dedicated its beautiful new Greek Theatre, costing $36,000. City officials from all over Orange County attended the elaborate ceremonies which were held. The theatre is an important additional recreation unit in the municipal recreation park, which already includes a splendid swimming pool, a children's playground, major sports fields and adult recreation facilities.

Pendleton, Oregon, has received from John Vert a gift of $65,000 for a municipal recreation center, which will probably be located in Central Park.

The city of Hoquiam, Washington, has just completed, at Gray's Harbor, a splendid municipal playground and recreation center equipped through the generosity of Senator E. C. Finch of Aberdeen, who is also donor of the Finch Memorial Playground in Aberdeen.

Seattle, San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Stockton, Sacramento and Los Angeles report a camp registration exceeding any previous year. Los Angeles is maintaining six camps this summer and a second camp has recently been opened by Berkeley.

Developments in Adana, Turkey.—The Social Service Department of Adana Station conducted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has secured rent free from the City Council the use of a fair sized plot of ground directly across from the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Exchange in the heart of the city. This will be equipped as a city playground. This feat was accomplished by convincing the Council that their giving this important site for a city playground would be a greater benefit to the city than the money they would receive from renting it to some one to run a casino or open-air cinema theatre—the intention of the Council when they tore down some old buildings on the property, leveled the ground and built a low wall around it.

Miss Lillian C. Brauer writes of the project, "Plans are under way to raise $1200 for the playground equipment, $500 for a shelter house and money with which to pay the trained leader."

Ancient Homes Rebuilt.—Recently a small band of Indians journeyed from their reservation home near Anaxdarko, Oklahoma, to Wichita, Kansas. They came to build in one of the parks, for the Wichita Indian Historical Society, a Tribal or Council Lodge, which would stand as a reminder to this and succeeding generations of the handcraft of the original inhabitants of the country. Nearly a century ago the Ouichitas left the site on which Wichita now stands and the remnant of the tribe together with their lineal descendants numbers approximately 300.

It seemed to the Historical Society that while a few of the original tribesmen were still alive, it would be fitting to have them erect on the site of their old tribal grounds some contribution of their own making. Today the finished lodge stands in Mead Island, a part of the Wichita Park System. The site is at the forks in the Little Arkansas River where it is said the tepees of the original Ouichitas once stood.

A "Santa Claus" Workshop.—The forty boys who meet each Saturday morning at the headquarters of the Mobile Recreation Committee to make toys, have named their headquarters the "Santa Claus Workshop." Here ships, furniture, airplanes and articles of many kinds are turned out in large numbers by these enthusiastic toy makers who are giving valuable assistance to the directors of the various centers in connection with the handcraft groups.

A Suggestion for Camp Publicity.—The Recreation Department of Oakland, California, last summer used for publicity purposes attractive post cards showing views of two of the municipal camps—Tuolumne and Feather River. The pictures were taken by a 4 by 5 Graflex camera recently purchased by the Department. The cards were sold at 5c each, the profit on each being 3c.

The Department also made use of a 2c government post card, giving information about four municipal camps. These were given campers as they arrived with a request that they mail them to their friends. These cards cost approximately 2c each.



HOTEL PEABODY, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Headquarters, Fourteenth National Recreation Congress

Where to Stay

All the charm of old-fashioned southern hospitality has been preserved in the modern hotels of Memphis and Congress guests will be comfortably accommodated at reasonable cost. The rates for a number of leading Memphis hotels follow:

PEABODY HOTEL—Congress Headquarters

One in room—$3.50 per day
Two in room—$3.00 per day per person
Two in room, twin beds—$3.50 per day per person
All rooms have baths.

CLARIDGE HOTEL

One in room—$3.00-$4.00 per day
Two in room—$2.25-$2.50 per day per person
Two in room, twin beds—$3.00 per day per person
All rooms have baths.

CHISCA HOTEL

Single room with bath—$2.50-$4.00 per day
Single room without bath—$2.00 per day
Double room with bath—$2.25-$2.50 per day per person
Double room without bath—$1.75 per day per person.

GAYOSO HOTEL

Single room with bath—$3.50 per day
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All arrangements regarding room reservations should be made with the hotel direct.

A Rapidly Growing P.T.A.

Amsterdam, New York, has a ward in which the Italian citizens comprise about 40 per cent. of the population and approximately 60 per cent. of the school children. The problem of organizing a Parent-Teacher Association which would command the cooperation of all elements was not simple, but the solution was found. In June, 1925, the P. T. A. of the Fifth Ward School came into existence through the efforts of the principal and teachers, assisted by the Mothers' Club of the ward.

From the small group of charter members, the organization has grown into an important social body. It meets once a month at the school and is well attended by teachers and parents. At each meeting there is a business section followed by a program of entertainment and a social hour. The entertainment is varied. It may consist of a speech, of recitations or exercises by school children, or of a musical hour. During the social hour refreshments are served by a committee appointed for the purpose.

It has been the ideal of the organization from the beginning to make its influence felt throughout the community. The men of the district soon caught this idea and organized an auxiliary group with leading business men and politicians taking an important part. The men meet once a week in the gymnasium, where they play volley ball and basketball and take part in various gymnastic exercises. The organization grew so rapidly that it soon became necessary to divide the men into two groups, one meeting on Monday evenings; the other on Wednesday. Over sixty of the fathers and grown-up sons make up this branch.

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Ring Toss consists in attempting to throw six rope rings on a peg from a distance of 8 ft. for women and 10 ft. for men. Twenty-one points make up the game.

Deck Quoits consists of a center ring about a foot in diameter with a second ring about this 2 feet in diameter and a third 3 feet. Another set of rings is drawn about 40 feet from the first set. Each player has 4 rope rings which he uses as quoits. The players throw alternately, throwing from a line drawn back of one circle and attempting to slide the quoits within the circles

at the opposite end. A quoit inside the inner circle counts 3; middle circle 2; outer circle, 1. In other words, it is played with practically the same rules as old fashioned barnyard horseshoes. A quoit is not counted if in any way it touches one of the lines. Twenty-one points make a game.

Bucket Quoits consist of throwing six rope rings in a bucket from a distance of about 16'. Twenty-one points make a game.

Giant Holo is nothing more than "shinny" in a box. It consists of a box about 4' 4" x 2½". There is a hole bored at each end large enough for a tennis ball to pass through. Sticks about the size of a billiard cube are used to play with. A tennis ball is the puck. The idea of the game is to knock the tennis ball through your goal.

Chinatown Plays American Style

Any day the visitor to one of San Francisco's newest and busiest playgrounds can see hundreds of slant-eyed youngsters enjoying sandpiles and swings, tennis, quoits and ball as eagerly as would any Occidental children. The Chinese playground in the city's famed Chinatown district opened as an experiment, has proved a real center of recreation for from three to five hundred children a day. Mothers and grandmothers and grandfathers come to watch the children at play, the hands of the women always busy with sewing.

Formerly these youngsters had been dodging beneath the wheels of passing vehicles in the narrow and highly congested streets of Chinatown, to the distraction of drivers and the despair of Chinese mothers and fathers, says Gladys Zehnder, director of the playground, in *The Municipal Employee* of San Francisco. The members of the Playground Commission took up the matter with Mayor Rolph, who endorsed it. About an acre of property was bought, cleared and surfaced. The landscaping and the fieldhouse which was constructed are Oriental in design.

Miss Zehnder began her work with misgivings, as there are fine-drawn distinctions and deep-rooted family and group traditions among the Chinese people. In the streets the children had played in groups, not intermingling. The experience with Chinese children in the public schools could not be taken as a guide, for school is compulsory and the schoolroom contact casual, while the playground is a place for recreation with as little restriction as is consistent with order.

"From the first," says she, "I declined to meet them upon any but grounds of level equality. I did not recognize, much less combat, their prejudices or restrictions. I took them at face value as American-born of an alien race, but Americans just the same."

It was the Chinese pride in politeness that brought response. When Miss Zehnder selected a group of girls for a game, she took it for granted that everything was going well, but often forced into contacts the girls among whom she wanted to break down restrictions. To have disappointed the leader would have been a breach of politeness.

"I found the Chinese children orderly, obedient and amiable, as well as the best of good sports," she states. "They took to the playground games like ducks to water, just as soon as they found that they were brought into the activities as a matter of course and were not to be ridiculed or put at a disadvantage. They are easy to lead, impossible to drive. I like them and I think that for that reason they like me."

Oliver Chang, a graduate of the University of California, was appointed director of boys' activities. He has met with equal success in leading group and team games.

The novelty of the playground has drawn visitors from many cities, while the success of the experiment is a triumph for the city of San Francisco.

Proceedings of the Recreation Congress at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 3-7, 1927, will appear in THE PLAYGROUND.



ELMIRA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Wichita Moves Another Step Forward

Wichita, Kansas, has always been strong for park development. It has also been fortunate in having three socially minded citizens on the Park Board. It is pointed out by Wichitans that this Park Board with long term appointive members, is practically free from political dominance, and thereby able to plan and execute a continuous program.

Park and Recreation Centers

Wichita at the present writing has twenty play and recreation areas, the largest one of which is Sims Park, having an area containing 123 acres; and the smallest of which is Seneca Park, having 2 acres. A municipal golf course of 18 holes is in Sims Park.

An exhaustive statement showing the development of these physical properties would make an interesting story, because of the transformation processes which have turned ordinary vacant lot property into places of beauty, rest and play. It has been the plan of the Wichita Park Board to provide as speedily as the financial resources of the city would permit, neighborhood playgrounds, swimming pools and park spaces, each unit of which to be part of a general city-wide Park and Boulevard scheme. These neighborhood parks and playgrounds have been developed as adequately as the larger central properties, such as South Riverside, Central Riverside, and North Riverside. The Park Board, too, early in the movement, provided a beautiful park space, McKinley Park, of 16 acres, for the negro section, situated conveniently in the neighborhood in which the majority of negroes live. This park contains a swimming pool of the same standard size and construction as those in the other neighborhood parks. Provision is made for picnics, assemblies, and sports. In 1926 the total attendance at McKinley Park was 85,000, which fact attests the appreciation of the negroes of the city.

Recreation Leadership

During these years, while Wichita Park properties were being developed, swimming pools built and courts and playgrounds constructed, skilled supervision for these areas was not neglected. Whenever a new area was opened for use, leaders of the best type obtainable have been provided. The best workers in Physical Education in the Department of the Public Schools have been used for this work during the summer months—the period to which playground activities have been limited.

Year Round Recreation

The employment of a full time director for the Recreation Bureau Department is the latest advance. Year-round recreation has until the present been delayed, partly because it was thought that the city generally was not ready for it, but chiefly because of the lack of special funds for the employment of a director. When the time seemed ripe and as soon as available funds were in sight for this advance step, recommendation



N. Riverside Park Villa
Wichita, Kansas

was made for the employment of a full time recreation worker. The response of the Park Board members to this recommendation seems to reflect the approval of citizens generally, most certainly the unanimous approval of Park Board members.

When the recommendation was made one of the Board members stated: "You are right in making this recommendation in so far as you have gone, but you have not gone far enough. Very recently there was produced in Wichita an Oratorio, *The Messiah,* which was heard by a limited number of people. The whole population should have an opportunity to hear this Oratorio in a public place, under Municipal auspices. This Recreation Department should extend its functions to include making provision and opportunities for public participation in the best things, the drama, and other activities of a widely cultural nature."



S. Riverside Pool—Wichita, Kansas

Year Round Work Begins

The total appropriation for Recreation through the Park Department for the year 1927-28 is approximately $56,560, an amount not yet classified in the budget. It is certain, however, that the major portion of this amount will go for supplies, salaries of trained leaders and playground maintenance. Several persons with special training along community recreation lines are already in the employ of the Department, and prior to the close of the summer work the name of the director of recreation within the Department will be announced.

The personnel of the Park Board at present is: Mr. L. W. Clapp, Chairman; Mr. W. A. Vincent, and Mr. Walter Parrott, associates. Alfred McDonald is Director of Parks and Forestry.

What the civilized world has always needed, after it became civilized, was a new moral discipline, a new system of emotional attractions and aversions that would equip it for a life of prosperity. This is something that has never existed in the world and does not now exist so far as we can discover. It is particularly needed at the present time in this country; otherwise our civilization will go the way of all others and will last a shorter time than others because there will be no mass of poverty from which to recruit the prosperous classes. Therefore I do not hesitate to say that the most acute need of the world today, particularly in the United States, is a new set of values, a new moral discipline—or, if you please, a new religion—which will preserve us from extinction through prosperity, as some of the old sets of values, the old systems of emotional attractions and aversions, the old moral disciplines and the old religions preserved certain branches of the human race from extinction through poverty.—Professor T. N. Carver, Harvard Economist, *New York Times.*

A New Park and Playground Given to Los Angeles, California

Following her gift of the site known as "Mount of Olives," at Hollywood Boulevard and Vermont Avenue, to the city for park and playground purposes, Miss Aline Barnsdall, philanthropist and civic leader, has tendered an adjacent site valued in excess of $300,000, to be used as a park and playground and to be operated by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department.

The original gift, designated now as Barnsdall Park, was of approximately $1,000,000 value and has already been put to use by the founding of "the little lattice playhouse" where bi-weekly programs are given by dramatic groups of boys and girls of the municipal recreation centers.

The second offer, made in the belief that the children should have a site for their use adjoining the exquisitely landscaped park, will not only give the city an added and valuable area but will include a building that is well suited to carry on playground programs in music and esthetic dancing. Miss Barnsdall has further offered to pay for an expert director for ten years.

Play Day in Richmond, Virginia

By

Claire McCarthy

Director, Community Recreation Association

About thirteen thousand people participated in the second annual Play Day which was held at Byrd Park on May 14th, 1927.

From the opening games in the morning until the Pageant and dance which closed the program in the evening, a throng of spectators witnessed one of the most colorful and widely observed community recreational programs ever put on in Richmond.

The program started at ten o'clock in the morning, featuring the finals of the children's activities from the after-school playgrounds: baseball contests from the Junior High Schools; marble tournament; baseball throw for accuracy; top spinning; hoop rolling; bubble blowing; jack rocks and relays for the elementary grades. A folk dancing festival and pageantry from the community houses concluded the junior program.

At one-thirty a spectacular parade, starting at the Governor's Mansion in the Capitol Square, preceded the afternoon program. All groups participating in Play Day took part in the parade. The civic clubs took great pride in decorating their floats as did the industrial groups, the merchants, the high schools and community houses. The American Legion furnished the grand marshal and staff for the parade, which was followed by the John Marshall High School Band, the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Mayor and city officials, the boards of directors of the recreation agencies lending dignity to the occasion. After the colorful floats of the various organizations, the real play and clowning act was portrayed by a circus wagon filled with children dressed as animals, preceded by a caliope. The line of march led through the business section of the city and had "Lindy" been here there would not have been a larger crowd of spectators lining the sidewalks!

The activities of the afternoon started at two-thirty at the Park. While the civic clubs were competing among themselves for honors in marble shooting, horseshoe pitching, baseball throw for accuracy, hoop rolling, bubble blowing and top spinning, the merchants were having a similar contest. The industrial groups competed in volley ball; the churches conducted a tennis tournament, twelve churches entering.

A fiddlers' contest was conducted by the WRVA broadcasting station, which brought in fiddlers from all parts of Virginia. The Y. M. C. A. sponsored an harmonica contest while the physical department of the public schools presented a carnival of May poles in which several hundred children took part.

The Baseball Commission kept the diamonds active with their usual Saturday afternoon games, specially featuring a game between the Veteran Baseball Players with old time star players of twenty-five years ago in the line-up.

Awards were ribbons for first, second and third places and pennants for group contests for all junior events. Silver cups were awarded adults groups, these to be contested for, for three years.

Other special features included a treasure hunt, contest for the most dilapidated automobile running on its own power, oldest married couple, largest family present and a newspaper throwing contest for newsboys.

The park was like a three-ring circus, almost every blade of grass being used. Different groups such as the Girl Reserves, and Sunday School crowds picnicked and had their own programs for the entire day.

"Jolly Jester," the professional health clown, spent the day with the children. The boating lake was specially decorated for water sports.

The evening program started at seven-thirty with a pageant by the Senior Class of the Westhampton College. Special music and lighting for the pageant made it a very picturesque affair. This pageant depicted the May Days of four periods of English history. Many of the fiddlers stayed over to play for square dancing which was well patronized. The program was then turned over to social dancing, which took place around the boating lake, the music being furnished by the Community Orchestra.

Much time was given to the organization of

this occasion, the purpose being to bring together the agencies doing recreational work in the city as well as to promote and educate people in recreation by the actual participation in Play Day. The Recreation Council was formed as a sub-council to the Council of Social Agencies, which included the executive or the recreation worker and one Board member from each of the recreation agencies in the city. The general chairman is vice-president of the Community Recreation Association and the secretary is its director, this Association being the clearing house for recreation in the city. The work done by these agencies is financed by the Richmond Community Fund. The representatives of the other agencies served as secretaries to special committees with outstanding citizens as chairmen.

Play Day for colored people was conducted on the same day under the auspices of the Colored Playground and Recreation Association on the campus of the colored Virginia Union University. Their program included a complete list of field events and contests similar to the general program.

Beaches Saved for the People

The Board of Supervisors in San Diego County took action in March of this year which has saved for all time for the citizens of that County 75 miles of beach frontage. The State of California owns the ocean frontage up to the ordinary high tide line. The frontage from this line, back inland, is privately owned.

Warned by the experience of Chicago and New York, each of which cities has expended more than $100,000,000 in the repurchase of waterfront and of other cities, and specifically by the experience of another California city, Long Beach, which recently voted $2,000,000 to recover a half block of waterfront, the City of San Diego itself and now the County of San Diego have passed ordinances requiring that when any tract or subdivision of land is bounded on any side by the Pacific Ocean waterfront, there shall be dedicated, on any map or plat of such tract, a roadway or street along such waterfront and that roadways or streets, not less than 60 feet wide, shall lead up to such roadway at frequent intervals; and that all land between such main roadway and the ordinary high tide "shall also be dedicated upon and by such map or plat as and for a public park."

A committee, headed by Tam Deering, Executive of Community Service in San Diego, has been working for a year or more on this project, at first without much success. A year ago the County Supervisors flatly refused the proposition. With the backing of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, various improvement clubs, Women's Clubs, the Central Labor Council, P. T. A. organizations, civic clubs, the committee kept up its campaign and was finally successful in securing the genuinely cordial cooperation of all the real estate interests involved so that the final action was taken by unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors after a hearing at which all interests involved expressed approval of the plan. Real estate interests and civic forces alike rejoiced that these miles of ocean frontage are now forever dedicated to general use of the people of San Diego County and that all purchasers in all sub-divisions hereinafter laid out in San Diego County will have the advantage of a boulevard fronting on the ocean and of free access to the Pacific Ocean beaches.

A letter from Mr. Deering advises that popular interest in this project has extended far beyond San Diego County and that there are indications of a real desire on the part of citizens of not only California but of Washington and Oregon to provide similar state-wide legislation in all three of these states.

Summer Activities in Cincinnati.—This year, as for several years past, the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati conducted a Traveling Theatre which went from neighborhood to neighborhood, giving entertainments. A regular movie machine showing feature films gave added interest to the 1927 performances. Students and graduates of a number of local musical and dramatic schools volunteered to provide the programs. Members of civic and luncheon clubs provided transportation for the volunteer performers. Daily programs and locations were published in the newspapers.

"Suburban Play Leaders" was the name given in 1927 to the play leaders who went to the various sections of the city where there were no playgrounds, taking with them several kit bags of play equipment.

A new feature of the Cincinnati program was the publication each week by the *Cincinnati Post* of a tabloid known as *The Playground News* which gave information about the recreation program and happenings at the various playgrounds.

Many Lions' Clubs Provide Recreation Facilities

The first civic activity of the Lions' Club of Upland, California, after securing its charter was obtaining land suitable for a public park.

More than twenty-one years ago the owner of a piece of property near the mouth of beautiful San Antonio canyon subdivided the property and dedicated fifteen acres of it for public use as a park. This land was used from time to time by picnic parties and was even improved to a certain extent, but because it was some distance from the city and because modern travel conveniences were few, nature was allowed to hold sway, and what had been a park became a wilderness of sage brush, cacti, and rocks.

When the Business and Professional Women's Club of Upland proposed the site for development as a park, the Pacific Electric Railway, which had purchased the larger tract from its former owner, claimed the park site as a part of what it had bought. Thus the matter was dropped for a time.

The Lions' Club was not satisfied to leave the question as settled. It consulted its attorney. It took court action to determine the legality of the city's right to the property and finally in January, 1926, the park land definitely became the city's property.

As no city funds were available to develop the park, the chamber of commerce was asked to take charge of a campaign to secure money for improvements. Six service and business organizations contributed $100 each. Landscape gardeners drew up plans for the beautification of the park. The program of improvement proceeded slowly until Armistice Day, when practically every member of the Lions' Club, a group of Boy Scouts, and many others who were interested, put on their old clothes, brought their teams, wagons, trucks, hoes, shovels, picks, and put in a large part of the day in the actual work of getting the park ready for the planting of trees and shrubbery.



Baseball, Junior Safety Council Barbecue, Memphis, Tenn.

The enthusiasm and tenacity of the Upland Lions' Club is typical of the energy with which scores of Lions' Clubs have worked to secure public recreation facilities. Merely to mention the names of the clubs and what they have done would take more space than this article permits and would be tiresome to the reader. Some clubs have given their attention to playgrounds; others to swimming pools; still others to gymnasia and camp sites.

A much needed playground was secured in Port Arthur, Texas, on land that was swampy and full of water, an eye-sore to the community. The Lions' Club spent more than $10,000 filling in and beautifying this area. Playground equipment, a wading pool and a band stand have been installed. Thousands of people congregate in this park every summer.

The Collinsville, Illinois, Lions' Club has sponsored, equipped and financed three public playgrounds in the city since July, 1926, and has entered into a fifteen-year lease on a piece of property containing about three acres.

The Magna, Utah, Lions, with the aid of about twenty of the larger boys from the high school, have cleared, graded, and built a dike wall for an ice skating pond 110 by 230 feet. They have put a man in charge of flooding this pond and keeping it in good condition.

The Montebello, California, Lions' Club won an award for the improvement of a playground entered by them in the national playground beautification contest sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

The Stevens Point, Wisconsin, Lions' Club has erected a ski slide and toboggan for the use of small children. Because of the work of the North Bay, Ontario, Lions, forty acres of lake shore property have been turned over to the citi-



LIONS' CLUB—SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

zens of the community for use as an up-to-date park and picnic grounds. This land has been leased for public use.

The city of Yakima, Washington, was persuaded to advance $6,800 for the purchase of a municipal park site. The club had already raised $5,000, which will be used to improve the property.

Other communities in which the Lions have done notable work in securing public play facilities are: Big Timber, Oregon; Bristow, Oklahoma; Barrington, Illinois; Boone, Iowa; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Kisco, Texas; Clintonville, Wisconsin; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Corpus Christi, Texas; Culver City, California; Dallastown, Pennsylvania; desPlaines, Illinois; Dunnville, Ontario; Electro, Texas; El Dorado, Illinois; Everett, Washington,; Festus, Missouri; Fort Madison, Iowa; Gibson City, Illinois; Greensburg, Kansas; Guthrie Center, Iowa; Hayden, Colorado; Heavener, Oklahoma; Hillsboro, Texas; Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas; Independence, Oregon; Knoxville, Tennessee; Lafayette, Colorado; Long Beach, California; Louisville, Kentucky; Mankato, Minnesota; Marshalltown, Iowa; Milford, Utah; Mena, Arkansas; Neodesha, Kansas; New Orleans, La.; North Birmingham, Alabama; Okemah, Oklahoma; Oakes, North Dakota; Phoenix City, Alabama; Port Arthur, Texas; Seattle, Washington; Troy, North Carolina; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Warren, Pennsylvania, and Waupaco, Wisconsin.

Physical beauty is not enough today for a satisfying life. Vitality in the relations of life—that's what counts. This means play spirit.

Sacramento's Memorial Auditorium

A recommendation to the Sacramento City Council that an item of $750,000 for a memorial auditorium be included in the proposed bond issue as a tribute to the memory of the men and women of Sacramento who died in the service of their country carried by a liberal majority. On May 15, 1926, the corner stone was laid and on February 22, 1927, the structure was dedicated with fitting ceremonies. The Recreation Department had the honor of providing the musical program for the dedication. The Municipal Symphony Orchestra of 73 musicians and the chorus of 900 singers were at their best.

The building, whose normal seating capacity is 5,000, is 216 feet wide and 262 feet in length. The height of the main portion is 80 feet; of the towers 100 feet. The stage is 40 feet deep by 100 feet wide and fully equipped, while the little theatre at the right of the main entrance seats approximately 300. Memorial Hall at the left of the main entrance is available for the meeting place for the service organizations as well as for small dances, banquets and committee meetings.

An outstanding feature of the auditorium is the movable floor in the main area, which can be lowered at the stage end to provide a sloping floor when stage performances are held, and a level floor at other times. When the floor is horizontal, it is at the same elevation as the stage floor and is added to the floor area of the main arena. A curtain has been provided which will separate the upper part of the balcony from the lower balcony.

An American Playground in Turkey

By

Lillian C. Brauer

American School, Adana, Turkey

Imagine a semi-tropical city of 75,000 people living in ram-shackle houses so crowded together that there are no open spaces, no backyards, no playgrounds except the dirty, narrow, wicked streets which serve as sewers and general dumping ground of the population! These were the conditions in Adana, Turkey, the great cotton center of the Cilician plain, when the Turks came into possession of Cilicia after the withdrawal of the French.

When the Turks first came down from Taurus Mountains, where many of them stayed during the time of the French occupation, their children who were accustomed to seeing women veiled, hardly knew what to make of foreign women wearing hats. They would frequently call after us, "Madama, madama hitch benzemez adama," meaning "This madam, this madam does not even resemble a human being." "Ghiour" or "infidel" was another name they would hurl at one and sometimes words were not the only missiles for they would use their surplus energy in throwing stones at us. Such actions would be followed by impromptu lectures in our feeble Turkish, in some instances by trips to the police.

But such treatment did not appeal to us as the best way of meeting the problem of misdirected energy. "If only these children could have a playground," we said, "it would be the best possible solution." Space, however, was not available and so we invited some of the neighborhood children to the American kindergarten rooms for play hours in the afternoon. They were taught games which soon began to supplant the stone-throwing in streets and a friendly attitude was shown by the street children, who, instead of shouting out discourteous words, saluted with the Moslem greeting "Merhaba" corresponding to our "Hello." Some of them learned to say "Good-by" and used that as a greeting when they met us.

Although several Turkish men of influence for three years helped search for a place which could be converted into a playground, there was none to be found until two of our American Board missionaries, on reaching the retirement age, turned over to our Board a bit of property which they had bought with gifts from friends in America in order that they might have windows in their dining room. For windows are not permitted on the side of a house unless one owns the property adjoining; otherwise people could look into one another's houses.

This tiny plot of land was enlarged by tearing down some old store-houses on it, but nothing was done about putting the place in shape until the Chief of Police of the city was consulted. He replied that no permission was needed and that he, for one, was only too glad to have us undertake such a project for the children of the city. Encouraged by this, we set to work clearing out the store-houses, tearing them down, leveling the ground and repairing and completing the high brick walls enclosing the playground. We put up swings, bars and see-saws and made a basketball court. We also put a little two-room house in shape so that it could be used as a miniature recreation center in connection with the playground.

When the playground was opened in November, 1924, we found it necessary to show the children how to swing in rope swings, for they had never seen anything of the kind before. Since there is no word for playground in the Turkish language, most of the children called the playground the "place of swings." Big and little seemed to take such delight in swinging that we have put up more swings and a slide, down which the children travel at the rate of forty a minute.

Our equipment is crude and meager, but we manage to keep about fifty children at a time on the ground engaged in some wholesome form of recreation. The place is so tiny that there is scarcely room for half of that number at one time, but the boys and girls prefer our cramped quarters to their former playground, the streets, where they learned smoking, swearing, fighting, gambling and vile language. If, however, they forget and indulge in any of these vices on the playground, they are deprived of the privilege of playing there for the rest of the afternoon and

must promise before coming back that they will try to obey the rules of the playground.

The boys themselves are feeling responsible for the conduct of their fellows and are responding to the privilege of having a clean and orderly place in which to play in a sportsmanlike way. One or two of the new boys began fighting over a swing, but it was not long before one of the regular attendants, a boy of their own age, ran up to them saying, "Say, boys, don't you know you can't fight here. This is the place where you have to treat every one like a brother." The idea seemed to the boys worth trying out, for they immediately stopped fighting and were soon playing together peaceably.

On two days a week the playground is opened to girls; the boys have the rest of the time with the exception of Sunday. It seems hard for the boys to submit to the American custom of giving girls the same privileges they enjoy. We permit them, however, to have the ground a longer time than the girls, partly because there are many more boys who spend their time on streets and partly because boys are freer than girls about coming to a foreign place.

Friday being the Moslem Sunday or day of rest, the playground is open particularly to the boys and young men who work. The apprentice system of labor is still in vogue in Turkey and boys as young as seven begin to learn a trade. Among the working boys who patronize the playground are those who are learning to be shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, mechanics, barbers, clerks, carpenters, type-setters, butchers, and saddle-makers, as well as pedlars, errand-boys, boot blacks, water-carriers, newsboys and cotton mill workers.

In the past four months over one thousand different boys and girls have played at the playground. Almost one-third of this number do not attend school, but are either street children or working children. There are no attendance officers or truant officers connected with Turkish schools nor are children obliged to go to school, one reason being that there are neither school buildings nor school teachers enough to take care of all the children. Consequently many of the rising generation are growing up without schooling, although the present educational officials are doing what they can to improve the situation, and welcome our cooperation.

Those who come to the playground are learning something about honesty, cleanliness not only in body but in thought, speech and actions, consideration of the rights of others, obedience, courtesy, kindness, helpfulness, and friendliness as well as fair play, cooperation and good sportsmanship. We are hoping sometime to have a larger playground and also to have a number of them scattered throughout the crowded city, but until that happy day arrives this one tiny playground must serve as leaven for the whole. Through play leadership we are trying to help the boys and girls of Adana to a more wholesome and useful living. The response thus far has been encouraging and we have high hopes for the future.

A British View of Sports

In "Games and Sports in British Schools and Universities" by Howard J. Savage, published by the Carnegie Foundation, there is constant emphasis on the thorough-going acceptance of the principle that games and sports tend to develop team play and good sportsmanship. "Athletics take their place naturally as an instrument for training the habits and powers of youth. It is a matter, not of sport versus education, but of sport in education. Neither the Englishman nor the Scot share the American's enthusiasm for organization."

One feels after reading "Games and Sports in British Schools and Universities" that the traditions of national life have been very deeply influenced by the athletics and sports of the British people. It seems to be recognized that games and sports have influence not only upon physical fitness but also upon the spirit of cooperation and the ethical standards which they inculcate and foster.

The Board of Education has stated some of these considerations in a pamphlet on "Physical Training" printed in 1924 as supplementary to its Syllabus of Physical Training, 1919:

"The Team System as an instrument of education utilizes the gregarious instinct which begins to awaken in children round about the age of ten, and, as adolescence supervenes, develops for good or ill into one of the chief springs of conduct and character. The development of this instinct, no less than that of the competitive instinct which has equally deep roots in human nature, is of impor-

tance far too great to be left to chance. To regulate these instincts in the interest of wider ends, and to turn them into channels fruitful both to the individual and the community, must be one of those fundamental aims of education on which it is hardly necessary to enlarge."

One Secretary wrote, "It is merely stating a fact to say that the Public School tradition in sport is the embodiment of the highest ideal of British sportsmanship. The best type of sportsman makes the best citizen."

The ideal that should lie behind the British tradition was stated by the Council of the British Olympic Association in a booklet of instruction issued to each member of the British team before starting for the games at Paris in 1924:

"A Sportsman

1. Plays the game for the game's sake.
2. Plays for his side and not for himself.
3. Is a good winner and a good loser, i. e., modest in victory and generous in defeat.
4. Accepts all decisions in a proper spirit.
5. Is chivalrous towards a defeated opponent.
6. Is unselfish and always ready to help others to become proficient.
7. As a Spectator, applauds good plays on both sides.
8. Never interferes with Referees or Judges, no matter what the decision."

"The Game for the Game's Sake"

One element in the situation concerning games and sports in English public schools has perhaps been overlooked. School or house or form teams are not always evenly matched. It frequently happens that one team meets another in a contest in which defeat is the foregone conclusion. In such instances boys of the stronger team are not taught that the big score is the result most to be desired, and boys on the weaker team are encouraged to play as if all that mattered were that they should give a good account of themselves. It is as if the inferior team thought with one mind, 'We may be beaten, but we're going to give them as hard a time as possible to beat us by playing as hard as we can. And, of course, we may win. At any rate, we shall have the satisfaction of making them work for their victory.' This situation may develop not once but literally scores of times in the school life of any public school boy. Not only does it at length give a certain hardness and seeming indifference to defeat, and provide a refuge for disappointed youthful hopes, but it does much to rob victory of its factitious and disproportionate charm. The attitude of mind that it engenders in the boy is one of the strongest holds that the English public school tradition exercises over the national life, and, moreover, it lies at the very core of the Anglo-Saxon conception of sport. Its importance will be considered later in its bearing upon college and university games.'

There seems to be great faith in England in the maturing and educative value of games to both players and managers, which arises from the responsibilities which sport involves. As much responsibility as possible is left to the boys themselves.

If one admit that a public school type exists among the youth of England, this certainly is more the product of sports and games than of books and scholastic training. This type is produced primarily with a view to taking its place in a society that has roots in the same kind of training, and with this fact in mind no one can deny the contribution of sport to the general result. If the public school training in sport leads to anything, it leads to cooperation and tenacity, and the inculcation of these qualities in school boys is among the most valuable in boys' education. But emphasis upon playing the game may also lead to traditionalism and a certain inability to adapt oneself to new conditions.

Camp Financing.—Camp Sacramento, the summer camp belonging to the city of Sacramento and maintained by the Recreation Department, is shown by the city manager to have earned a profit of $8,066.28 over operating expenses in the six years it has been in operation. The city's outlay for capital improvements during this period was $22,860.31. Deducting the profit, the actual cost to taxpayers would be only $13,794.03.

Although this is the actual investment, the city manager estimates that the value of the camp is almost $60,000, exclusive of the land which is owned by the federal government. This sum includes the value of donations by local firms and individuals of material and labor.

It is possible for an adult to secure transportation and a two weeks stay at the camp for $25. There is a lower rate for children.

A complete program for a Hallowe'en celebration, including a play by Lucy Barton for eleven girls, entitled *The Witch,* may be secured from P. R. A. A., 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for twenty-five cents.

What Goes Up*

By

Dorothy Canfield

In the third year of the war, the town of Tourciennes was appalled by a German decree that forty of their leading women were to be taken as hostages to a prison camp in Germany, in reprisal for something said to have happened. Everyone knew that that meant almost sure death, and certainly broken health even for the most vigorous men. And many of the women were already half ill after three years of war privations.

The prison camp was a dreary clutter of rough buildings on a flat, sandy plain. The room allotted to the forty women was a bare, barnlike loft. Around three walls were tiers of bunks, filled with damp, moldy straw. Grease and filth were caked on the rough floor and walls.

The woman who told me about it afterward had apparently not forgotten a detail.

Powerful and magnetic Octavie was speaking: "We are French women; we have courage; we have brains. People with brains and courage have nothing to fear anywhere, if they'll use them. We're of all sorts—but we are women, sisters! If we give all we have and stick by each other loyally, they can never conquer us! An attempt is being made to break us down, physically and morally. But we have a thousand resources of ingenuity that they can't touch at all.

"We must begin by economizing every atom of our strength. We can start now by not wasting any more strength hating our guards. The next thing is to organize to get clean." Squads were organized, some to carry water, some to sweep. A bathing place in one corner was arranged. The first woman who emerged from behind the curtain, bathed, fresh linen next her skin (they had been allowed to bring one change), her hair in order, was like a being from another world. Self-respect came back. With plenty of water and energy, sand and some bricks for rubbing, everything in the room was cleaned.

"What are we? Bodies and minds; both in danger. We must exercise out of doors, if we are to digest this awful food. We are allowed to be out an hour a day, but that is not enough. We must do something active in here once an hour. Any volunteers to show us gymnastics?" Yes, there were several.

"Now, for the mind. It's the chance of our lives to go on with our education. Let us share our minds each with the other." The result was that a group of musicians was organized to talk about music; others were to discuss the care of children; one to lecture on the life in Indo-China; a course in German was to be given; a daughter of a professor of literature was to plan literary discussions; the former head of a hospital was to lecture on the care of the sick.

Dramatic and musical committees were appointed, and another one on games, to provide amusement.

"But," said one, "we have souls, too, souls hard beset. We're of all sorts of belief, but we can all pray." Then after an instant, she said, "Let us pray."

Every day was thrust at them full of the noisome poison of prison life—idleness, indifference, despair, bitterness, hatred, personal degeneration, and every day they poured out this poison resolutely, and filled its place with intelligent occupation.

Every day they went out in all weathers and exercised and played, and every evening they played games, checkers, guessing games, told stories and sang anything anyone could remember. Every day they had their "lessons," and once a week they had dramatics.

The character of their group made an impression on the prison authorities, who, as the months went by, allowed them certain alleviations; a better stove for their cooking, guards chosen from among the older men, and finally a few priceless French books.

Winter was there again, endless, empty, gray days. Influenza carried off hundreds all around them. They redoubled their cleanliness, exercised, played, studied, sang. Madame Rouart died; three others were desperately ill. Tragedy drew them more closely together than ever, and after this there were fewer struggles against black days of bad temper.

Well, then came the end. Nobody, not even the guards, knew what all the excitement was about. The women were locked in cattle cars, with no idea where they were going, until the moment the train stopped—and the doors opened.

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*From the Reader's Digest for April, 1927. Condensed from an article in the *Woman's Home Companion* for April, 1922.

They were at home, at their station. On the same platform where they had seen so many prisoners return, vermin-ridden, filthy, half-imbecile, a burden to their families, there they were, lean and worn and pale, but stronger, better finer human beings, than they had been before.

Here's where the story ought to end. I wish it did. But in the years that have passed since then I have seen those women a good many times.

What are they doing with themselves now? Are they continuing the fine self-education? Are they turning on the terrible problems of our life-in-common the piercing light of their trained minds, the resistless strength of their dauntless wills? They are not. Like all the rest of us, they are concentrating their efforts on the attempt to keep all the ease and comfort for themselves and their families.

Are they, as they did in prison, sharing the griefs of the women about them with sisterly love? Do they cooperate intelligently with their fellow citizens in their daily life now? Is Octavie still organizing the weaker souls about her, drawing from them the best they have to give? No!

They had given a complete if passing proof of the magnificent latent possibilities in the stuff of human nature. The Tourciennes women had risen to that noble level once in their lives and held it. And the rest of us never! And yet what is our human life but one long crisis? We are all hard beset by deadly dangers, needing desperately to love and help each other. Why can't we intelligently plan how to construct an endurable life with the materials at hand? Why don't we help others to bring out what they have of value in their natures and stand by them in their moments of weakness? Why don't we ever grasp what that might mean to us all?

Regional Plan

The development of recreation facilities in and around New York City was discussed at a meeting of the Regional Council of the Plan of New York and Its Environs held on June 6th. The plan put before the meeting includes the placing of parks and parkways and a broad playground system throughout the city. It aims to develop new groups of population, bringing closer and closer together the places in which people live and work and find their recreation.

That a particular effort be made to preserve as much as possible of the summit and face of the Palisades for public open space, was recommended.

Thomas R. Adams, general director of plans and surveys, advocated more parkways as a means of developing and preserving recreation areas. Highways cannot be developed on a purely commercial basis, he said, if the land values necessary to pay for them are to be retained. As the greatest amount of land is used for residential purposes, the improved highway system must be designed to attract rather than to drive away residents. He cited the Bronx River Parkway as the best single planning investment in many years.

Thomas Adams, speaking of the Regional Plan at an earlier meeting, said:

There are about 9,000,000 people in the Region. We are told that within thirty or forty years there will be 15,000,000 or 20,000,000. The Plan is being prepared to provide for more than double the present population. One of our greatest difficulties is to find opportunities for recreation facilities where they are most needed in the Region for this increasing population. At present the City of New York is unable to provide money for sufficient playground spaces for the children because it has no bare land in crowded areas and it costs too much to pull down buildings. A city that has to acknowledge that it cannot find money to provide for the necessary facilities for outdoor recreation for its young people acknowledges that it is suffering from a form of social bankruptcy. In the case of New York City the lack of provision for playgrounds is based on a wrong hypothesis. This hypothesis is, that what is wrong is that there isn't enough space. In the City of New York there is ample space. The only difficulty is the wrong distribution of space. Our problem is to try to indicate, among other things, how to obtain a more equitable and a more economical distribution of the space that is available.

When our Plan is completed, in about eighteen months, it will be a guide for each and all of the local authorities in the Region. Each of these authorities should now be preparing a city, town or village plan. Those who do so can obtain from us all the information needed to fit in their local plan with the Regional Plan. Nothing is to be gained by waiting until the Regional Plan is published.

Mother Cuts Loose in Camp*

By

Mrs. Ethel Johnston Lively

Columbus, Ohio

"How many of you folks know where your nose is? All right, we'll see. With your left hand take hold of your nose and with your right hand take hold of your ear. When I clap my hands and say 'change' take hold of your right ear with your left hand and with your right hand catch hold of your nose. All right. Ready. Go! (Clap.) Change! (Clap.) Change!

Such grabbing! Such laughing! Such funny places for people to be clutching for their noses. Is it possible that fifty farm women do not know where their noses are? Certainly at home these women would have no difficulty locating their noses but when the recreational leader in a county camp for rural women gets them grabbing, that's different. Everything is different in camp. You can grab for your nose and miss it, yet no one thinks you silly, for everyone else is doing the same thing.

The game period is just getting started but already the ice has been broken, and these fifty farm women from over the county can never be quite strangers again.

The next few minutes are spent in learning a motion song to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

"Oh, Chest-er (hands on chest), have you heard
(hand on ear) about Harry? (hand on hair).
He's just got back from the army (hand on back
and fold arms and rock them).
I (hand on eye) hear (hand on ear) he knows
(hand on nose) where to wear a rose (hand
on button hole).
Hip! Hip! (slap hips) Hurrah! for the Army!
(fold and rock arms as before)."

Easily they catch the words; the motions "not so good." There is much excited waving and foolish gesturing. No two are suiting alike the action to the word. Laughing is the only thing they are doing in unison.

Having finished the song, the leader brings out some bean bags. They are thrown helter-skelter; some are caught but many more are missed. Half of the women are working desperately to defeat the other half, in a relay game. One side is sure to win; but the winning is nothing; the fun is in playing together.

The Victor Portable is opened up and made secure on an old tree stump. The women quickly get partners and in a short time the Kinderpolka is being danced by fifty of the most frolicsome children you ever saw. Farm women, fat and forty, dancing folk dances? Certainly they do in camp. Why not?

When the dance is finished, many of the women crowd around the leader. As if by magic, little note books or scraps of paper, and stubby pencils are whisked from the recesses of knicker pockets. The leader is a target for a volley of questions:

"What's the name of that record? And its number? Couldn't that be used at our Farm Bureau picnic?"

"Have you any other folk dance records? We need something of this kind at Grange."

"How could I change that bean bag game so it could be used at my Club meeting, it would have to be inside you know."

There has been no lecture on games. Through participating they have caught the fun of playing.

A rest period follows. While there is not much resting done, there is much freedom. The Public Library in the county seat has loaned some books. Some are taking down names and publishers; others are looking through volumes new to them. There, under a tree, is a small group reading aloud; having a lot of fun with Paul Bunyan. For some nothing is so restful as visiting. Here are two hard at it.

"I live in a village," one is saying, "Smith's Corners, and I came to camp because my sister, who lives on a farm, urged me to. But I don't know much about camping. How did this start, and who is responsible for it?"

"I guess we're all 'green' at camping," the second camper replies. "It's a new thing for women. This is the first one ever held in this county. You see it all started a year ago at the 4-H Club

*Awarded honorable mention in *Survey*—Harmon Recreation Article award.

Camp. About six of us leaders had been in camp to help with the boys and girls. The last day when camp was breaking, the county agent, Mr. Smith, said, 'It seems a shame we can't run this camp for more than a week. Here we're all set up and it was a big job, seems to me we ought to get more out of this equipment before we take it down.'

"Mrs. Graham was there, you know how full of pep she is—well, she said right off to Mr. Smith, 'You might have a camp for your club leaders.'

"Mr. Smith laughed and said, 'Well, I don't know as we could restrict it to leaders but we might have a camp for women. There was one camp for women in Ohio last summer and it was very successful, too.'

"A camp for women! That was news to us, and we quizzed and questioned Mr. Smith until he finally said he didn't know much about a camp for women since he'd never been in one. Ha! Ha! Ha!"

"Did you go to the institute held in that new consolidated school in your township?"

"No," replies the villager. "You see I was sick most of the winter and didn't get out much. That's why my sister urged me to come, she thought it would do me good."

"Well, Mr. Smith got the agent from that county where they had had a camp, to come to institute," continued the club leader. "He talked to us about his camp and how fine it was until we got so enthusiastic about one that we didn't give Mr. Smith any rest until he appointed a camp committee.

"Then he kept *us* interested by sending out letters from his office, telling what a good time we could have, how it would be *our* camp and we could do as we pleased for it would be up to us to make it go."

The leader's shrill whistle announcing the next period ends the conversation. On this, it's second day, the camp for farm women in this county is getting nicely under way. What do they do next? Half of them trail behind the nature study man, gone off to learn of bugs, snakes, weeds, flowers, birds and trees. The man who leads the way is a veritable wizard who apparently has the power of transmuting the most common things of the woods into the most beautiful. Earnestly he implores his followers never to allow themselves to become blind to the beauties of nature all about them.

The other group takes instruction in basketry and soon each one is diligently weaving away on a basket. Visiting goes on the while and the instruction is most informally given.

The dinner call brings them speedily to the large dining tent, where there is awaiting them quantities of food. How campers do eat!

Before the campers have finished eating, the song leader takes charge. Then there are songs greeting the visitors of the day, if any are present, or the diners join lustily in, "Oh, When We Are Together How Happy Are WE." Very often the younger campers take opportunity to introduce the older ones to some of the newer selections such as the state song, "What Did Dela Wear, Boys?" or "Abie, my Boy."

When the singing is finished the agent takes opportunity to introduce his camp committee. He explains to the campers that these women have worked faithfully for weeks doing the "personal work" he could not do. They have secured advance registrations; have done all kinds of advertising; they have helped formulate the camp program; and they are doing much to relieve him of responsibility and detail work now that the camp is in full swing. "This is in every sense of the word your camp, not mine; and this committee is to be commended for its faithful work in bringing it about."

He finishes his announcements, and there is a rousing song for the agent and for the committee.

The time right after dinner is usually devoted to conferences, committee meetings and rehearsals of various kinds. Right now there is a group of ten or twelve women stealing quietly out of sight. It's a delegation of the Flappers (this name the group voted to adopt for the camp week). They have charge of the camp fire and they have gone off to "cook up" some original entertainment.

Here in the shade of a lordly oak is another but smaller group. They belong to the Dumbells and are in charge of the vesper service. Intently they pour over a thumb-worn Bible and a battered hymn book which is somewhat the worse for "the evening dews and damps."

From a secluded nook on the other side of the dining tent come the strains of the Minuet. The recreational leader is teaching the steps of the minuet to a small group and before camp is over they will demonstrate this stately dance of long ago.

From up the creek faintly echoes the "Canadian Boat Song." The Dumbells are getting ready a little stunt for camp fire tomorrow evening, when they have charge.

This period of planning and rehearsing is one

of the most important of the entire day, for the women are promoting their own entertainment. They are combing their ranks for people who can do things. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones have agreed to sing a duet at vespers. Mrs. Black and Mrs. Johnson with the help of a few others will put on a stunt at camp fire. In the words of the women themselves, "they are getting ready to be in something."

There is an assembly hour in the afternoon. The women are entertained by an artist who sketches as she emphasizes the need for an appreciation and love of art.

Following this, the campers hurry away to get into their bathing suits. Yes, sir! Mother in a bathing suit! There is some shyness about going into the water, but mother has a new suit so she *must* go in.

Mrs. Wilson is talking to a group congregated on the banks of the creek. "Yes, I got new knickers and a new bathing suit before I come, but I hadn't had either one on until this morning. You know how it is, I ain't used to knickers and I had a dress to wear,—but this morning I got a letter from my sixteen-year-old daughter and she said, 'Ma, we've got a bet up that you won't put on your knickers or your bathing suit all the time you're in camp.' They are a goin' to lose that bet. I got my knickers out right then and I've had 'em on all day. And now I'm goin' in the water and I want somebody to take my picture so I can prove to 'em I was in."

Here comes Mrs. Brown down to the bank to join the group. As she approaches she calls out, "Do I act shy? I never owned a suit in my life before. I got this in town Saturday, and Sunday I put it on and paraded around before my husband and the family so I wouldn't feel so awkward in it, and the last thing Bill, my seventeen-year-old boy, said was, "Ma, don't you dare come back without goin' in swimmin'." So I just got to go in." Then the call, "Everybody in." The life savers and the swimming teachers work as they have never worked before. Fat and forty learning to swim is different from fat and forty learning to folk dance.

There is just time to get out of the water, get dressed and rested a bit before the supper call. And after that comes the vesper service when the women trail off to a quiet spot removed from the camp and its activities.

Vespers over, the women by the aid of flashlights find their way to the camp fire. A well stacked pile of wood awaits the touch of the match. Blankets and cushions are spread out and the campers with a mere suggestion of weariness arrange themselves in a circle. The fire leaps up and they see each other vaguely and in shadow.

During the singing and the storytelling, the Flappers have been quietly scurrying about until most of them are congregated behind an improvised curtain, which is somebody's perfectly good double blanket. They announce themselves by coming from behind the curtain and singing a group song followed by the sign of the order—the sign being a flapping of wings. The blanket curtain is drawn aside and there is just time enough to make out several bales of straw, blanket-draped, supporting a Victor Portable, when the Flapper-in-Charge appears. She announces that this machine is a flapper invention which has the power of transforming one into any kind or type of woman she might wish to be. She then invites any who would like to be changed to come forward. An old woman in shabby dress and sunbonnet steps up and begs to be made young and of good form, so that she may wear knickers. She is placed behind the bales of straw and as the crank of the Victor turns she is gradually lowered out of sight. Instantly from the right steps out a well built women in knickers; her white hair is bobbed and a spot of rouge shows on each cheek. Some transformation! The next applicant is a shy bow-legged flapper who awkwardly edges her way forward. She asks a great deal; she desires to become an esthetic dancer. Slowly she is put through the machine and out comes a dancing girl in short skirts, rolled hose 'n' everything. Business is picking up. Immediately a pair of large over-weight flappers appear and ask to be transformed together since they are twins. The machine is being put to a real test. The two are put in and with some difficulty, suggesting rheumatic knees, they are lowered at last. Quickly there step out two bathing beauties, sleek and lithe of form.

The crowd shrieks with laughter. It takes up the custom of the junior campers and cries, "How, How," and there is vigorous hand clapping. The machine has proved its worth and the Flappers have demonstrated their ability for making a little fun. Fifty farm women are entertaining themselves and they are getting a lot of "kick" out of it.

Amateur dramatics carried on by women, some of whom haven't had a vacation in years. Mrs. Nelson who has just now been the Flapper-in-Charge, says this is her first real vacation in thirty years. Mrs. Beck, one of the twins in the stunt,

says she has been married nineteen years and this is the first time she has been away overnight. Farm women momentarily transported away from home, children, cooking, milking and the garden. Farm women singing, dancing, and playing together, and thereby renewing their God-given youth.

Stunts over, there is singing of an impromptu nature and the tired campers scatter to their tents.

Home Play in Kansas

Kansas farm women are coming out of their kitchens! Through the medium of health schools conducted by farm bureau specialists from the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, they are learning songs, games and folk dances which they in turn teach their families and neighbors. In other words, recreation is being recognized as an important factor in the rural health program of the women's division of the Farm Bureau in Kansas. The rural mothers are finding that play is essential for growth and health and a developer of self control.

In fifteen Kansas counties they are singing Gaynor's beautiful lullaby, *The Slumber Boat,* and playing the old English game, *Happy Is the Miller.* They are telling the story of *The Volga Boatmen* and listening to the records for the *Yo Heave Ho.* Their listening attitude is further developed in hearing Schumann's *Wild Horseman,* in which the trotting of the little ponies is easily discernible from the gallop of the wild horses. They are dramatizing *Jack Horner* and joining hands, swaying foot to foot and slide stepping around in a circle while they sing:

"Here we go Looby Loo; here we go Looby Light.
Here we go Looby Loo; all on a Saturday night."

Pots and pans are forgotten while the women picture the graceful gondola floating down the one noiseless main street of the world, the Grand Canal of Venice, by marble palaces and under arching bridges as they listen to the gondolier singing to his dark-eyed lady in *Barcarolle.*

Home, Sweet Home takes on a new significance when the pupils learn an English composer set the words written by a lonely American boy to an old Sicilian folk tune and used the song in an Italian opera, *Clari the Maid of Milan.* The Swedish nightingale, Jenny Lind, put the song on her concert program and sang it around the world. Thus the simple little lyric has received the title of the *International Song of Home.*

Home itself is taking on a new significance in Kansas with mother pausing from her numerous household duties for a romp with the children and a song fest in which everyone from baby to grandfather joins.

Getting Together in Pendleton, Oregon.—"Everyone is helping with the Pendleton playgrounds," writes Mrs. Pauline Hoke, Supervisor of Playgrounds.

The mayor, through the city's Street Department, had the high grass cut at the Til Taylor Memorial Park. The double tennis courts owned by the Kiwanis Club were turned over to the playgrounds and the natatorium made available for the use of the department. One of the garages gave Mrs. Hoke the use of a car for a week and another kept the car at night. A local shoe store is permitting its clerks to go any time during business hours to umpire baseball games. The Boy Scouts have cleaned the office, painting a big counter for the use of the leaders. The Scouts are also assisting with office work while the Camp Fire Girls volunteer on the playgrounds and help at the office, thirty responsible girls being called each day. The Elks sponsored the pet parade, giving the prizes and supplying judges, and the twenty-five piece drum corps of the American Legion led the parade on the opening day. The schools cooperated by lending black boards and athletic supplies.

Many individuals have helped. One citizen gave twenty-four golf balls for the use of the playgrounds; another made thirty-six bean bags and twelve canvas clubs, donating all materials. The Business Women's Club bought the beans and met in the office one evening and filled the bags. Two huge sacks of various size blocks were donated by one citizen and a well known rancher offered to have a free riding pony day for the playgrounds. A local merchant will put on at his own expense a fashion show to raise funds to keep the playgrounds open until September 1st instead of August 15th.

Exposing Ourselves to Self Control*

By

Gerald Stanley Lee

Once upon a train, the Pullman conductor, a man with somewhat gray hair, appeared at the front of the car, and in the silence he said—wishing to distinguish himself from the train conductor—"Pullman car tickets, if you please"—and he sang the line. He sang that through the car. He was determined to have people take things good naturedly. And that tune saved him from a terrific argument with a man two seats in front of me who was trying to make two chairs do for three. All he had to do was to say, "Pullman car tickets" in that singing tone, and the man was subdued at once.

Now, that making a tune of one's job is the particular thing that I am interested in expressing tonight to you, interested as you are in leisure, because it has a bearing upon your problem, or rather upon your recreation.

Some time ago, in pursuance of this idea, I published the book, *Invisible Exercise*. A man at the head of a department store said to me, "Why, Lee, as far as I can see you have solved the problem of industrial fatigue—unless you are away ahead of your time." (He was familiar with my book.) "But can you prove it?"

"Well," I said, "it can be proved. You can prove it right here in this store." He said, "How can I prove it?"

"Why," I said, "every man and women in your store—and there are 2,800 of them—can be drilled in standing and sitting in such a way that they will rest at their work. A woman who stands at a counter all day until late in the afternoon can be taught to stand so that she is even rested by it. She can be taught to stand as easily as she now is accustomed to sitting down, and she can be taught to sit down as easily as she now is accustomed to lying down."

Now, as you may know, Mrs. Lee is a novelist. We are both highbrows, terrific highbrows, or supposed to be. We live in a college town. Mrs. Lee and I went down to Filene's—it was Filene's store in Boston—and spent three months in teaching this little drill that we have in mind—teaching people how to stand as easily as they sit and to sit as easily as they lie down.

It is not necessary to take half an hour out of the middle of the day to lie flat on the back. There is a little exercise which, after one has learned it, one can do with one's back in two minutes while standing up. When one has had a little training in it there is a way to lie down or as good as lying down, standing up. This exercise, which I have called "Invisible Exercise," is one which almost anyone in this store can learn, which can be taken by anybody at any time, taken in half a minute, standing at a counter, while sitting at one's desk, while waiting for a car in the street, or lying back in an easy chair—without anybody knowing that one is taking it; and eventually as it becomes a habit, without even knowing it oneself.

When my friends have asked me why two literary people like Mrs. Lee and myself stopped writing books and novels to work in a store and teach physical exercises to employees and executives, I have said two things. First, what I am teaching in this store is not merely a physical exercise. I am teaching my religion and teaching the physical exercise to prove my religion and make my religion work.

If I go about or sit or stand with my body a little out of balance, my whole body has the work to do.

If I am in a "held" position—anything off the perpendicular is a "held" position, requiring my nerves and muscles to work. If I am in a "held" position I get tired at my work. In "held" positions, I get tired when I play. If I sleep, unconsciously, in a "held" position, as many people do, I get tired when I sleep. A lot of people get tired when they sleep and they don't know it. They just feel that way the next morning.

Now, if a thousand charming young women could be hired or persuaded to take a little training for a few days and then in groups of three or four walk down Fifth Avenue from the Plaza to the Waldorf, with oranges on their heads—well, you can imagine!

The extraordinary results that are possible

*Extracts from address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22, 1926.

from the intensive cultivation by cultivated people, or anybody, for that matter, of the center of bodily balance, are things which I wish everybody could look into. By using the force of gravity properly, I believe every man could rest while working. He could be stretched and refreshed by his work, as dancing or skating refreshes him.

Another thing will happen. People will begin to have time for some natural or real religion. We will find, as a matter of experience, that for the most part sinners are tired persons. I remember one woman who was taught the "invisible exercise," who was at the head of a department store. It was during the Christmas rush, and she had been taking the lessons about two weeks. And the twenty-four young women who were under her came up, one after the other, almost with tears in their eyes, and thanked her for the way in which she had been so good to them during the rush. They couldn't imagine what had happened, because always before, at that time, she had been unspeakably disagreeable and impossible, and they dreaded Christmas time approaching, because they were selling things under her. What had happened to her was that she was kept rested, and that extraordinarily brilliant vocabulary of hers, upon which she relied in her emotional stress, became unnecessary.

And my experience has been, insofar as this technique of balance goes, that when people learn to balance the body, they balance the emotions at the same time; there is a chemical balance at the same time; they balance the appetites. All the appetites are governed apparently by a disgust of excess. You don't have to control the appetite at all; you remove it, and you remove it from its excess the moment a person is balanced.

The principle is this: You know, every man is an inch or a half inch taller, or approximately so, in the morning than he is at night. That means that the vertebrae in his back, quite largely—the small cushions in the vertebrae—regain their resiliency when he rests and they spread.

In Philadelphia, a man who wanted to become a policeman was examined. He didn't pass the examination. He wasn't tall enough. He went back to his physician and he asked him what he could do about it. The physician told him to go home and go to bed and to stay in three days and then to go down at nine o'clock in the morning and be examined again. He went down—and he was tall enough. He is one of the best policemen on the force there today.

Well, now, if people could keep themselves stretched, without effort—I mean to let themselves be stretched as a pleasure—why, they wouldn't get as tired as they do. They would get somewhat tired, but it would be very much reduced. So this technique turns on releasing the neck and stretching the neck and the back. For instance, the back might be spoken of as a spring, and it wants to be long. And ninety-nine people out of a hundred are unconsciously tensing their necks, that is to say, they are tightening their necks. And the neck is tightened and locked up. It is locked down by the mind—by the state of mind. Then they suddenly stiffen their necks and the back is shortened or not allowed to take its full length. The result is that they are comparatively tired and inefficient. But if they learn how to command the neck and relax the neck and control it voluntarily any time they have occasion to do it and think of it, and do it habitually and keep the neck relaxed, they will be very different people, both morally, spiritually and physically. They will have a sense of a different personality; they will be buoyant. And the change is so great that anybody can see it.

Unsolicited Publicity.—The J. .L. Hudson Company, one of the largest stores in Detroit, recently ran in the *Detroit Times* a half page ad containing a list of the municipal playfield and recreation centers under the supervision of the Department of Recreation. The ad also contained a brief account of the growth of the movement in Detroit.

"This half page," writes C. E. Brewer, Commissioner of Recreation, "represents thousands of dollars worth of publicity and came unsolicited by us. The Company is going to run two other articles—one on our summer camp and one on activities."

Telling Parents About the Playgrounds.—"Is the playground safer than the street?" is the question introducing information about the opening of the Laconia, New Hampshire, playgrounds. Facts about the location of the playgrounds, the hours during which they are open, were printed on post cards sent to the parents. The last sentence also has its appeal for parents. "Every Laconia child should know how to swim. Does yours? The playgrounds offer instruction in swimming."

Contemplative Recreation

By

Josephine Blackstock

Director Playground Board of Oak Park, Illinois

Not long ago I was taking a group of out-of-town guests on a tour of the Oak Park playgrounds and parks when a member of the party remarked:

"Our idea of recreation has certainly come a long way from the ideals of those old German landscape men with their public parks covered with keep-off-the-grass signs."

The landscape architect in the party looked thoughtful for a minute; then he said, quietly:

"I wouldn't condemn them. It seems to me their notion of contemplative recreation had something of value in it."

Long after the guests had gone, the phrase stuck with me—contemplative recreation. The words are reminiscent some way; garlanded words, hung with "leaf-fringed legends"; words that conjure up long cool alleyways of thought!

Who knows, but we need more contemplative recreation in this restless day! Recreation has come to be spelt in one word, action; but hasn't it any implications in that other term, contemplation?

Activity is a craft, but thinking is a fine art. And we haven't enough fine arts in recreation. We spell life with one word—participation, but we forget its preliminary—contemplation. Perhaps we have too few Keep-off-the-grass signs in our national manners and morals. We have done away with barriers and restrictions, and levelled out every rough place, and yet dreams always lie over behind the hills, and fancy is fond of green hollows that are hard to find. We have the ease of level stretches, and those old character-building obstacles of stress and strain and struggle have all been swept away. There is only one frontier left today, and that is the frontier of thought.

Contemplative recreation translated into playground terms means—what? I believe it means a variety of important things. It means the ability of the boy or girl to pillow his head on his arm on a grassy slope of the playground and watch the clouds go by. It means expeditions into the woods, not to count birds and leaves for a bronze button, but to watch growth, to feel beauty. It means looking at the color of pansies and peonies in playground flower beds just for the adventure of looking. It means a circle of little people listening to fairy tales in a cool corner. It means—and this I want to stress—talks with the play director for an off-minute or an off-hour or an off-day.

If you have done active work on a playground you know that there are times when no one wants to play ball or make paper flowers or guess riddles. Then is the time to capitalize your contemplative recreation—in talk. A wise and sympathetic play director can employ a half dozen pieces of mental playground apparatus in this manner. She can direct ambitions; change ideals; she can stir fancy; and stimulate curiosity. The most marvelous and plastic material in the world is lying there in her hands, ready to mould, to color, to direct. Dr. Cutten of Colgate University says that thought goes against the grain of the majority of boys and girls. Youth, he asserts, is extrovert, interested in things, and people. "But," he adds, "introversion is a later type, where people turn their thoughts in on themselves and are able to sit in a room alone and not become panic-stricken."

Suppose we put in contemplative recreation as an activity on our playgrounds this summer? Suppose we teach our boys and girls that a thought is not a dangerous beast prowling in a dark thicket. Suppose we encourage the feat, the hard hazard, of creative thinking—the one high adventure of life.

A man's life is made by the hours when great ideas lay hold upon him and except by way of living persons there is no channel down which great ideas come oftener into human lives than by way of books.

Harry Emerson Fosdick

The Leominster Junior Players

By John Joyce
President

Early in the fall of 1926, a group of dramatically inclined young people of high school age banded themselves together as the Junior Community Players of Leominster. The organization, sponsored by Leominster Community Service, seeks to inspire an interest in the drama and to present to its members the opportunity of exercising their individual talents in various phases of production.

The success of the organization is largely due to the efforts of Miss Mary Tully, of the local high school faculty, and of Miss Carolyn Hannigan, the executive secretary of Community Service. The former has worked untiringly to start and further the group, while the latter has made possible the enjoyment of many things which the organization would not otherwise have.

The roster lists over one hundred names. It is surprising to note that over seventy-five per cent. of these have signified their preferences for scene painting, costuming and stage work rather than the acting itself. The members work on the committees on which they have expressed a desire to serve, and each committee has a chairman. This gives everybody something definite to do and facilitates production. Among the many groups at work are the design and scenery group, the "stage" crew, the costumers, the music department, the dance and pantomime directors, the "house" and ushering staff, the make-up committee and the executive board.

The meetings of the entire group are held the first Tuesday of each month. A play, concert or lecture on the drama is presented, there is a session for open discussion, and the evening concludes with a social and refreshments. The music department may have charge of one meeting, the costume department of another or the dance committee may furnish the evening's program. In this way one department has an opportunity to demonstrate its skill for the benefit of others, and there is much pleasant competition coupled with the desire to reach perfection.

The first production of *Finnegan's Flats* and *Cold Cash* was presented privately (as most of the productions are) before both the Junior Players and the Senior Group and then publicly in the assembly hall of a local church. These plays were largely in the nature of an experiment and besides making their initial bow to the public the players received their first taste of actual production work and gained much experience thereby. *Cold Cash* was repeated no less than five times at various places throughout the city.

During the holiday season the group appeared for a second time, not in the footlights' glare, but in carol singing service at the community Christmas tree.

In February an original play-writing contest open to members was launched, and the spring production was planned. The production was the climax of the players' efforts for this season, consisting of four one-act plays staged in the high school auditorium in the latter part of April. The plays were *The Turtle Dove, Sauce for the Goslings, Young America* and *Nevertheless.* The evening's program was well-balanced (as one can readily see) with novelty, comedy, drama and fantasy all on one bill.

At all times the Juniors have the Senior, or adult group for counsellors and guides as well as an ideal. The older group is probably the best-known Little Theatre group in Massachusetts, having won the Baker trophy in Boston last year. They are extremely interested in the Juniors, who will some day take their places, and they predict a brilliant future for them. The Juniors, in turn, are going to labor diligently to make that future a brilliant one and to be able to carry on the fame of their elders by gathering their knowledge in their present training school.

Playground Department Complimented on Efficiency.—The Playground Department of Oakland, California, was paid a high compliment when Mayor Davie congratulated the department on its efficiency and economy. "The Department carried on its work for the benefit of the citizens and children of Oakland with enthusiasm and efficiency and at the same time held a true regard for the taxpayers' money. It ended the year with many improvements added to its municipal camps in the mountains and many in the city. Some of the latter were necessarily costly, such as paving of tennis courts, the opening of new playgrounds, new facilities at Lake Merritt, new fencing about older playgrounds and community houses, and new development at the Municipal Golf Links. All this cost money, but the cost was returned in the enjoyment and health of our people."

Make-Up Suggestions for the Little Theatre*

By Jack Stuart Knapp

Drama Organizer, P. R. A. A.

The actor who perfectly achieves the outward semblance of his character has half of his battle won. I have often seen a boy of twenty, looking just that age, try to play a man of 60, not realizing that he is working against a handicap which the most skilled actor could not overcome. The appeal to an audience through the eye is fully as strong as that through the ear. Makeup is so important and so fascinating that it is a shame to neglect or abuse it. A little practice and common-sense experimentation will help any actor to become proficient in this art.

"The human face is the masterpiece of God." Let the actor remember that, and keep his makeup always natural. One of the greatest theatrical crimes is a makeup that looks like makeup. If your wrinkles appear as painted lines, if your wig looks like a wig, if your eyes are unmistakably "touched up", then your makeup is a poor one. Hold the mirror up to nature.

Practice and apply your makeup under the same lighting as will be used on the stage. While making up before a mirror perhaps two feet in front of the face, bear in mind that the nearest part of the audience is going to see you from a distance of at least 10 feet and strengthen your makeup accordingly.

The face, neck, ears, hands, all visible parts of the body must be made up. Nothing looks more amateurish than an actor with a "mask" painted on his face, but with his neck and ears untouched.

Every player should begin to apply his makeup —no matter how simple it is—at least half an hour before the curtain goes up. If the makeup is a "character" and complicated, an hour is none too much time to allow. It is always well to apply makeup before donning the upper part of the costume, to prevent last-minute mishaps.

Makeup is harmless if properly applied and removed. Cold cream is applied as a foundation, then wiped away. After the performance, gently massage with cold cream, wipe away all the grease paint and wash with warm water and soap.

The shade of grease paint used for the base, of course, depends on the character to be portrayed. This is applied smoothly and evenly all over the face, ears and neck. If too much is applied, the makeup will appear muddied; if too little, it will appear patchy. A little experimentation will show the correct amount.

The wet rouge commonly used on the cheeks of both young men and women characters, is all right for the latter. But for the men, except "dude" types, a deeper shade of grease paint than that used for the base gives a more natural effect. In applying rouge to men, remember the color extends well up into the temples and down along the jawbone into the neck. The closer to the eyes the rouge is applied, the younger the character will appear. All rouge should be carefully blended along the edges.

Character makeup is largely a matter of the application of light and shade. Shadows or hollows about the eyes, in the temples and cheeks, may be painted with grease paint in gray, light brown or a darker shade than that used for the base. The cheekbones, nose, chin and forehead may be made to appear more prominent by painting "highlights" on them. This device will also make cheeks look plumper. "Highlighting" is done with a white, or a lighter shade of grease paint than the base. By the correct use of light and shade a stout face can be made to appear thin, and vice versa.

Wrinkles and lines show character more than any other physical feature. If they are not to look like painted lines they must be carefully "highlighted" and blended. The "shade" is the wrinkle itself, the depression in the skin. The "light" is the elevation or fold of flesh above the wrinkle. Both have to be considered. First the "shade" or depression is sketched in with an orange stick or the rounded end of a toothpick,

*Reprinted from *The Billboard*, April 16, 1927.

using gray, light brown or deep crimson, according to the complexion of the character. This line is carefully blended with the fingers. Then a "highlight" or fold of flesh is painted. This is a line in white, yellow or a light shade of flesh,, immediately above the previously painted wrinkle, and is also carefully blended.

Apply plenty of powder, but use a lighter shade than the base, if you do not want to destroy all your highlights and shadows. Brush off the excess powder.

The eyes are of the greatest use in acting and should be skillfully made up. Darken the lashes with a mascara preparation. A black line may be extended along the outer corner of the eye to make it appear larger. A dot of rouge on the inner corner brightens the eye. For old characters, the lashes may be blocked out with white grease paint. The eyebrows may be accented with dark or black grease paint for young characters, and whitened for old age.

Lip rouge should be applied with discretion. As a rule, the lipe are rouged only in the center and the color blended toward the corners.

Beards, mustaches, eyebrows and sideburns can best be made by using crepe hair and spirit gum. This is inexpensive and gets wonderful results if properly employed. I do not advise the use of wigs unless the group has money enough to get excellent ones. The best policy is to use one's own hair whenever possible. Comb it in different ways, slick it down, curl it, powder it—anything you please. Aluminum powder is very good for graying the hair, giving it a natural silver sheen that is attractive and not harmful in the least.

Every little theater group should include in its library a handbook on makeup. There are several excellent, inexpensive books on the market. I would suggest also that every amateur actor who takes his hobby seriously, study a makeup guide and experiment on several types of makeup. The time and trouble will be well repaid in a new interest, and in the greater success on the stage which comes through the confidence that you look your part.

The Little Theatre, like invention, has been mothered by necessity—but also fathered, perhaps, by the new creative zest which seems to be creeping slowly into American life, the zest to conquer our materialism by the aesthetic employment of our leisure hours.

WALTER PRITCHARD EATON

Folk Games of the Kentucky Mountains

BY

JUNE CLARK

While serving as director of the playground of Erie School in Olive Hill, I noticed the children at noons and recess periods standing in a circle singing and playing games. Sometimes it was "Scip to My Loo," but oftener it was "Go In and Out the Window." I began asking about these games. The mountain girls, I was told, played them at home at their parties. They were excellent for the children because they didn't quarrel about who was to be "it," and the boys didn't have the opportunity to fight as only Kentucky boys can. They all sang shrilly at the top of their voices. Even "Drop the Handkerchief" had a song. And the children often clapped and stamped to keep time.

The boys knew little about baseball and found Tads, marbles and other games more enjoyable. Sometimes they would play with the girls, and they liked to do the things their big brothers and sisters did at the parties. Another favorite game was "Church," which they would play with much yelling and singing.

I found that by going out on Smooky, a creek near town, I could see young people enjoying themselves at their best. Here I learned the words of "Hunt the Buffalo," a game which must have been played at "stations" (early settlements), when the pioneers went hunting. These party games such as "Hunt the Buffalo" keep the young people out of mischief, for it takes a level head to go through the figures. The swinging, the main feature of the game, varies. Sometimes it is a mere hooking of elbows, then again the boys will catch the girls by the elbows and lift them from their feet. One game, "Please or Displease," an old woman told me she played before the civil war. It consists chiefly of forfeits such as "walking the lonesome road."

It was my privilege to go home with one of the girls and attend a "shindig," an expression which I believe comes from the Indian word "Shandkive," meaning "get together." They still have barn raising in the hills. The saw mill boys celebrated with a square dance, an old fiddler sawing

(*Concluded on page* 326)

Increase of Land Values Around Playgrounds

By

Charles J. Storey

Department of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation

There is considerable data on the effect of parks on land values in their neighborhood, especially of Central Park, where the increase has more than paid for the land, and the careful study of the Essex County Park Commission on the increase of land values around one of their large parks.

There has not been, however, any statistical study, as far as I can find, of the effect of small playgrounds on adjoining property. There have been a number of estimates and opinions, such as the one by Mr. Harmon published by the Playground Association in 1910. A good many of the opinions refer to both small parks and playgrounds without making any distinction. Here in New York we have a great many playgrounds, that is, spaces wholly designed for play, and having little or no park-like qualities. Opinions have been expressed that such playgrounds, especially when they are not kept in good shape, but allowed to become dusty and bare of trees and shrubbery, depreciate the value of the land surrounding them rather than increase it. It has been said that the noise naturally due to a large number of children gathered in a small space also tends to make the houses bordering on the playground less desirable than those in streets a block away. These objections are real in many cases. About a year ago a delegation of citizens from the Tompkins Square neighborhood waited on the Park Commissioner demanding that the playground be taken out—not because their children did not attend, but because of the great clouds of dust that were raised on windy days because of the dry weather and the bad surface of the playground. This action certainly indicated an unpleasant state of affairs, which would not make the houses surrounding the playground a desirable place to live in.

In order to find out whether, in view of all these facts and opinions, a playground increases or decreases the value of the land directly surrounding it, seven playgrounds in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn have been carefully studied. The investigation has been only of the land values around these playgrounds, comparing the values two or more years before the acquisition of the land with those values in 1926. Figures from the land value maps and tax reports were used. It is not possible to get comparable figures earlier than the year 1904. This restricted the survey to playgrounds acquired or opened after that date.

The per cent. of increase in the assessed value of the land directly bordering on the playground was first compared to the increase on streets one, two or three blocks away. (Table I) The rate of increase shows some wide variations. In only two cases has the bordering land increased at a greater rate than the adjacent land. In four playgrounds the rate of increase is practically the same. In three cases the rate of increase is *less* on streets bordering on the playgrounds than on adjacent streets.

These last three playgrounds are in districts which are partly business or industrial. They are the only playgrounds studied which are zoned with unrestricted districts around them. This condition of business and industrial blocks bordering on a playground will be described later as it seems to have a marked influence on the land values.

A further comparison of the rate of increase was made by comparing the per cent. of increase of Sections and of the entire Borough to the increase around playgrounds. The Sections are large areas (eight in Manhattan) for which total assessed valuations are given yearly. In only two instances is the increase around the playground less than the Section increases, and in no case less than the Borough increase.

In order to observe what happened to the land

values at the time the playground was acquired by the City, the average front foot values of bordering lots was tabulated by years from two years before acquisition by the City to the year 1926. It is seen that in no case was there a decrease of value, and in almost every instance a decided increase at the time of acquisition or immediately after. There was a steady average rise, comparable to the average rise in values of the neighborhood and of the Borough. It is quite evident that the acquisition or opening of these playgrounds had no detrimental effect on the land values around them, but rather, as shown in many cases, an immediate upward effect.

There are, however, causes which tend to restrict the full effect of the playground on surrounding land values. For example, it is evident that a playground raises the surrounding land values according to the proportion of the area occupied by dwellings. There is a smaller rate of increase around the West 59th Street, Chelsea and St. Gabriels playgrounds—partly due to their situation in business and industrial neighborhoods.

There are indications that small playgrounds, such as West 59th Street, of half an acre, when in a wholly business and residential neighborhood, have very little effect on the surrounding land values. The great increase of land values at 59th Street are a reflection of uptown movement of business toward Columbus Circle. As a consequence the effect of the playground on neighborhood land values is completely overshadowed by the potential worth of the adjacent land for business or industry.

It certainly seems that the entering of business into a block changes the value of the block no matter whether it is by a playground or away from it. Very few of our playgrounds are far away from streets on which the value of the land has increased primarily because of its adaptability to business or industry. For example, St. Gabriels playground is a well planted area of about three acres, but the land bordering it has not increased as much as land adjacent to stores in the neighborhood. This seems to be because of business and industry coming into First Avenue and along the East River above and below the park. Three sides of the playground are zoned for business and one side for unrestricted use. The pleasant playground could not prevent the introduction of industry into the neighborhood or keep the value of residental blocks around high enough to make them more desirable as dwelling places.

There is, however, no doubt that a well kept playground in a wholly residential neighborhood increases the value of the property around it. An outstanding example is in the Brownsville section in Brooklyn. Here values in 15 years have risen 175 per cent on land directly bordering the Betsy Head playground, while values on streets one to three blocks away have increased only 118 per cent. There is no business of any account on these blocks, and the whole neighborhood is of a residential character. This playground is also of sufficient size, over ten acres, to have more effect on the land values than some of the other playgrounds studied, some of which are less than an acre in area. The Betsy Head Playground is of sufficient size to give light and air and a park-like quality to the space which is a desirable consideration for those living nearby. This playground has certain landscaping and arrangement which makes it an attractive place to live by.

On the other hand, Gravesend Playground, although over six acres in size, has had scarcely any greater increase in land values bordering on the playground over those of the adjacent land in the last eleven years. This is also a residential neighborhood, but the playground has been developed only in the last two years, and half of the land is still unsightly and barren.

As the zoning maps reflect the character of the neighborhood to a considerable extent, I have compared the zoning around the playgrounds with the average increase of both the bordering and the adjacent blocks. This brings to light the fact that all those playgrounds with two or more sides zoned for residential purposes have by far the greatest percentage of increase. This helps to show that in residential neighborhoods a playground does increase the value of surrounding property, and at a greater rate than in neighborhoods around playgrounds where business and industry are present.

There can be no question that the landscaping or planting of trees and shrubs in and about a playground makes it a more desirable neighborhood asset and so increases the land values around it. It thus becomes valuable to people who may not have children, but who appreciate the open space and green trees.

In conclusion, the study of these nine playgrounds shows that:

(a) There have been no decreases in land val-

ues on the blocks bordering the playgrounds after the acquisition of the playgrounds, but rather a steady increase has taken place.

(b) Small plots used as playgrounds when surrounded by business and industry appear to have little effect one way or the other on surrounding values.

(c) Large plots well cared for, such as Betsy Head Playground, when in a wholly residential district increase the values of the bordering property in somewhat the same manner as parks do.

(d) Where playgrounds are now in the midst of mixed residential, business and industrial blocks, as Chelsea and St. Gabriel's, there is not the same rate of increase in land values on bordering streets as on streets adjacent. This is probably because the increased commercial use of the land tends to overshadow any benefits derived from the playground by the residents.

(e) Where the neighborhood is wholly residential in character the average increase of land values around the playground has been far greater than in other districts where business or industry are present.

(f) When business and industry extend into blocks bordering on or adjacent to a playground, the benefits of the playground to the neighborhood as reflected in the land values are very much decreased.

(g) In order to obtain the full and continued benefits from playgrounds, as from parks, all sides of them should be zoned for residential purposes only.

TABLE I

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN LAND VALUES 1904 TO 1926

Playground	*Area (acres)*	*Increase Bordering on Playground*	*Increase Adjacent to Playground*	*Increase in Section*	*Increase in Borough*
		%	%	%	%
Chelsea	3.10	31	53	38	27
W. 59th St. ..	0.58	68	75	32	27
St. Gabriel's ..	2.92	27	33	38	27
Yorkville	0.85	51	42	9	27
St. Catherine..	1.38	47	57	55	27
John Jay	3.90	103	103	45	27
Carmansville..	0.14	92	94	51	27
a Betsy Head..	10.50	175	118	89	55
b Gravesend ..	6.92	127	125	91	57

a Increase, 1911 to 1926
b Increase, 1915 to 1926

Folk Games

(*Continued from page* 323)

off tunes with his eyes shut. First an old man came out barefoot and showed us how to dance "Hunt the Buffalo."

Hunt the Buffalo

"If some kind miss, will present me to her hand
Then I'll meet her at the station in a foreign land.
Oh the Hawk shot the buzzard and the buzzard
shot the crow
And I'll meet her at the station and we'll shoot the
buffalo."

In playing this, players form in a single circle, boy and girl alternating. They take eight steps to left, drop hands and do the grand right and left, back to the original partner swinging each girl in turn.

Old Bald Eagle

"Old bald eagle sailing around, day I am gone
Old bald eagle sailing around, day I am gone
First to the right, then to the left, day I am gone."

Participants, any number, form in straight line, girls on the left; boys on the right. The first girl stands still, while her partner circles around her with a peculiar shuffle step. All sing and stamp to keep time. At the words, "first to the right," the boy swings the girl. She then swings the first boy on the right and he, the first girl on the left. At the words, "old bald eagle," the head couple swings again in the center, then goes to the third couple and swings again. This continues until the head couple is at the foot. The second couple becomes head and goes down the line. This continues until the first couple is again at the head.

TABLE II

COMPARISON OF ZONING AROUND AND PER CENT OF INCREASE IN BOTH BORDERING AND ADJACENT LAND VALUES

	ZONING			
	No. of sides zoned for:			*Per Cent. of Increase 1904 to 1926*
	Res.	*Bus.*	*Unrestricted*	
Chelsea	..	3	1	45
West 59th St..	..	..	4	74
St. Gabriel's..	..	3	1	32
Yorkville	..	4	..	44
St. Catherine.	..	4	..	54
John Jay	2	1	..	100
Carmansville .	3	1	..	93
Betsy Head...	2	2	..	*a*108
Gravesend ...	3	1	..	*b*94

a Increase, 1911 to 1926
b Increase, 1915 to 1926

The Educational Appendix — Shall We Operate?

By Nelson C. Smith

Supervising Principal of Schools, Leonia, New Jersey

Education has an appendix—a useful one. It functions as promoter of the cultural and practical—art, music, dramatics, domestic science, vocational training, physical development. There are those who do not think this organ useful. Frequent is the lament for the "good old days" of better spellers and better figurers, in spite of proof to the contrary.

Without the appendix we work for memorization and drill, the "Three R's"; with the appendix, in addition to these, we work for modification of conduct—to develop higher moral character, better health, greater civic consciousness, closer home relationship, greater vocational efficiency and more wholesome use of leisure.

How has this organ of education functioned—what is its value based on two separate tests?

For Service

Take the service test: Keeping in mind our twentieth century environment, with its increased leisure, shall we remove the recreational and group interest activities—the gymnasium, the playground, the chorus, the orchestra and the band? Keeping in mind the spending orgy, shall we eliminate the teaching of thrift? Keeping in mind the artificial living, shall we eliminate good health instruction and medical supervision? Keeping in mind the tremendous waste and loss of life by accident or fire, shall we eliminate "Safety First" inculcation? Keeping in mind the need for self-expression, shall we eliminate art, music and dramatics? Keeping in mind competitive business and industry, shall we eliminate prevocational training? Keeping in mind the prevalence of citizenship indifference, shall we eliminate the teaching of civic responsibility?

Interest Test

Take the Interest test: There is 14% of the total school enrollment in high school today as against 1.1% forty years ago. There are 82.8% of the children, between the ages of 5 and 17, in school today as against 65% forty years ago. Over a similar period the length of the school term has increased 30%. The average number of days attended by each child, ages 5 to 17, has increased over 100%.

Our schools have moved forward and kept pace with general progress. Shall we remove the appendix which thus has produced the tremendous holding power of the schools? The clock of educational progress is set back a generation when short-sighted civic bodies set out to rob education of its finer side. This process undermines and emaciates it. It brings education back to its bare skeleton, to its kindergarten days.

Operation on the appendices of education—the removal of those factors in cultural and practical development—on the pretext of retrenchment in public support means physical, social and mental retardation in the community that performs the operation.

Fort Worth Recreation Building

Before an audience of a thousand people the new Fort Worth, Texas, Recreation Building was opened on June 15th with a musical program. It was the realization of a five year dream of the recreation officials and enthusiasm ran high.

The cost of the building exclusive of the site was $63,000—a sum made possible by a bond issue. Facilities have been provided in the building for boys, girls, and adults. As the visitor enters the building the main offices are to be seen on the left. To the left also are the boys' quarters with four dressing rooms, lockers, showers and lavatories. The children's playroom is located on the right of the main entrance. Here in a room 45 feet by 25 feet have been installed all kinds of equipment. The girls' quarters are opposite the boys' rooms on the right and their equipment is comparable with that found in the boys' quarters.

The combination auditorium and gymnasium with a seating capacity of three thousand people has three entrances. Within a few moments notice the space may be converted from an auditorium to a gymnasium with capacity for two ball courts. The gymnasium floor is 112 feet by 70 feet.

September, the ninth month hath 30 days

1927 The Hunting or Harvest Moon 1927

A burnt child dreads the fire.
Experience is the mistress of fools.
—Old Proverbs

1 Th	*Anna Botsford Comstock, b. 1854.* HANDBOOK OF NATURE-STUDY.	Send a nature exhibit to the county fair. Secure a copy of your State game laws.
2 F	*Look for Venus. Evening Star until September 10.*	Gather weed seeds for winter bird feeding.
3 Sa	*Game preserves help in the conservation of our fur bearing animals.*	Salvia has a unique contrivance for throwing pollen onto insects.
4 Su	*Why is Jewelweed called Impatiens?*	Gather "haws" for jam.
5 M	LABOR DAY. *Sun rises 5.26; sets 6.31.*	Many people are enjoying autumn sunsets.
6 Tu	*William B. Greeley, b. 1879.*	Poison ivy and sumach have beautiful fall colors and white berries.
7 W	*The gypsy moth destroys hundreds of acres of forests.*	The larvæ of the blackswallow tail may be found on carrot leaves.
8 Th	*It was introduced into Medford, Mass., in 1869.*	Use good tramping shoes. (Farmers' Bulletin 183.)
9 F	*Elliot Coues, b. 1842.* KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS	Prepare a fall wild-flower show for the public library. Use common names.
10 Sa	*Venus will be Morning Star.*	Organize fall nature clubs.
11 Su	*Conserve the natural scenery of your community. Full moon.*	It is a criminal offense to trespass on posted land.
12 M	*Moon rises 7.29.*	Select good seed for next year.
13 Tu	STAR SPANGLED BANNER *written by Francis Scott Key, 1814.*	Publicity on weed prevention. Look out for forest fires until snow-time.
14 W	*Holy-Rood Day.* *Milkweed juice may be made into rubber by rolling between the fingers.*	The boys of Eton had the custom of going a-nutting on Holy-Rood Day. Before going they wrote verses on the fruitfulness of autumn and the cold of winter.
15 Th	*James Fenimore Cooper, b. 1789.* LEATHER STOCKING.	Grow mushrooms. (Farmers' Bulletin 204.)
16 F	*In 1878 there were 12,000 deaths in the U. S. A. due to yellow fever germs carried by the mosquito. It is a community obligation to prevent mosquito breeding.*	Tiger beetles fly up in front, on sunny roads, and land facing you.
17 Sa		Learn a few edible and poisonous mushrooms.
18 Su	*Prickly Lettuce is a compass plant.*	Trip to see how flowers change to fruit.
19 M	*Sun rises 5.42; sets 6.03.*	Go graping. Make grape jelly.

20 Tu	*Jupiter best seen as Evening Star up to September 30.*	Take care of your roses. (Farmers' Bulletin 750.)
21 W	*Poison ivy is a menace to many hikers. It should be*	
22 Th	*eradicated along roads and trails.*	The Federal law for migratory game birds prevents selling night shooting, and hunting from a power or sailboat.
23 F	*Autumn begins in Northern Hemisphere; Spring in Southern.*	Publicity campaign on yeasts and molds. Look for closed gentian in bloom.
24 Sa	*The Alaska Seal herd in 1924 numbered 697,158 and 17,-219 were killed for their skins.*	Cedar apples produce spores that infect apple trees. In some sections of the country there is a demand for the eradication of the barberry because it is a host to one stage of the wheat rust.
25 Su	*Sun rises 5.50; sets 5.53.*	Good chestnut days.
26 M	*Sequoia National Park, established 1890.*	Establish an exchange for fall flowers which are being taken up. Start geranium and coleus cuttings to be potted later for Christmas gifts.
27 Tu	*Hebrew New Year.*	
28 W	*Have you solved the bill board and smoke nuisance?*	Start compost heap of weeds, fall leaves, etc.
29 Th	*What are the nature assets for your community?*	Write-up to show how to protect plants from fall frosts. Mulching.
30 F	*Sun rises 5.56; sets 5.44.*	Start greenhouse and indoor calendar.

Nature's Invitation

DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM GOULD VINAL

Note: Readers of the Nature Page (which is getting to be pages) will remember an article on the Nature Trail for the October PLAYGROUND. So much interest is being shown in this respect and there are so many indications of this being THE THING in the various styles of fall nature openings, we asked Dr. Bumpus for permission to reprint his *Relations of Museums to the Out-of-Doors.* Amongst other places this article has appeared in a lively little nature publication called *Hobbies* which is published by the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences at $1.00 per year. We suspect that most of you have not seen this article and take pleasure in making it available for your use. Dr. Bumpus is a live wire amongst museums and other circles. As they now say after broadcasting, if you want more from him let us know.—The Nature Editor.

Relations of Museums to the Out-of-Doors

BY

HERMON C. BUMPUS

Chairman Executive Committee, Outdoor Education (formerly Education in National Parks), American Museum Association

We need not waste time in a futile attempt to assign priority to the inventor of the Outdoor Museum. The familiar pictures of Adam and Eve are ample evidence that the Garden of Eden was the first "outdoorization project," and the desire for knowledge, as well as recreation, is alleged to have been the purpose of the first visitors thereto,—strangely like the recently announced primary purposes of more recently created national parks.

It may not be a waste of time, however, for us

first to spend a few moments in making sure of our indoor museum problems, in defining objectives and in testing means that we have adopted for reaching these objectives.

We are educators in art, in science, in history and industry, and at least to some extent in literature. Unlike members of the ordinary teaching staff, we are without prescribed courses; we can, so to speak, take up and develop such subjects as we choose, we can present them as we choose, when and where we choose. We have what the teacher would call latitude,—and a lot of it. We enjoy a freedom that is entirely unknown to the pedagogue or to the preacher, and of recent years we have been supplied with unexpected material resources. The community thinks well of the service that museums are rendering. Visitors are registered by the hundreds of thousands, if not by millions. Public funds are being appropriated most generously and private gifts and bequests of such magnitude as to rival those given to our richly endowed colleges and universities are at times bestowed. As a museum man, I confess to some worry when I think of the tremendous responsibility that we assume in accepting these most extraordinary advantages. For what we have received, we must return a volume of service which those competent to judge can honestly appraise as being of equivalent value. We must plan our work—not merely with the idea of displaying our resources, but so that those residing in our communities may live richer, happier and better lives. As a matter of fact, is this always our working and essential objective? Are we not inclined, at least occasionally, to forget the broader—yes, the higher—motive, and indulge in some personal stunt that will give publicity to our own small activities and which, after all, is rather remote from our declared principles and aims?

As men and women of science, we know that some people are born with a rich intellectual equipment. Others, many more in number—a great multitude—are born without intellectual machinery of the highest order, but with a desire to possess, technically "to acquire," an intellectual competence. It is to satisfy this desire, a desire that often asserts itself after school age and often lasts throughout life, that our efforts should be directed. In short, it is our job to provide joy for our neighbors through satisfying a prevalent and a legitimate desire on their part to know more about the world in which they live. The way in which this may best be done, the material that we should use, just where we may operate most efficiently: these are the problems that should give us real concern.

Within the history of this organization, our museums of science—largely by developing the "habitat group idea" to its wonderful perfection —have honestly attempted to satisfy this desire of the public. The alleged purpose has been to give the urban visitor samples of what he might find, were he permitted to wander about in the extra-urban out-of-doors. At the best, these habitat groups were and are, clever—often very clever, imitations of Nature. They simulate—generally in an exaggerated way—various bits of geography. I may be challenged if I say that their chief value is inspirational rather than educational. Nevertheless no one can stand in front of one of these beautiful displays without being inspired with the desire to actually see the thing in Nature—to actually know the birds, the flowers, the atmosphere, the whole literally "blooming" landscape.

But there is a vast difference between knowing the imitation of something and knowing the thing itself. We pride ourselves on knowing, on being personally acquainted with certain individuals because the fact of actual contacts makes an impression—a pressing in, a dent—that remains. We value these meetings with their contacts much more highly than we value the reports of the meeting. The great contributions that science has made to the colleges consist in its destruction of at least some of the subjective lectures and the construction of the objective laboratories. Of course, we can not always come in contact with originals, and for certain minds good imitations may in fact be more instructive. If it's Xenophon's Anabasis, my quality of mind leans on a translation; but if it's Nature, give me the real thing. Why am I always prevented from really knowing a museum mineral by having plate glass so interposed as to prevent my handling it? I like contacts. And then in regard to labels—I am not interested in knowing that a rock is granite until I have known why it is granite and where it is found and how it feels.

The unpredicted arrival of the automobile, the unexpected creation of innumerable parks, the interest in camping and in photography and the general hegira into the country have created an infinite number of new contacts and have immensely enlarged our opportunities.

If we have been honest in our assumption that our exhibits have been prepared for general instruction rather than for exciting the jealousy of our colleagues; if we have been sincere in our claim that our sole aim has been to assist the earnest seeker in his search for information rather than to impress him with our facility in arranging scientific verbiage; if we are genuinely desirous of reaching the largest numbers in the most efficient way, of giving the greatest amount of joy, of giving instruction when it is most welcome, of imparting the kind of information that is most desired and that once given will stay put, —then we must extend our museums into the out-of-doors in order that each may cover its entire allotment.

The extension of the museum into the field is the most attractive, the most promising and most profitable undertaking in our line that can be conceived. It does not involve any considerable expense, it justifies itself almost immediately. It reflects credit upon the operating institution. It advertises itself. It is a proposition that is obviously so good that it will "sell."

Time is slipping away while we fail to realize the tremendous interest that people already are taking in the out-of-doors. Some of the best publications on our news stands are devoted to natural history, scenery, intelligent gardening, field activities and camping. Athletics has left the gymnasium and gone afield. A publisher recently told me that anything on Nature finds a ready market. Tourist agencies are playing up the natural wonders of the West as never before. Advertisers, the most successful advertisers, post our highways with historical information and Nature courses are among the most popular in school and college. Popular interest is keen and desire is universal. The interest and the desire are most acute when people are afield and near—literally surrounded by—the material that can inform, but fails to inform because of the absence of an agency, akin to the museum label, that will bridge the narrow gap between the patent fact and the receptive mind. Of the millions of motors that crowd our highways on a week-end, few there are that do not contain at least one person desirous of knowing something about the country flowing by.

Am I wrong when I say that practically every father and mother who drives out of a city, sincerely hopes that the younger members of the family may derive real profit—may become better informed—as a result of the outing. And what, at present, does the roadside provide by way of information that is not actuated by commercialism?

I stop my motor and look around. The picture is a view into a vast and most entrancing museum. Behind me the hills, around me the woods and the flowers, before me the ocean. Why the narrow strip of sand and shingle? Why is the vegetation on the ocean side so entirely different from that on the adjoining marshland only a few hundred feet distant? Why is the shallow water green with delicate Ulva while strong, deeprooted sedges of the marsh are still in the khaki of winter? Why are the marshes flat, while the surrounding country is hilly? What made the hills? What are those large birds that look like ducks? Are sheldrakes always so abundant? Why are some of the beaches sandy and others stony? Why are the pebbles of different colors? Why are the cedars yellowish on the southerly side? Is a pine different from a cedar? How many kinds of pine are there? Did the Pilgrims ever fish in that river? How did they get to Boston? Were there paths through the woods? Who made them? What makes the tides? What is a virgin forest?

If it is justifiable laboriously to collect and prepare material, to house it under glass, to print labels and pay guards in order to render it educationally worth while to a relatively few, why is it not good business to go into the field where Nature is doing all the work without salary, where glass and other expensive abominations are unnecessary, where guards are superfluous, where information is earnestly desired and where multitudes are eager to learn.

You say that I am getting perilously near Dr. Lutz's Nature Trail. I am and it seems good to get near some one who perceives that we may have a God-made as well as a man-made museum.

At one of our earlier meetings it was stated that we should not end our museum endeavors by building "larger and better" habitat groups, but rather we should exercise ourselves to discover even better ways of giving popular education. We little thought that within a few years fully twenty million of people would enter Nature's sanctuary at each week-end. There is certainly an awful lot of label writing to be done. How shall it begin?

Start small and let it grow. Here are a few suggestions:

Select a frequented spot in a public park. (Museums enjoy privileges in public parks that are not vouchsafed to others.) Invite the service of a Boy Scout or a Campfire Girl. Prepare a small—a very small—exhibit which will tell some interesting story about what Nature is doing at some particular time. The material might be arranged for a bench, a table or an easel, or it might rest on a ledge or a terrace. There should be a control label—a notice clearly stating what you are trying to do and who you are. For example:

> This small exhibition has been placed here by the Newport Society of Natural History (or the Newport Society of Out-door Education).
>
> It is desired to acquaint the visitor with some of the birds that are now passing through Newport on their way from their winter homes in the South to their summer breeding places. The maps show the lines of travel or migration. Thousands of miles are often covered.
>
> Another
>
> The curious fiddle-head structure, about ten feet back of this label, will unroll in a few days and become fern leaves, or "fronds." Ferns grow vigorously during the summer and store up food in their fleshy roots. This enables them to quickly send up new leaves in the early spring and thus a longer season of labor is obtained.
>
> Ferns do not flower and fruit like most . . . etc. A model shows . . . etc.
>
> Ferns have been on the earth for a long time—much longer than ordinary trees and plants. The slab of stone in front of this label, clearly showing the outlines of ferns, is probably ten million years old at least.
>
> This and other exhibits in the park have been placed here by the Buffalo Museum of Science in cooperation with the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.
>
> Twelve hundred citizens are assisting.

Such path-side exhibits are, of course temporary and changing from week to week, but therein is a factor of merit. Although only two examples of such path-side exhibits are given, they may serve to suggest a multitude.

The next device for outdoor instruction is what we have called a "shrine." The shrine provides for the telling of quite a story. It is more permanent in character and may give shelter, a resting place, to a few hand specimens illustrating the text. Here is a sample:

> Within a hundred feet of the Trailside Shrine there are living examples of five different evergreen trees or conifers.
>
> 1. The white pine with its long bluish-green flexible needles in groups of five, smooth bark and banana-shaped cones.
> 2. The pitch pine with stiff needles in groups of three, rough bark and pear-shaped cones.
> 3. The savin or cedar . . . etc.
> 4. The ground juniper . . . etc.
> 5. The hemlock.
>
> Samples of twigs, cones, etc., properly labeled, are shown in the compartments. Samples of wood are also shown.
>
> Looking across the valley, note how the white pines give a characteristic color to the opposite hillside—how the cedars with their dark silhouettes give beauty to the pictures of the middle distance, and the stocky pitch pines give vigor to the foreground. The hemlock is generally more water-loving.
>
> This Roadside Shrine was given to the public by the Continental Lumber Company and is maintained by the Brookfield Wild Life Association.

I leave for your imagination the educational possibilities of the shrine, be it pathside, roadside or trailside. Do not think of it as of value only for conveying information about plants and animals. It should be located at scenic positions, and thus develop an appreciation of the beautiful. It can recite the story of local history. Hundreds of thousands—yes millions—motor up and down the Hudson valley without any comprehension of the sequence or significance of the struggles that took place there before the establishment of our independence. Think of the literary interest that the stories of Irving and Cooper have created. Remember the Hudson School of Artists. What a wonderful course in geology could be written along the roadside from Hackensack to Niagara.

Sometimes I have felt that no piece of university extension could be undertaken that would give more satisfaction and would elevate a community more promptly or more effectively than to place by the roadside, markers that in simple words would tell the stories—scientific, historical, literary and economic—of the neighborhood.

Why do we get all "het up" in wordy discussions like that of the Scopes trial when Nature is ready, waiting and competent to do it all? My recital may excite nothing but the argument and scorn: Nature's arguments are pleasantly put and they are irrefutable.

The great contribution—the convincing contribution—that we can make to science today is so to explain the processes of Nature that the average man will begin to understand. The place to do it is out-of-doors.

Am I wrong when I predict that the first museum that undertakes this piece of extension work, that does it wisely and well and has its name attached, will not fail to secure members, will excite commendation and will find its officers welcome before any legislative or appropriation-granting body?

The "trailside museum" is an outgrowth of the shrine. It is a shelter, architecturally attractive and placed at a focus of interest, and it should contain collections, charts, photographs, relief maps, publications and other material which will enable the visitor the better to understand the good things of the locality. It may or it may not be guarded. It may or may not have locks and shutters. (I am developing an increasing confidence in those who worship out-of-doors, as well as under cover. Nature is a great moral agency.)

What would be the effect if each science museum should maintain at least one trailside museum? It would be located where Nature is undisturbed. To reach it would mean a trip of at least a mile or two across fields, up a stream, or through woods. Arriving, with a companion, we would find the books we enjoy, data that would enable us to identify the things we have picked up along the way, topographic maps explaining the surrounding country, a telescope, possibly a microscope, a small herbarium and notes made by those who have recorded observations of interest. Would museum members be likely to motor out to such a place? Would they like to have their children profit by it? Is there anything that would add more to the efficiency of an urban museum than the maintenance of at least one suburban station? For two years past some of us have labored to see small museums established at certain points in our great national parks. We are convinced that nowhere in the world can the story of the creation be told more eloquently. Those visiting the parks are numbered by millions. The material for teaching is there, the people are there but at present, with few exceptions, the little "trailsides" and the "shrines" that can bring the material and the people together are absent.

Evaluating Activities

What consideration should be kept in mind in attempting to evaluate the recreation program conducted by any specific organization such as a Four H Club, a settlement, a junior achievement league, or other similar group?

Do the activities appeal to the child? Does the child go on carrying out the activities by himself? Would he sometimes be ready to go without his meals because he is so much interested in continuing some part of the program? Is he carrying on the activities because he likes them or because he feels that someone in authority wants him to, or because he thinks thereby to earn special credit? Are the activities such that he develops skills and interests which will stand him in good stead later in life, enabling him to keep up his play activities after he has grown up?

What is the opinion of the parents, teachers, and others closely associated with the child as to the value of the activities? Do the parents and others feel that the activities have such compelling interest as to keep the child happy and keep him away from harmful leisure time activities?

Is the leadership which is being provided of a type to add to the attractiveness of the program and to give a fair chance for taking hold of the child?

How many children are there of the age which would be expected to respond to this program? How large a proportion of these children could reasonably be expected to take an interest? How many are taking such an interest?

Do the activities appeal to different types of children with their varying interests? Do the same children keep coming year after year? Is the program so developing and progressive that the children find continuing interest?

How do the children who have used these activities and passed out of the group as they have grown older now feel as to the value of the program they had? How much use are they now making of the activities learned?

How to Celebrate Hallowe'en

"Bring forth the raisins and the nuts—
Tonight's All-Hallow's spectre struts
Along the moonlit way.
No time is this for tear or sob,
Or other woes our joys to rob,
But time for Pippin and for Bob
And Jack o' Lantern gay.

"The air resounds with tuneful notes
From myriads of straining throats,
All hailing Folly Queen;
So join the swelling choral throng
Forget your sorrow and your wrong,
In one glad hour of joyous song
To honor Hallowe'en."

—J. K. Bangs, *Harpers' Weekly*, Nov. 5, 1910.

All Hallow's Eve, or "Hallowe'en" as we know it, falls on the thirty-first of October—the evening before All Saints' Day. It is quite generally believed that Hallowe'en was originally a church celebration. However, nothing connected with the unusual character of its observance can be identified with the church and it is undoubtedly a relic of Pagan times.

The lighting of bonfires, customary on this holiday, may be clearly traced to the sacrificial fires of the Druids, long before the Christian era. Furthermore, it is a universal belief that at this time above all others, supernatural powers are exerted—a time when spirits walk abroad and commune with the people of the earth.

Another custom is the symbolic use of nuts and apples—indeed in one part of England, Hallowe'en is known as "nut crack night." It is popular in Ireland for young women to try to find what fate love holds in store for them by placing on the fire-grate nuts named after themselves and their several lovers. If one nut cracks or jumps out of the fire, this lover will prove unfaithful. If another nut blazes and burns, that lover will merely hold regard for the maiden, while again if the nut representing another lover burns close to the nut named after the girl, the sign is sure that they will be married.

The superstitions of the past centuries have disappeared but many of the primitive beliefs still remain especially among the peasantry of the old countries. There is still belief in tiny supernatural beings who may work them good or evil, lead them astray by flickering lights or charm them into servitude unless they are well treated. And to this day half the fun of a successful Hallowe'en comes through the skillful use of these ancient customs in some form or other.

A Ghostly Gambol for Hallowe'en

By

Era Betzner

A hostess who plans a Hallowe'en party has difficulty not in discovering new ideas to use for decorations, refreshments, games and tricks, but in deciding which of the many delightful available things at her disposal she will use. A few new games may be successfully introduced but the old ways of discovering one's future helpmeet, and disclosing one's fate for the coming year, provide all that is necessary for the most elaborate program.

Planning the Party

Planning and preparing a Hallowe'en party with a group of people is almost as much fun as the party itself. If your club decides to have a party this year you will have a good time getting together at least two weeks before, planning what you are going to do and dividing your responsibilities. If ten people are going to work on the party for twenty or forty people, the following division of labor makes a very good one: three to plan, gather and arrange decorations; three to prepare and serve refreshments; two to attend to the invitations and prizes or favors if there are to be any, while two, after the program has been decided on by the whole group, plan the order of games and stunts, and either lead the games themselves or appoint someone else to do it. The following outline may contain helpful suggestions for such a committee:

Invitations

Invitations which will carry out the idea of the name of the party will make the person who receives it feel sure "it is going to be fun to be

there." Black paper with white ink may be used, and if you have an artist at work, a ghostly phantom may be sketched in the corner. The invitation may be worded to suit the occasion something like this:

"Your shade is summoned to attend the Ghostly Gambol to be given on the 31st of October, in the Haunt of Miss ————, where the Spirits of ———— Club will assemble to celebrate Hallowe'en. Only shades in white may join the magic circle, at eight o'clock.

(Signed) Shades of ———— Club."

Decorations

Since ours is a Ghostly Gambol, we shall wish to have weird and startling effects. Flickering candles, with an occasional "buglight" manipulated by the thoughtful hostess, Jack o' Lanterns, made of real pumpkins or of crepe paper, a "blue moon" arranged over an electric lamp or fixture will be particularly effective. Grey crepe paper or cheesecloth draped over chandeliers and furniture, or white sheet with silhouettes of cats, witches, owls or bats attached to them, make striking draperies. Red berries, cornstalks, bowls heaped with apples and nuts, pumpkins and autumn leaves add a festive touch to the setting.

Costumes

Costumes add greatly to a party and these are very simple to make. Old sheets with a hole cut in the center used as a "slip on" with an old pillow case drawn on over the head—holes cut out for the eyes and nose and mouth, will make the most effective ghost costumes. If these are not available, white or grey crepe paper or cheesecloth will serve the purpose very well, when pieced together and made up in the same way.

The Program

As the guests arrive they will be greeted at the door by a ghost who offers them a cold clammy hand. This is made by stuffing a kid glove with wet bran. One ghost is stationed at the end of the hall with an automobile tire chain which will make a "satisfactory" noise if dropped into a dishpan from time to time. Another in the next room can make weird noises by shaking a tin pan with pebbles in it. Two pieces of sandpaper rubbed together give the effect of invisible footsteps. To top off this a ghost should stand at the head of the stairs, holding a mirror and a pocket flashlight which she turns on the mirror as guests approach so that they may catch a glimpse of themselves with a ghostly reflection as they pass.

A ghost pilots the arriving guests from the door to the room where the wraps are to be left and presents them with a piece of (black) paper. On this paper there is inscribed in white ink the lucky number of the guest and the name of the shade of some well known character which he will be called upon to impersonate, such as Paul Revere or Captain Kid for the boys and Pocahontas or Betsy Ross for the girls. The guest is instructed in whispers that he must search for the shade who has the same lucky number. He must not talk during the search but he may indicate his number to all the passing ghosts in pantomime. Number three, for instance, would hold three fingers erect with the fourth finger and the thumb folded in the palm of the hand. Each time he does this he may question with hissing sound the one charmed word "Yes?" If more than ten numbers are given out, fourteen for instance, then ten would be indicated with all the fingers of both hands, and four added as described. This silent moving about of the ghostly crew with pantomime, using the hands and the hissing "yes?" will give a strange effect.

When all the lucky numbers have been matched, the hostess who is to have charge of the games will give the few simple directions necessary to make each one clear. She may surprise the guests by giving these directions in a childlike whisper, through a megaphone, or by talking into a tin pail.

Shades of the Past: A roll call for all shades of the past is now given. They form a circle and march clockwise to ghost music (made by rubbing together two pieces of sandpaper) until the magic chain is broken. This is done by dropping a tire chain loudly into a tin pan. The "assembly" will then listen for the magic number which will come from "beyond"—(ghostly knocks on wood). The two ghosts who hear the number of knocks corresponding to their own lucky numbers, must step into the center of the circle, face each other, tell the name of the shade they represent and one interesting fact concerning the character. Both should begin to talk in sepulchral tones as soon as they reach the center of the circle. Thus Paul Revere would whisper: "Listen, my children, and you shall hear, of the midnight ride of Paul Revere," while the shade of Priscilla says at the same moment, "I am the shade of Priscilla, and I said, 'Why don't you speak for yourself, John?'" If either of the shades fails to find anything inter-

esting to tell about himself before the chain is dropped, he must pay the penalty of unmasking, leaving the circle and being hissed by the whole company of shades. The ghostly music begins. The two ghosts who have met the requirements of the game, remain in the center while the others float around the circle until the chain is again broken. The ghostly knocks are heard once more. Two other shades step into the center and attempt to whisper their story. This continues until all the shades have been given an opportunity to march within the magic circle.

Ghost, Ghost, Ghost: All the players but two form a circle with clasped hands. The two odd players are placed in the center. Those in the circle must endeavor to find the names of the shades on either side of them. Then the center ghosts point to two players in the circle, each of whom must tell the names of the shades at his right and left respectively, before the player pointing at him can repeat "ghost" five times in succession. If he fails to say the names quickly enough, he must exchange places with the ghost in the center. If he is successful in guessing the real name of the "shade" next to him, the person whose name has been revealed must step into the center and unmask.

The Light of Fate: Two candles are placed on a table. Two players stand at a distance of several feet from the candles. They are whirled around three times and then without pausing, each tries to go toward the candle chosen and blow it out. If the player succeeds in doing so, it will prove that he will meet his life partner during the coming year. This is continued until each player has had an opportunity to discover his fate.

The Magic Ring: The magic ring is a doughnut with a hole in the middle suspended from a doorway. Players may discover whether they will be married during the coming year by attempting to thrust a "ghostly sceptre" through the hole in the doughnut. (A stick about the size and length of the handle of a popcorn popper, will be satisfactory.) Players should walk up to the "ring" from a given place and test their fates without having time to take aim. For "the hand of fate moves quickly."

Fortune's Apple: Players who work together successfully in this game will have good luck during the coming year. Players are divided into groups and line up in front of a door from top of which is suspended two apples on a string. Then follows a relay race each side trying to get a bite of the apple. Two chances are given each player who then returns to end of his line. Those in the winning line might receive a prize of an apple each.

Ships of Destiny: For this test the hostess should secure several empty walnut shells, some small colored tapers, and a large tin or wooden tub full of water wreathed in evergreens.

Cut the small candles of different colors into 1½ inch lengths, melt the end of each, and stick it in the bottom of a shell. By the color each guest should distinguish his or her special ship. Place the miniature fleet on the water, and while lighting the candles, ask a witch to speak an incantation over them, and as the ships sail along, wafted by gentle fanning, she should tell the fate of each. If a ship sails across the water, the owner will cross the ocean—if quickly, in a short time; if slowly, in a year or so. A collision half-way means obstacles which will delay the event. A candle which goes out indicates disaster. (From *the Junior Workers' Quarterly.*)

Refreshments

Doughnuts, cider and apples are easy to serve and always good, although hot coffee and "hot dogs" might also be welcome on a chilly night. A more elaborate menu might include green jello and whipped cream and chocolate cookies on which silhouettes of ghosts are outlined in white icing.

A Terrible Ghost Story: This should be an effective time to turn low the lights and proceed with the inevitable ghost story. Players may be seated about room or in large circle. A leader gives to several people a slip containing the name of a character and the noise for each to make. The same names may be given to several players, though one or two is always much better.

Characters	*Noise*
Timid young girl	Sob or scream
Old, Old Woman	High, cracked laugh
Large, Black Cat	Meow
Long Black Snake	Hisses
Bogie Man	Boooo!
A Tall Man	Groan
A Yellow Dog	Howl or bark
Big Black Crow	Caw! Caw!
Four Black Bats	Squeak
Ghost	Everybody together

The following story is read slowly by the leader and each time one of the names is mentioned, the players who represent that character must make the noise indicated.

The Story

On a dark and stormy night in October, a stage coach rumbled along a country road. In it a *timid young girl* bounced up and down on the hard cushions and gazed frightened out into the darkness. Suddenly the coach stopped and in stepped an *old, old woman.* From under one arm peered a *large black cat* and around the other twined a *long black snake.* "Hoity! Toity! a *timid young girl* traveling alone tonight?" she exclaimed with a hideous grin. "Let me tell your fortune, my pretty dear." Towards the *timid young girl,* the *old, old woman* stretched a bony arm, while the *large black cat* arched his back and growled and the *long black snake* watched with beady eyes. "No, no," cried the *timid young girl,* shrinking into a corner with her pretty hands behind her back. At that moment the door was thrown violently open and in rushed a *tall man* in a long raincoat. His face was hidden by a drooping hat, but his voice was low and pleasant. He said, "Allow me," and gently pushed between the *timid young girl* and the *old, old woman.* "Allow me," said the *old, old woman* and three times pointed her finger at the *tall man.* A *yellow dog* howled from under the seat, the *large black cat* growled again and the *long black snake* hissed. On the window-sill a *big black crow* lighted and croaked most dismally, and into the coach flew *four black bats* and beat their wings in the face of the *timid young girl,* while through each window peered the grotesque face of a pumpkin *bogie man.* Nearer to the *old, old woman* bent the *tall man,* and pushed back his hat. With a terrible shriek the *old, old woman* sprang to the door, followed by her *large black cat,* howling *yellow dog, long black snake, four black bats* and the *big black crow.* In the coach the *timid young girl* had fainted, for under the hat of the *tall man* was the ghastly countenance of a Hallowe'en *ghost.*



CLUB HOUSE AND GOLF COURSE, NASSAU SHORES, LONG ISLAND. RECREATION FACILITIES INITIATED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Can Cities Meet the Fundamental Needs of Children?*

THE U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION OFFERS ASSISTANCE TOWARDS THE SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM

The city as its exists today does not satisfy the fundamental needs of children. Children need to play, but it is a rare city that has adequate play space for its children, so located and supervised that it is easy for all children to play under wholesome conditions. The result is that a large number of children in the cities play in the only available place, i. e., the city streets. Last year nearly 6,000 children were killed on streets and highways and 151,000 were injured. Children need to have the chance for constructive, creative manual work, but there is small opportunity or need for such work in the average city home. Children need first-hand contact with nature—the earth and sea, birds, flowers, trees. Children are natural scientists and this is the kind of subject matter upon which they should have the opportunity to feed their curiosity. Each generation needs these contacts with the actual physical world for the sake of its own growth and the preservation of the race. But the city, with its pavements and brick and mortar, is starving rather than nourishing this curiosity about the physical world.

Probably one of the most serious aspects of city life for children is that it tends to build up habits of cheap amusement, cheap and undesirable ways of using their leisure time. According to the findings of modern psychology, the way in which people spend their leisure time is of vital importance in their whole character development, and the use of their leisure time depends to a large extent upon the habits of taste formed in childhood. It is for this reason that educators are now realizing that city schools must not only teach the three R's but must counteract the effect of city life upon children by helping them to form tastes for worth-while use of their leisure time through opportunities for hearing good music and seeing fine works of art, taking part in producing and seeing good plays, hearing interesting lectures which broaden their horizon.

That conditions have changed in our cities and that a curriculum prepared only a few years ago no longer meets the needs of modern city life has been fully recognized. The reorganization of the curriculum and the necessary assembling of proper materials of instruction attendant thereto is therefore receiving more of the attention of educational leaders at the present moment than any other school problem. The Bureau of Education is endeavoring to be of assistance to those attempting a solution of this important problem. One of our specialists has prepared from time to time a series of type studies on modern life and the elements of social science based directly upon the child's need and interest as related to present-day civilization.

From a recent statement by Commissioner John J. Tigert, of the U. S. Bureau of Education.

*From the July, 1927, number of *The American City Magazine.*

Orlando Dedicates Its First Municipal Bath House

In July, Orlando, Florida, dedicated its first municipal bath house. Mayor Autrey made the speech of presentation and the beach was officially accepted by the Board of Public Recreation. After the dedication the *Reporter Star's* boys' brass band played several selections and there were demonstrations of life saving and exhibitions of water races.

The beach will be free to the public. People may dress at home or at the bath house and enjoy the privileges of the beach free of charge. Suits are rented at a charge of 25c to adults; this includes a towel, the use of the dressing room and shower baths. The fee for children is 15c.

The central portion of the building is devoted to administration and here are the concession booths, checking system and lobby. The right wing serves the men and contains the shower baths, toilet facilities and dressing rooms. The women's side is similar to that of the men's except that more dressing rooms are included. The basket system is used exclusively and by its use 24 dressing rooms will accommodate as many as 400 to 500 people in a short time.

At night the beach is lighted with eight flood lights. Life guards are on duty from 9:30 in the morning until 10:00 at night.

Athletic Parks and Stadia Necessary School Equipment*

School Purposes—Athletic Parks and Stadia as Necessary Equipment—The important position that physical training and athletic competition now hold in our educational system is indicated in two recent decisions. In Commissioners of the District of Columbia v. Shannon & Luchs Construction Co. (17 Fed. 2nd 219) the District of Columbia filed petitions for the condemnation of lands for an athletic park for the Western High School. The property owners in their answers challenged the jurisdiction of the court to entertain the petitions on the ground that under the provisions of the zoning law the property could not be used for the purpose designated, being in the residential district where only dwelling houses, apartment houses, hotels, churches and educational institutions are permitted. In brushing aside this objection the District court of appeals, speaking through Justice Van Orsdel, said: "An educational institution consists not only of buildings but all the grounds necessary for the accomplishment of the full scope of educational instruction. More properly defined, a modern educational institution embraces those things which experience has taught us are essential to the mental, moral and physical development of the pupils."

A similar question was decided in April of this year by the supreme court of Arizona in Alexander v. Phillips (254 Pac. 1056), in which an action was brought to restrain the Phoenix Union School District from issuing $80,000 in bonds which had been voted for the purpose of building a stadium. The court held that the delegated power to erect buildings included power to erect a stadium as a necessary building for educational instruction.

It may be noted that the acquisition of lands by eminent domain for a school athletic field was upheld as a public use to be determined by the discretion of the city by the supreme court of New York in Binghampton v. Bruno (208 N. Y. Supp. 60). Other recent cases sustaining the principle above set forth are: State v. Superior Court (69 Wash. 189, 124 Pac. 484) and Webster City v. Wright County (144 Iowa 502, 123 N. W. 193).

*Courtesy of *National Municipal Review*, July, 1927.

Pamphlets and Magazines Recently Received

Containing Articles of Interest to Recreation Workers

MAGAZINES

PARKS AND RECREATION. March-April, 1927
- First Steps in Stadium Operation
  By V. K. Brown
- Activities at Northwestern Playfield, Detroit
- A Botanical Contest at Dallas
  By W. F. Jacoby
- Swimming Pools in Sioux City, Iowa
  By L. N. Hintgen
- Design of New Milwaukee Junior Playground
  By Elmer Krieger

PARKS AND RECREATION. May-June, 1927
- Small Parks for Playgrounds
  By Edward M. Bassett, Henry V. Hubbard and George B. Ford
- Park Areas in Cotton Mill Villages of Southeast
  By J. Haslett Bell
- Publicity for Playgrounds
  By Gilbert Clegg
- The Practical Workers' Bookshelf

THE AMERICAN CITY. April, 1927
- Fundamentals of Design to Create Beauty in Playgrounds
  By Charles N. Lowrie
- Two Thousand Counties Need Parks
  By Henry S. Curtis, Ph.D.
- School Playground Surfacing
- Knockdown Bleachers
- The Four Points of Fencing
  By Harry L. Allen

THE AMERICAN CITY. May, 1927
- The Era of the Automobile Must End the Era of Street Play
- Some of California's Municipal Swimming Pools
  By George W. Braden
- Sanitary Supervision of Tourist Camps and Recreation Places
  By Lewis S. Finch

THE AMERICAN CITY. June, 1927
- What a Village Art Commission Might Do
  By Martha Candler
- Current Practices in Dance Hall Regulation
  By Chloe Owings
- Obstacles to the Development of a Recreation System
  By Frederick Bigger
- Asphalt Tennis Courts for Public Parks
  By W. E. Rosengarten
- Public Cooperation in Swimming Pool Sanitation
- How a County Planning Federation is Functioning
  By Wayne D. Heydecker

KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES. May, 1927
- Making Kansas Cities Beautiful

KANSAS TEACHER. May, 1927
- On the Playground—Playground Ball

MIND AND BODY. May, 1927
- A Comprehensive Program to Insure Physical Fitness
  By William A. Stecher
- Summer Playtime
- A Marching Drill for Boys
- A May Pole Dance
- Two Folk Dances for Girls
- Hobby Horse
- Circle Battleball

MIND AND BODY. June, 1927
- The Position of Games in the Life of the Child
  By Major H. J. Selby
- A Study of Girl Gangs
  By Isabelle M. Carney
- Apparatus Exercises
- Mat Exercises and Stunts
  By Mathias H. Macherey

Model Drill for Thirty Men and Women
By William P. Beyer
Jockey Dance
By J. E. Schmidlin

MIND AND BODY. July, 1927
Games and Sports in British Schools and Universities
College Athletics
Swimming Pools and Sanitation

CAMP NEWS. June, 1927
The Community Camp
By Jay B. Nash

BETTER TIMES. June, 1927
Lost—A Streetful of Children

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. May, 1927
Outdoor Recreation for Industrial Employees
Vacations with Pay for Industrial Workers

THE WELFARE MAGAZINE (State Department of Public Welfare, Illinois). June, 1927
Recreational Therapy
By Ruth M. Faulkner

THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES REVIEW. May, 1927
A Diocesan Recreational Program for Boys
By John O'Grady, Ph.D., Paul Hanly Furfey, Ph.D.

THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES REVIEW. June, 1927
Directed Play for the School Child
By Ella Gardner

PAMPHLETS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PLAYGROUND BOARD OF OAK PARK, ILL., 1926

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF RECREATION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CHICAGO, 1926

REPORT OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE PARKS AND FORESTS FOR THE YEARS 1925 AND 1926

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF RECREATION, EVANSTON, ILL., 1926

ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY RECREATION COMMISSION, 1926

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF RECREATION COMMISSIONERS, ELIZABETH, N. J., 1926

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BLOOMFIELD COMMUNITY HOUSE. May, 1927

THE PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION BOARD OF RIVER FOREST, 1927

PERSONAL INITIATIVE AND CIVIC PROGRESS IN DELAWARE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK—NEW JERSEY, 1927

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK—NEW YORK, 1927

At the Conventions

At Cincinnati, October 17th to 21st, the American Public Health Association will hold its Fifty-sixth Annual meeting. Each of the nine sections will hold individual section meetings and one session will be given to the discussion of mental hygiene from the angle of the home, the school and the industrial field.

In connection with the meeting of the National Education Association held in Seattle July 3rd to 8th, a number of meetings of allied organizations were held whose work closely touches the leisure time field. The American Nature Study Society met in joint session with the Department of Science Instruction of the N. E. A.; there was a conference on art education and a meeting of the School Garden Association and other meetings of this type.

Book Reviews

STAGE COSTUMING. By Agnes Brooks Young. Published by The Macmillen Company, New York City. Price, $2.50

This practical and exceedingly valuable book on costuming has come out of Miss Young's experience at the Cleveland Playhouse. Though especially intended for those who maintain theatre workshops, it will also answer the needs of those who are costuming but a single play or pageant. It deals with the theory of state costume and the cutting, sewing, dyeing, and wearing of stage clothes. There are chapters on methods of making masks, on costume accessories, color and effective stage lighting on color.

One does not need to be an expert in dressmaking to secure the desired effects, so clear are the directions and patterns given. Dyeing, too, is discussed in such detail that the uninitiated, by following directions, should be able to secure excellent results.

The illustrations include about 50 drawings and patterns of historic costumes and a number of photographs.

GOLF GUIDES, 1927. Spalding's Athletic Library. Published by American Sports Publishing Company, New York City. Price, 35c

This booklet contains championship records, information about the United States Golf Association, articles on various phases of golf, and a detachable rules section.

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR THE USE OF RURAL PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION UNITS. Published by the Rural Life Bureau. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Washington, D. C.

A number of suggested topics are discussed in this exceedingly helpful booklet; among them the responsibility of parents and of teachers for the health of the pre-school child; training for every day life; what parents should know about their schools and wholesome living in the home. One of the most significant chapters is that prepared by Robert G. Foster of the United States Department of Agriculture on *Leisure and How to Use It*. Many other practical suggestions are to be found in this compilation which contains excellent references and bibliography.

RECREATION MANUAL FOR THE HOME, SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY. By Florence Slown Hyde. Published by Janesville Daily Gazette, Janesville, Wisconsin. Price, $1.00

Miss Florence S. Hyde has for a number of years sponsored Good Times Clubs in rural districts and small communities throughout the city. The manual which has been prepared for the use of these clubs contains a discussion of the philosophy of play with suggestions for the practical activities involved in play program. A splendid bibliography is to be found in the booklet and there is a constitution for a club with suggestions for conducting meetings.

HEALTH BEHAVIOR By Thomas D. Wood and Marion Olive Lerrigo. Published by the Public School Publishing Company, Bloomington, Illinois. Price, $2.00

This recent publication is intended to serve as a manual of graded standards of habits, attitudes and knowledge conducive to health of the physical organism and the personality, home, community and race. The standards or scales, as they are called, have been arranged for various age groups according to grades and for adults.

Health Behavior gives first clear suggestions on planning a course of study and then provides a definite means for a judgment of results. The adaptation of means and methods to local needs is provided for and illustrated.

THE APPRECIATION OF SCULPTURE By Lorado Taft. Published by American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois. Price, $.35

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Solvay Calcium Chloride is a white, odorless, flaky material that absorbs moisture from the air and retains it on the playing surface, which remains very slightly damp and therefore free from dust.

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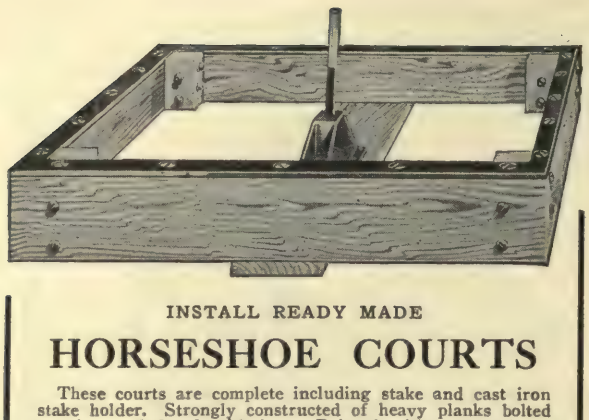
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"Reading with a Purpose" series *The Appreciation of Sculpture*, by Lorado Taft. Written in Mr. Taft's charming informal style, the booklet will delight the art lover. A number of books recommended for the course are reviewed by Mr. Taft.

How You Can Write Plays. By Mark Swan. Published by Samuel French, New York City. Price, $2.85

Mr. Swan has given us a practical guide book which will be helpful not only to beginners, but to those who have had some experience. Some of the more necessary elements of play construction are explained in simple language and there are suggestions for choice of subject, the ability of the player, the division of the story into acts and scenes, a dialogue and other necessary considerations.

Camp Songs. National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 45 West 45th Street, New York City. Price, $1.50 per hundred plus postage

This booklet contains the words of thirty-eight songs prepared for the use of summer camps, vacation homes, hiking clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts or Camp Fire Girls and other groups carrying on active outdoor programs.

The Lone Girl Scout Trailmaker. Published by Girl Scouts, Inc., 670 Lexington Avenue, New York City

This attractive little manual is designed to help along "the friendly way of scouting" the lone Girl Scout who is living in a section where she cannot be associated with an organized group. Suggestions are offered for making a trail book and information on various phases of scouting is given in a most interesting manner. Price $.10

New Towns for Old. By John Nolen. Published by Marshall, Jones Company, Boston, Mass. Price, $3.00

The purpose of Mr. Nolen's book is to present a few representative examples of civic improvements actually carried on. It accordingly deals with a few selected places and shows results accomplished and methods employed. It is a plea for more new towns skillfully planned in favorable locations better able to meet modern requirements and higher standards. The author points out that the present tendency in the shift of population is towards those towns which offer educational and recreational advantages.

There are 114 photographs, drawings and plans which make the book unusually attractive.

Ask Me a Bible Question. By George Stewart. Published by The Century Company, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Price, $1.50

For those who can stand the searchlight of investigation on their knowledge of Biblical subjects, this book with its 940 questions will have no terrors. The classified and graded groups of questions offered may be used by teachers and church workers as outlines of study or general oral tests.

An Athletic Program for Elementary Schools. By Leonora Anderson. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 W. 44th Street, N. Y. Price, $2.00

Much teaching of games is unsatisfactory in that it lacks continuity and there is no relationship between the day's program and what has gone before or what may follow. Miss Anderson has met this difficulty by arranging the games according to seasons as well as grades. The directions are clear and detailed, and diagrams are given for the layout of courts and arrangement of players.

Special Day Pageants. By Marion Kennedy and Katharine Isabel Bemis. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 W. 44th Street, N. Y. Price, $1.50

This book, prepared particularly with the needs of primary teachers in mind, contains suggestions for 21 pageants for children from the first to fourth grades. The pageants suggested cover all the well known holidays and special days. The costumes used are simple and easily made, and wide latitude is permitted in the number taking part.

there." Black paper with white ink may be used, and if you have an artist at work, a ghostly phantom may be sketched in the corner. The invitation may be worded to suit the occasion something like this:

"Your shade is summoned to attend the Ghostly Gambol to be given on the 31st of October, in the Haunt of Miss ————, where the Spirits of ———— Club will assemble to celebrate Hallowe'en. Only shades in white may join the magic circle, at eight o'clock.

(Signed) Shades of ———— Club."

Decorations

Since ours is a Ghostly Gambol, we shall wish to have weird and startling effects. Flickering candles, with an occasional "buglight" manipulated by the thoughtful hostess, Jack o' Lanterns, made of real pumpkins or of crepe paper, a "blue moon" arranged over an electric lamp or fixture will be particularly effective. Grey crepe paper or cheesecloth draped over chandeliers and furniture, or white sheet with silhouettes of cats, witches, owls or bats attached to them, make striking draperies. Red berries, cornstalks, bowls heaped with apples and nuts, pumpkins and autumn leaves add a festive touch to the setting.

Costumes

Costumes add greatly to a party and these are very simple to make. Old sheets with a hole cut in the center used as a "slip on" with an old pillow case drawn on over the head—holes cut out for the eyes and nose and mouth, will make the most effective ghost costumes. If these are not available, white or grey crepe paper or cheesecloth will serve the purpose very well, when pieced together and made up in the same way.

The Program

As the guests arrive they will be greeted at the door by a ghost who offers them a cold clammy hand. This is made by stuffing a kid glove with wet bran. One ghost is stationed at the end of the hall with an automobile tire chain which will make a "satisfactory" noise if dropped into a dishpan from time to time. Another in the next room can make weird noises by shaking a tin pan with pebbles in it. Two pieces of sandpaper rubbed together give the effect of invisible footsteps. To top off this a ghost should stand at the head of the stairs, holding a mirror and a pocket flashlight which she turns on the mirror as guests approach so that they may catch a glimpse of themselves with a ghostly reflection as they pass.

A ghost pilots the arriving guests from the door to the room where the wraps are to be left and presents them with a piece of (black) paper. On this paper there is inscribed in white ink the lucky number of the guest and the name of the shade of some well known character which he will be called upon to impersonate, such as Paul Revere or Captain Kid for the boys and Pocahontas or Betsy Ross for the girls. The guest is instructed in whispers that he must search for the shade who has the same lucky number. He must not talk during the search but he may indicate his number to all the passing ghosts in pantomime. Number three, for instance, would hold three fingers erect with the fourth finger and the thumb folded in the palm of the hand. Each time he does this he may question with hissing sound the one charmed word "Yes?" If more than ten numbers are given out, fourteen for instance, then ten would be indicated with all the fingers of both hands, and four added as described. This silent moving about of the ghostly crew with pantomime, using the hands and the hissing "yes?" will give a strange effect.

When all the lucky numbers have been matched, the hostess who is to have charge of the games will give the few simple directions necessary to make each one clear. She may surprise the guests by giving these directions in a childlike whisper, through a megaphone, or by talking into a tin pail.

Shades of the Past: A roll call for all shades of the past is now given. They form a circle and march clockwise to ghost music (made by rubbing together two pieces of sandpaper) until the magic chain is broken. This is done by dropping a tire chain loudly into a tin pan. The "assembly" will then listen for the magic number which will come from "beyond"—(ghostly knocks on wood). The two ghosts who hear the number of knocks corresponding to their own lucky numbers, must step into the center of the circle, face each other, tell the name of the shade they represent and one interesting fact concerning the character. Both should begin to talk in sepulchral tones as soon as they reach the center of the circle. Thus Paul Revere would whisper: "Listen, my children, and you shall hear, of the midnight ride of Paul Revere," while the shade of Priscilla says at the same moment, "I am the shade of Priscilla, and I said, 'Why don't you speak for yourself, John?'" If either of the shades fails to find anything inter-

esting to tell about himself before the chain is dropped, he must pay the penalty of unmasking, leaving the circle and being hissed by the whole company of shades. The ghostly music begins. The two ghosts who have met the requirements of the game, remain in the center while the others float around the circle until the chain is again broken. The ghostly knocks are heard once more. Two other shades step into the center and attempt to whisper their story. This continues until all the shades have been given an opportunity to march within the magic circle.

Ghost, Ghost, Ghost: All the players but two form a circle with clasped hands. The two odd players are placed in the center. Those in the circle must endeavor to find the names of the shades on either side of them. Then the center ghosts point to two players in the circle, each of whom must tell the names of the shades at his right and left respectively, before the player pointing at him can repeat "ghost" five times in succession. If he fails to say the names quickly enough, he must exchange places with the ghost in the center. If he is successful in guessing the real name of the "shade" next to him, the person whose name has been revealed must step into the center and unmask.

The Light of Fate: Two candles are placed on a table. Two players stand at a distance of several feet from the candles. They are whirled around three times and then without pausing, each tries to go toward the candle chosen and blow it out. If the player succeeds in doing so, it will prove that he will meet his life partner during the coming year. This is continued until each player has had an opportunity to discover his fate.

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Fortune's Apple: Players who work together successfully in this game will have good luck during the coming year. Players are divided into groups and line up in front of a door from top of which is suspended two apples on a string. Then follows a relay race each side trying to get a bite of the apple. Two chances are given each player who then returns to end of his line. Those in the winning line might receive a prize of an apple each.

Ships of Destiny: For this test the hostess should secure several empty walnut shells, some small colored tapers, and a large tin or wooden tub full of water wreathed in evergreens.

Cut the small candles of different colors into 1½ inch lengths, melt the end of each, and stick it in the bottom of a shell. By the color each guest should distinguish his or her special ship. Place the miniature fleet on the water, and while lighting the candles, ask a witch to speak an incantation over them, and as the ships sail along, wafted by gentle fanning, she should tell the fate of each. If a ship sails across the water, the owner will cross the ocean—if quickly, in a short time; if slowly, in a year or so. A collision half-way means obstacles which will delay the event. A candle which goes out indicates disaster. (From *the Junior Workers' Quarterly.*)

Refreshments

Doughnuts, cider and apples are easy to serve and always good, although hot coffee and "hot dogs" might also be welcome on a chilly night. A more elaborate menu might include green jello and whipped cream and chocolate cookies on which silhouettes of ghosts are outlined in white icing.

A Terrible Ghost Story: This should be an effective time to turn low the lights and proceed with the inevitable ghost story. Players may be seated about room or in large circle. A leader gives to several people a slip containing the name of a character and the noise for each to make. The same names may be given to several players, though one or two is always much better.

Characters	*Noise*
Timid young girl	Sob or scream
Old, Old Woman	High, cracked laugh
Large, Black Cat	Meow
Long Black Snake	Hisses
Bogie Man	Boooo!
A Tall Man	Groan
A Yellow Dog	Howl or bark
Big Black Crow	Caw! Caw!
Four Black Bats	Squeak
Ghost	Everybody together

The following story is read slowly by the leader and each time one of the names is mentioned, the players who represent that character must make the noise indicated.

The Story

On a dark and stormy night in October, a stage coach rumbled along a country road. In it a *timid young girl* bounced up and down on the hard cushions and gazed frightened out into the darkness. Suddenly the coach stopped and in stepped an *old, old woman.* From under one arm peered a *large black cat* and around the other twined a *long black snake.* "Hoity! Toity! a *timid young girl* traveling alone tonight?" she exclaimed with a hideous grin. "Let me tell your fortune, my pretty dear." Towards the *timid young girl,* the *old, old woman* stretched a bony arm, while the *large black cat* arched his back and growled and the *long black snake* watched with beady eyes. "No, no," cried the *timid young girl,* shrinking into a corner with her pretty hands behind her back. At that moment the door was thrown violently open and in rushed a *tall man* in a long raincoat. His face was hidden by a drooping hat, but his voice was low and pleasant. He said, "Allow me," and gently pushed between the *timid young girl* and the *old, old woman.* "Allow me," said the *old, old woman* and three times pointed her finger at the *tall man.* A *yellow dog* howled from under the seat, the *large black cat* growled again and the *long black snake* hissed. On the window-sill a *big black crow* lighted and croaked most dismally, and into the coach flew *four black bats* and beat their wings in the face of the *timid young girl,* while through each window peered the grotesque face of a pumpkin *bogie man.* Nearer to the *old, old woman* bent the *tall man,* and pushed back his hat. With a terrible shriek the *old, old woman* sprang to the door, followed by her *large black cat,* howling *yellow dog, long black snake, four black bats* and the *big black crow.* In the coach the *timid young girl* had fainted, for under the hat of the *tall man* was the ghastly countenance of a Hallowe'en *ghost.*



CLUB HOUSE AND GOLF COURSE, NASSAU SHORES, LONG ISLAND. RECREATION FACILITIES INITIATED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Can Cities Meet the Fundamental Needs of Children?*

THE U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION OFFERS ASSISTANCE TOWARDS THE SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM

The city as its exists today does not satisfy the fundamental needs of children. Children need to play, but it is a rare city that has adequate play space for its children, so located and supervised that it is easy for all children to play under wholesome conditions. The result is that a large number of children in the cities play in the only available place, i. e., the city streets. Last year nearly 6,000 children were killed on streets and highways and 151,000 were injured. Children need to have the chance for constructive, creative manual work, but there is small opportunity or need for such work in the average city home. Children need first-hand contact with nature—the earth and sea, birds, flowers, trees. Children are natural scientists and this is the kind of subject matter upon which they should have the opportunity to feed their curiosity. Each generation needs these contacts with the actual physical world for the sake of its own growth and the preservation of the race. But the city, with its pavements and brick and mortar, is starving rather than nourishing this curiosity about the physical world.

Probably one of the most serious aspects of city life for children is that it tends to build up habits of cheap amusement, cheap and undesirable ways of using their leisure time. According to the findings of modern psychology, the way in which people spend their leisure time is of vital importance in their whole character development, and the use of their leisure time depends to a large extent upon the habits of taste formed in childhood. It is for this reason that educators are now realizing that city schools must not only teach the three R's but must counteract the effect of city life upon children by helping them to form tastes for worth-while use of their leisure time through opportunities for hearing good music and seeing fine works of art, taking part in producing and seeing good plays, hearing interesting lectures which broaden their horizon.

That conditions have changed in our cities and that a curriculum prepared only a few years ago no longer meets the needs of modern city life has been fully recognized. The reorganization of the curriculum and the necessary assembling of proper materials of instruction attendant thereto is therefore receiving more of the attention of educational leaders at the present moment than any other school problem. The Bureau of Education is endeavoring to be of assistance to those attempting a solution of this important problem. One of our specialists has prepared from time to time a series of type studies on modern life and the elements of social science based directly upon the child's need and interest as related to present-day civilization.

From a recent statement by Commissioner John J. Tigert, of the U. S. Bureau of Education.

*From the July, 1927, number of *The American City Magazine.*

Orlando Dedicates Its First Municipal Bath House

In July, Orlando, Florida, dedicated its first municipal bath house. Mayor Autrey made the speech of presentation and the beach was officially accepted by the Board of Public Recreation. After the dedication the *Reporter Star's* boys' brass band played several selections and there were demonstrations of life saving and exhibitions of water races.

The beach will be free to the public. People may dress at home or at the bath house and enjoy the privileges of the beach free of charge. Suits are rented at a charge of 25c to adults; this includes a towel, the use of the dressing room and shower baths. The fee for children is 15c.

The central portion of the building is devoted to administration and here are the concession booths, checking system and lobby. The right wing serves the men and contains the shower baths, toilet facilities and dressing rooms. The women's side is similar to that of the men's except that more dressing rooms are included. The basket system is used exclusively and by its use 24 dressing rooms will accommodate as many as 400 to 500 people in a short time.

At night the beach is lighted with eight flood lights. Life guards are on duty from 9:30 in the morning until 10:00 at night.

Athletic Parks and Stadia Necessary School Equipment*

School Purposes—Athletic Parks and Stadia as Necessary Equipment—The important position that physical training and athletic competition now hold in our educational system is indicated in two recent decisions. In Commissioners of the District of Columbia v. Shannon & Luchs Construction Co. (17 Fed. 2nd 219) the District of Columbia filed petitions for the condemnation of lands for an athletic park for the Western High School. The property owners in their answers challenged the jurisdiction of the court to entertain the petitions on the ground that under the provisions of the zoning law the property could not be used for the purpose designated, being in the residential district where only dwelling houses, apartment houses, hotels, churches and educational institutions are permitted. In brushing aside this objection the District court of appeals, speaking through Justice Van Orsdel, said: "An educational institution consists not only of buildings but all the grounds necessary for the accomplishment of the full scope of educational instruction. More properly defined, a modern educational institution embraces those things which experience has taught us are essential to the mental, moral and physical development of the pupils."

A similar question was decided in April of this year by the supreme court of Arizona in Alexander v. Phillips (254 Pac. 1056), in which an action was brought to restrain the Phoenix Union School District from issuing $80,000 in bonds which had been voted for the purpose of building a stadium. The court held that the delegated power to erect buildings included power to erect a stadium as a necessary building for educational instruction.

It may be noted that the acquisition of lands by eminent domain for a school athletic field was upheld as a public use to be determined by the discretion of the city by the supreme court of New York in Binghampton v. Bruno (208 N. Y. Supp. 60). Other recent cases sustaining the principle above set forth are: State v. Superior Court (69 Wash. 189, 124 Pac. 484) and Webster City v. Wright County (144 Iowa 502, 123 N. W. 193).

*Courtesy of *National Municipal Review*, July, 1927.

Pamphlets and Magazines Recently Received

Containing Articles of Interest to Recreation Workers

MAGAZINES

PARKS AND RECREATION. March-April, 1927
- First Steps in Stadium Operation
  By V. K. Brown
- Activities at Northwestern Playfield, Detroit
- A Botanical Contest at Dallas
  By W. F. Jacoby
- Swimming Pools in Sioux City, Iowa
  By L. N. Hintgen
- Design of New Milwaukee Junior Playground
  By Elmer Krieger

PARKS AND RECREATION. May-June, 1927
- Small Parks for Playgrounds
  By Edward M. Bassett, Henry V. Hubbard and George B. Ford
- Park Areas in Cotton Mill Villages of Southeast
  By J. Haslett Bell
- Publicity for Playgrounds
  By Gilbert Clegg
- The Practical Workers' Bookshelf

THE AMERICAN CITY. April, 1927
- Fundamentals of Design to Create Beauty in Playgrounds
  By Charles N. Lowrie
- Two Thousand Counties Need Parks
  By Henry S. Curtis, Ph.D.
- School Playground Surfacing
- Knockdown Bleachers
- The Four Points of Fencing
  By Harry L. Allen

THE AMERICAN CITY. May, 1927
- The Era of the Automobile Must End the Era of Street Play
- Some of California's Municipal Swimming Pools
  By George W. Braden
- Sanitary Supervision of Tourist Camps and Recreation Places
  By Lewis S. Finch

THE AMERICAN CITY. June, 1927
- What a Village Art Commission Might Do
  By Martha Candler
- Current Practices in Dance Hall Regulation
  By Chloe Owings
- Obstacles to the Development of a Recreation System
  By Frederick Bigger
- Asphalt Tennis Courts for Public Parks
  By W. E. Rosengarten
- Public Cooperation in Swimming Pool Sanitation
- How a County Planning Federation is Functioning
  By Wayne D. Heydecker

KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES. May, 1927
- Making Kansas Cities Beautiful

KANSAS TEACHER. May, 1927
- On the Playground—Playground Ball

MIND AND BODY. May, 1927
- A Comprehensive Program to Insure Physical Fitness
  By William A. Stecher
- Summer Playtime
- A Marching Drill for Boys
- A May Pole Dance
- Two Folk Dances for Girls
- Hobby Horse
- Circle Battleball

MIND AND BODY. June, 1927
- The Position of Games in the Life of the Child
  By Major H. J. Selby
- A Study of Girl Gangs
  By Isabelle M. Carney
- Apparatus Exercises
- Mat Exercises and Stunts
  By Mathias H. Macherey

Model Drill for Thirty Men and Women
By William P. Beyer
Jockey Dance
By J. E. Schmidlin

MIND AND BODY. July, 1927
Games and Sports in British Schools and Universities
College Athletics
Swimming Pools and Sanitation

CAMP NEWS. June, 1927
The Community Camp
By Jay B. Nash

BETTER TIMES. June, 1927
Lost—A Streetful of Children

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. May, 1927
Outdoor Recreation for Industrial Employees
Vacations with Pay for Industrial Workers

THE WELFARE MAGAZINE (State Department of Public Welfare, Illinois). June, 1927
Recreational Therapy
By Ruth M. Faulkner

THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES REVIEW. May, 1927
A Diocesan Recreational Program for Boys
By John O'Grady, Ph.D., Paul Hanly Furfey, Ph.D.

THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES REVIEW. June, 1927
Directed Play for the School Child
By Ella Gardner

PAMPHLETS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PLAYGROUND BOARD OF OAK PARK, ILL., 1926

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF RECREATION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CHICAGO, 1926

REPORT OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE PARKS AND FORESTS FOR THE YEARS 1925 AND 1926

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF RECREATION, EVANSTON, ILL., 1926

ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY RECREATION COMMISSION, 1926

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF RECREATION COMMISSIONERS, ELIZABETH, N. J., 1926

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BLOOMFIELD COMMUNITY HOUSE. May, 1927

THE PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION BOARD OF RIVER FOREST, 1927

PERSONAL INITIATIVE AND CIVIC PROGRESS IN DELAWARE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK—NEW JERSEY, 1927

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK—NEW YORK, 1927

At the Conventions

At Cincinnati, October 17th to 21st, the American Public Health Association will hold its Fifty-sixth Annual meeting. Each of the nine sections will hold individual section meetings and one session will be given to the discussion of mental hygiene from the angle of the home, the school and the industrial field.

In connection with the meeting of the National Education Association held in Seattle July 3rd to 8th, a number of meetings of allied organizations were held whose work closely touches the leisure time field. The American Nature Study Society met in joint session with the Department of Science Instruction of the N. E. A.; there was a conference on art education and a meeting of the School Garden Association and other meetings of this type.

Book Reviews

STAGE COSTUMING. By Agnes Brooks Young. Published by The Macmillen Company, New York City. Price, $2.50

This practical and exceedingly valuable book on costuming has come out of Miss Young's experience at the Cleveland Playhouse. Though especially intended for those who maintain theatre workshops, it will also answer the needs of those who are costuming but a single play or pageant. It deals with the theory of state costume and the cutting, sewing, dyeing, and wearing of stage clothes. There are chapters on methods of making masks, on costume accessories, color and effective stage lighting on color.

One does not need to be an expert in dressmaking to secure the desired effects, so clear are the directions and patterns given. Dyeing, too, is discussed in such detail that the uninitiated, by following directions, should be able to secure excellent results.

The illustrations include about 50 drawings and patterns of historic costumes and a number of photographs.

GOLF GUIDES, 1927. Spalding's Athletic Library. Published by American Sports Publishing Company, New York City. Price, 35c

This booklet contains championship records, information about the United States Golf Association, articles on various phases of golf, and a detachable rules section.

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR THE USE OF RURAL PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION UNITS. Published by the Rural Life Bureau. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Washington, D. C.

A number of suggested topics are discussed in this exceedingly helpful booklet; among them the responsibility of parents and of teachers for the health of the pre-school child; training for every day life; what parents should know about their schools and wholesome living in the home. One of the most significant chapters is that prepared by Robert G. Foster of the United States Department of Agriculture on *Leisure and How to Use It*. Many other practical suggestions are to be found in this compilation which contains excellent references and bibliography.

RECREATION MANUAL FOR THE HOME, SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY. By Florence Slown Hyde. Published by Janesville Daily Gazette, Janesville, Wisconsin. Price, $1.00

Miss Florence S. Hyde has for a number of years sponsored Good Times Clubs in rural districts and small communities throughout the city. The manual which has been prepared for the use of these clubs contains a discussion of the philosophy of play with suggestions for the practical activities involved in play program. A splendid bibliography is to be found in the booklet and there is a constitution for a club with suggestions for conducting meetings.

HEALTH BEHAVIOR By Thomas D. Wood and Marion Olive Lerrigo. Published by the Public School Publishing Company, Bloomington, Illinois. Price, $2.00

This recent publication is intended to serve as a manual of graded standards of habits, attitudes and knowledge conducive to health of the physical organism and the personality, home, community and race. The standards or scales, as they are called, have been arranged for various age groups according to grades and for adults.

Health Behavior gives first clear suggestions on planning a course of study and then provides a definite means for a judgment of results. The adaptation of means and methods to local needs is provided for and illustrated.

THE APPRECIATION OF SCULPTURE By Lorado Taft. Published by American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois. Price, $.35

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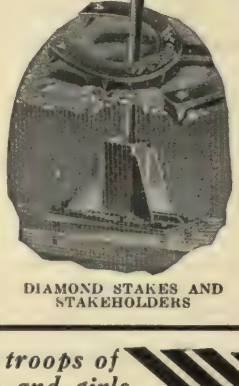
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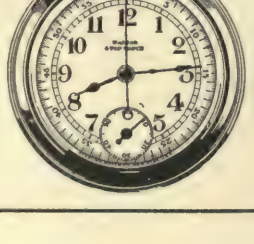
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"Reading with a Purpose" series *The Appreciation of Sculpture,* by Lorado Taft. Written in Mr. Taft's charming informal style, the booklet will delight the art lover. A number of books recommended for the course are reviewed by Mr. Taft.

How You Can Write Plays. By Mark Swan. Published by Samuel French, New York City. Price, $2.85

Mr. Swan has given us a practical guide book which will be helpful not only to beginners, but to those who have had some experience. Some of the more necessary elements of play construction are explained in simple language and there are suggestions for choice of subject, the ability of the player, the division of the story into acts and scenes, a dialogue and other necessary considerations.

Camp Songs. National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 45 West 45th Street, New York City. Price, $1.50 per hundred plus postage

This booklet contains the words of thirty-eight songs prepared for the use of summer camps, vacation homes, hiking clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts or Camp Fire Girls and other groups carrying on active outdoor programs.

The Lone Girl Scout Trailmaker Published by Girl Scouts, Inc., 670 Lexington Avenue, New York City

This attractive little manual is designed to help along "the friendly way of scouting" the lone Girl Scout who is living in a section where she cannot be associated with an organized group. Suggestions are offered for making a trail book and information on various phases of scouting is given in a most interesting manner. Price $.10

New Towns for Old. By John Nolen. Published by Marshall, Jones Company, Boston, Mass. Price, $3.00

The purpose of Mr. Nolen's book is to present a few representative examples of civic improvements actually carried on. It accordingly deals with a few selected places and shows results accomplished and methods employed. It is a plea for more new towns skillfully planned in favorable locations better able to meet modern requirements and higher standards. The author points out that the present tendency in the shift of population is towards those towns which offer educational and recreational advantages.

There are 114 photographs, drawings and plans which make the book unusually attractive.

Ask Me a Bible Question. By George Stewart. Published by The Century Company, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Price, $1.50

For those who can stand the searchlight of investigation on their knowledge of Biblical subjects, this book with its 940 questions will have no terrors. The classified and graded groups of questions offered may be used by teachers and church workers as outlines of study or general oral tests.

An Athletic Program for Elementary Schools. By Leonora Anderson. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 W. 44th Street, N. Y. Price, $2.00

Much teaching of games is unsatisfactory in that it lacks continuity and there is no relationship between the day's program and what has gone before or what may follow. Miss Anderson has met this difficulty by arranging the games according to seasons as well as grades. The directions are clear and detailed, and diagrams are given for the layout of courts and arrangement of players.

Special Day Pageants. By Marion Kennedy and Katharine Isabel Bemis. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 W. 44th Street, N. Y. Price, $1.50

This book, prepared particularly with the needs of primary teachers in mind, contains suggestions for 21 pageants for children from the first to fourth grades. The pageants suggested cover all the well known holidays and special days. The costumes used are simple and easily made, and wide latitude is permitted in the number taking part.

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SWIMMING SIMPLIFIED. By Lyba and Nita Sheffield. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 W. 44th Street, N. Y. Price, $2.00

In this revised and enlarged edition is offered most detailed information on swimming instruction, deep water emergency tests, swimming for children, diving, training for competitive swimming, the conducting of a swimming meet, life saving, water sports and similar subjects.

"If the present increase in leisure time for all people keeps up without a corresponding increase in leisure-time education," says Dr. Jesse F. Williams in his introduction to the book, "another generation will find intensified the problem of 'What shall we do?' While there are many wholesome activities which may contribute to proper employment of leisure-time opportunities, it is probably true that motor activities will more nearly satisfy the majority of people. Swimming ranks high in its usefulnes as an activity for leisure time."

OFFICIAL INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOT BALL GUIDE. Spalding's Athletic Library No. 200x. Published by American Sports Publishing Company, New York. Price, $.35

In this guide are to be found the foot ball rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association together with articles on foot ball in various sections of the country, records, notes from the colleges and reports of conferences.

The annual convention of the American Institute of Park Executives and American Park Society will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia in September. The convention, which rotates each year to different cities throughout the United States, will open on the 26th and be in session through the 29th.

A new feature has been incorporated this year which should be of interest and value to the executives as well as to the manufacturers. Two entire floors of the big hotel have been set aside for exhibitors who wish to display goods used in park systems, and one day will be set aside for the men to visit one of the country clubs where the manufacturers will have their larger equipment set up and in action. There will be displays of sporting goods, shrubbery, trees, animals and animal foods, oils, road machinery and materials, hardware, playground equipment.

Teacher's Library

The Playground

October, 1927



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Vol. 21 OCTOBER, 1927 No. 7

The Playground

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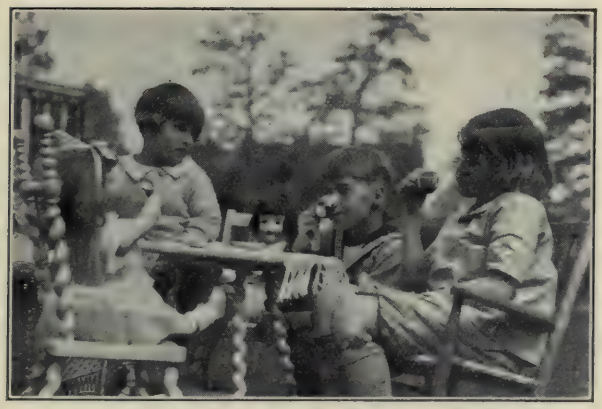
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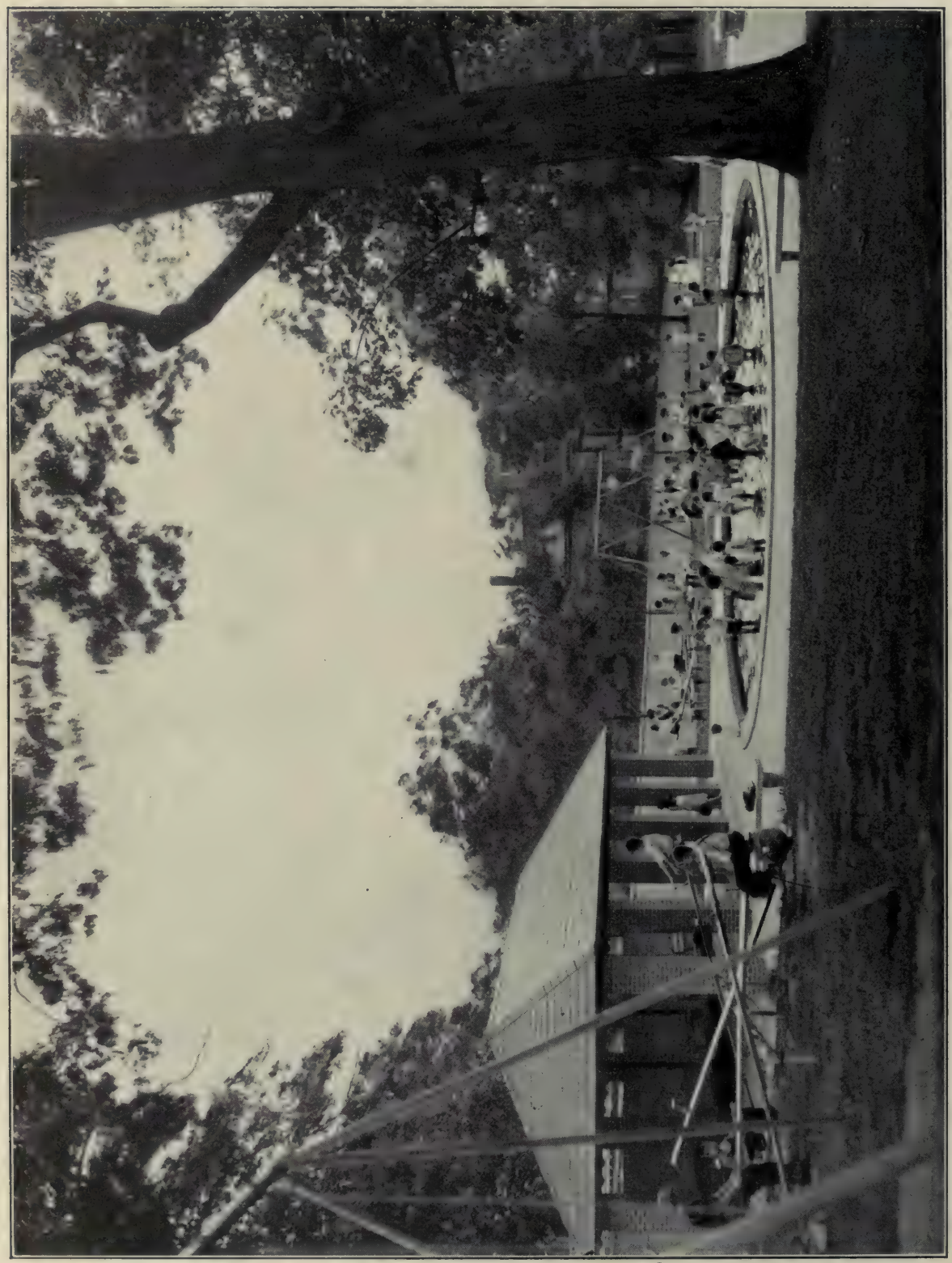
A Tea Party.



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Busy Hands



A Real Playground Has Activity.



A Real Playground Should Also Have Beauty



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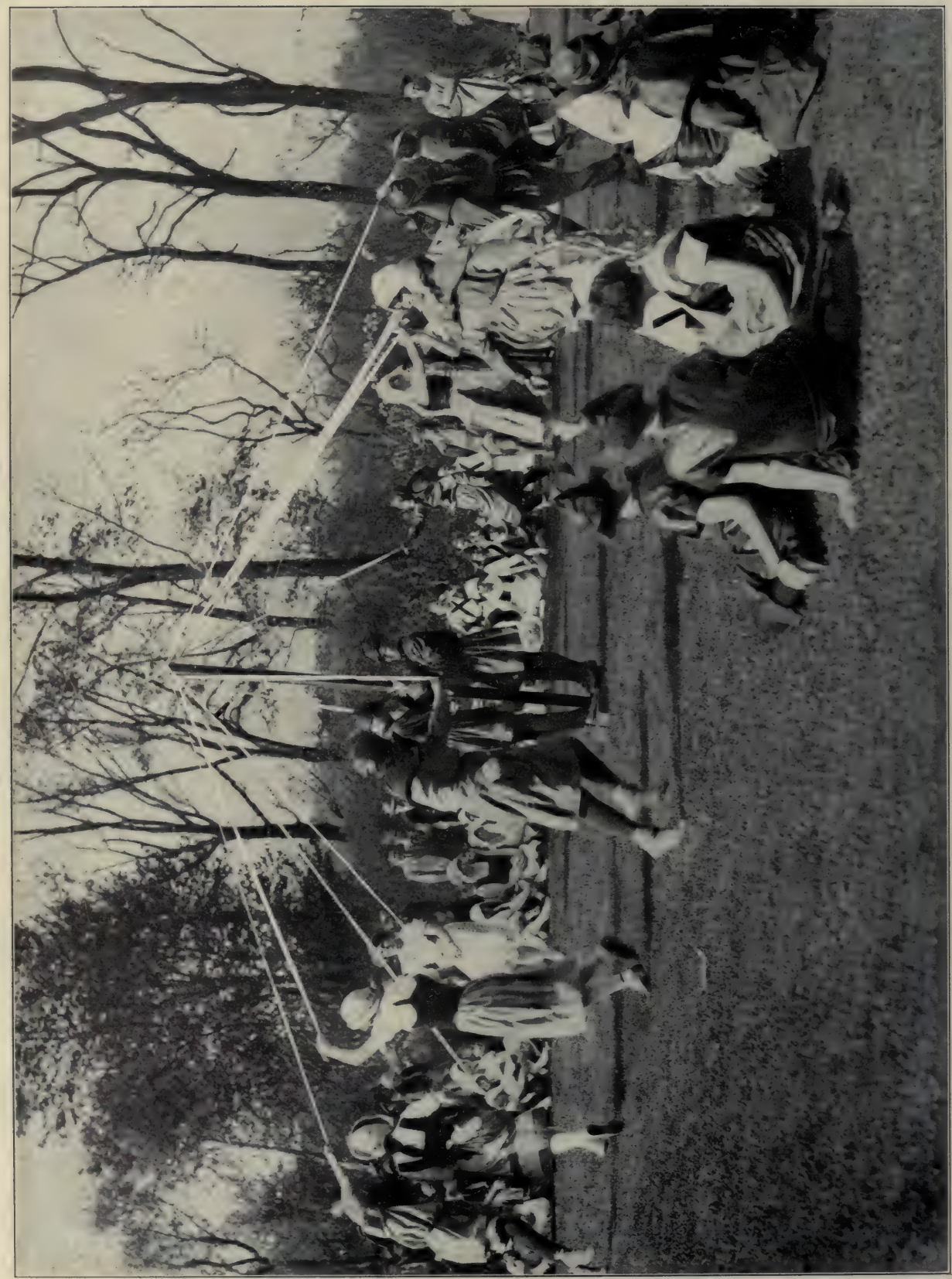
VOLLEY BALL.



BASEBALL.



ROLLER SKATING IN COSTUME.



A May Festival.



THE GYPSY STORYTELLERS.



CROQUET.



AN ABSORBING MOMENT.



TENNIS CHAMPIONS.



HANDBALL.



BEAUTIFUL PUBLIC GOLF LINKS



BOWLING.



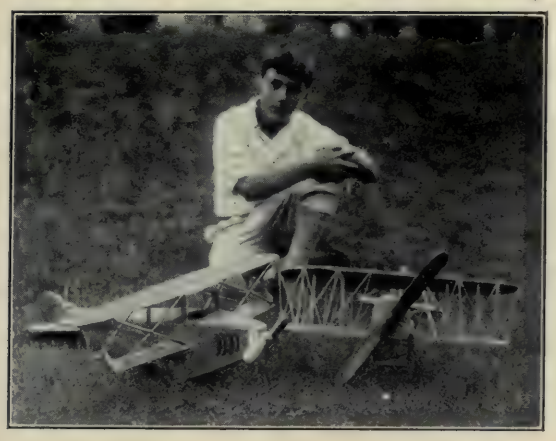
HORSESHOE PITCHING.



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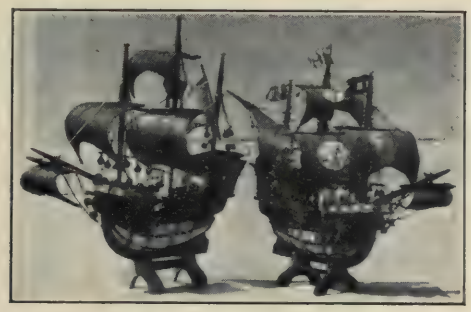
A CLASS IN HANDCRAFT.



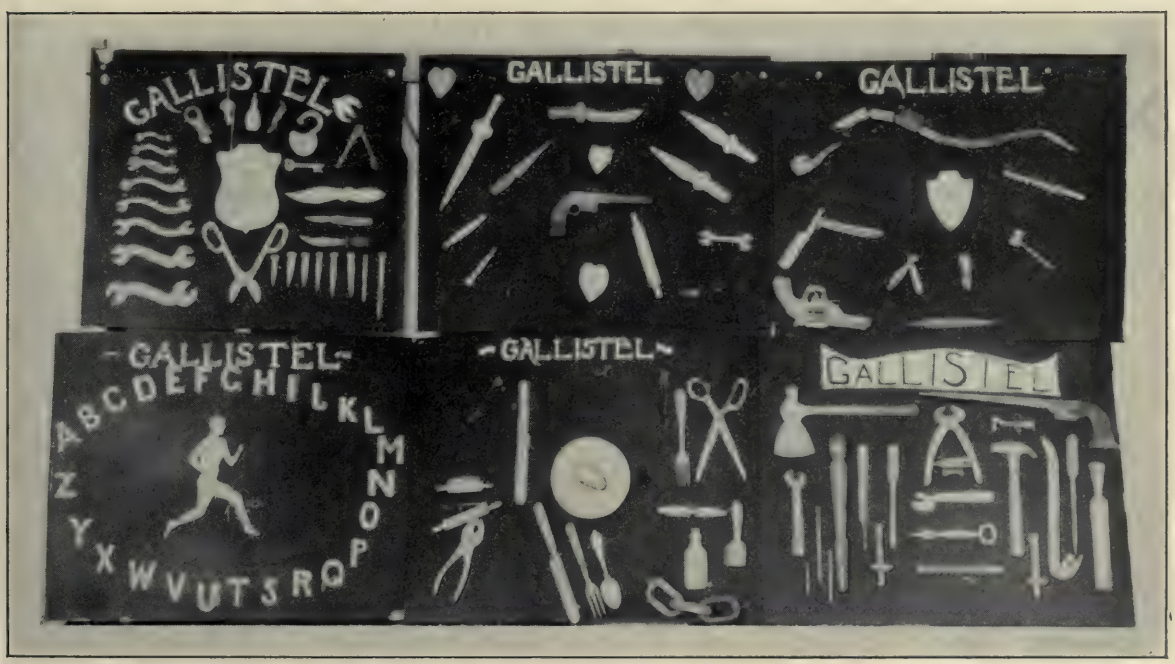
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A GROTESQUE KITE.



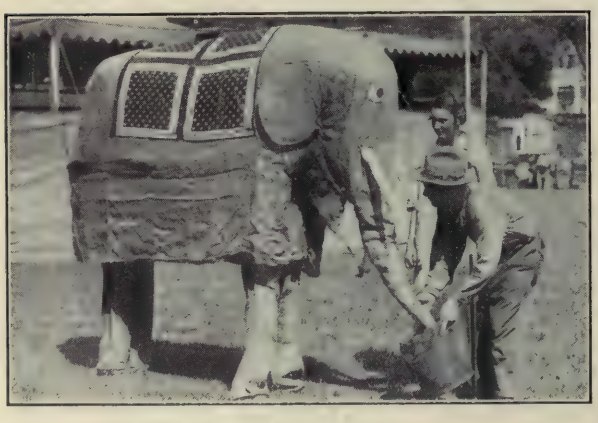
THE PRIDE OF THE CLASS.



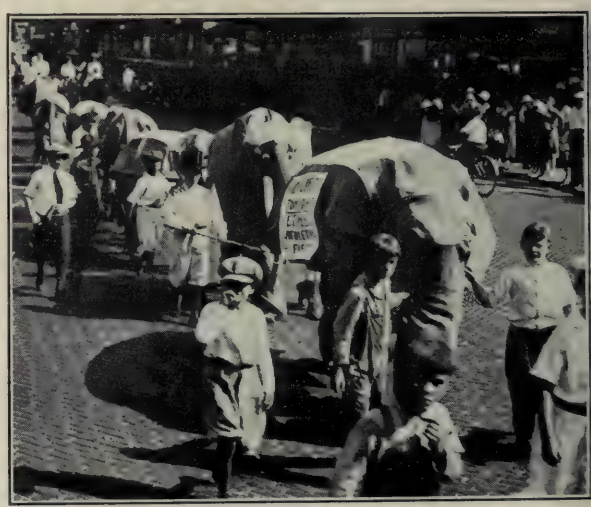
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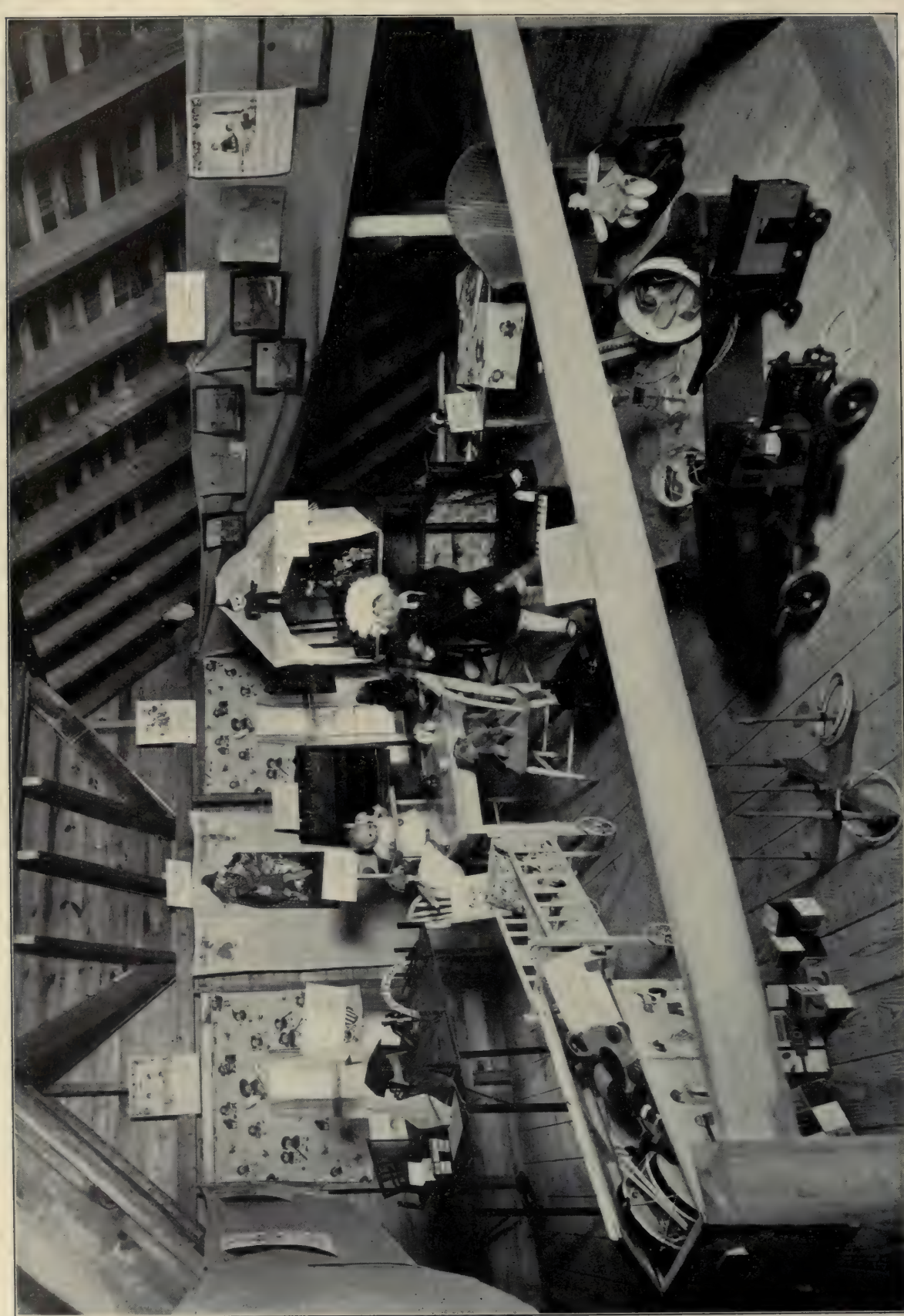
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"Circled ro
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MBERS.

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AMERICAN YOUTH—OUR GREATEST CHALLENGE

The Service of Municipal Recreation Systems to America Shown through Pictures

This picture issue of THE PLAYGROUND shows a little of the kind of activity 5868 playgrounds, 1797 athletic fields, 693 swimming pools, 2116 indoor recreation centers are making possible in America. Employed play leaders to the number of 17,090, and 8625 volunteer play leaders are helping. Aid is being given to home recreation, to church recreation. The attempt is to build up the recreational life of the people in all natural human relationships wherever men, women and children are found, all seasons of the year. And yet there are still over three hundred cities and towns over 8000 population not reporting a single playground or play leader.

The movement is united nationally in the Playground and Recreation Association of America which has behind it more than twenty-one years of successful efficient service. About twenty millions of dollars are expended each year on local recreation. The budget for the national Association is about two percent of the local—$354,046 for 1927. To strengthen the recreation life of America is to make all else in America more valuable and worth while.

A Last Will

He was stronger and cleverer, no doubt, than other men, and in many broad lines of business he had grown rich, until his wealth exceeded exaggeration. One morning, in his office, he directed a request to his confidential lawyer to come to him in the afternoon. He intended to have his will drawn. A will is a solemn matter, even with men whose life is given up to business, and who are by habit mindful of the future. After giving this direction he took up no other matter, but sat at his desk alone and in silence.

It was a day when summer was first new. The pale leaves upon the trees were starting forth upon the yet unbending branches. The grass in the parks had a freshness in its green like the freshness of the blue in the sky and of the yellow of the sun—a freshness to make one wish that life might renew its youth. The clear breezes from the south wantoned about, and then were still, as if loath to go finally away. Half idly, half thoughtfully, the rich man wrote upon the white paper before him, beginning what he wrote with capital letters such as he had not made since, as a boy at school, he had taken pride in his skill with the pen:

In The Name of God, Amen. I, CHARLES LOUNSBURY, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do now make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order, as justly as I may, to distribute my interests in the world among succeeding men.

And first, that part of my interests which is known among men and recognized in the sheep-bound volumes of the law as my property, being inconsiderable and of none account, I make no account of in this, my will.

My right to live, it being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but these things excepted, all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

Item: And first, I give to good fathers and mothers, but in trust for their children, nevertheless, all good little words of praise and all quaint pet names, and I charge said parents to use them justly, but generously, as the needs of their children shall require.

Item: I leave to children exclusively, but only for the life of their childhood, all, and every, the dandelions of the fields and the daisies thereof, with the right to play among them freely, according to the custom of children, warning

them at the same time against the thistles. And I devise to children the yellow shores of creeks and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, with the dragon flies that skim the surface of said waters, and the odors of the willows that dip into said waters, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave to children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon, and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers; and I give to each child the right to choose a star that shall be his, and I direct that the child's father shall tell him the name of it, in order that the child shall always remember the name of that star after he has learned and forgotten astronomy.

Item: I devise to boys, jointly, all the useful idle fields and commons, where ball may be played, and all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may skate, to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows, with the clover blooms and butterflies thereof; and all woods, with their appurtenances of squirrels, and whirring birds and echoes and strange noises; and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found, I do give to said boys to be theirs. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood or coal to enjoy without let or hindrance, and without any incumbrance of cares.

Item: To lovers, I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need, as the stars of the sky, the red, red roses by the wall, the snow of the hawthorn, the sweet strains of music, or aught else they may desire to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

Item: To young men, jointly, being joined in a brave, mad crowd, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry. I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Though they are rude and rough I leave to them alone the power of making lasting friendships, and of possessing companions; and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses to sing, with smooth voices to troll them forth.

Item: And to those who are no longer children, or youths, or lovers, I leave memory, and I leave to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare, and of other poets, if there are others, to the end that they may live the old days over again, freely and fully without tithe or diminution; and to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers I leave, too, the knowledge of what a rare, rare world it is.

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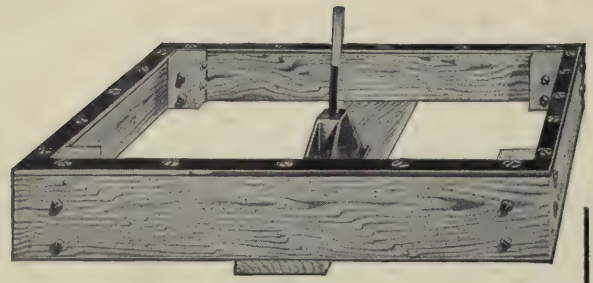
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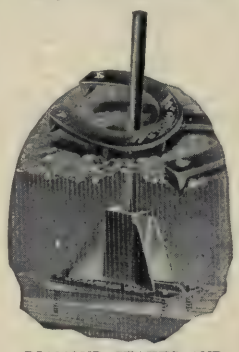
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The Playground

NOVEMBER, 1927

The Fourteenth Recreation Congress

Recreation and Social Justice — By John A. Lapp

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The Self-Organized Group — By Jay B. Nash

The Value of National, State and County Forests and Parks to City Recreation Systems — By George Hjelte

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The World at Play 395
The Fourteenth Recreation Congress 403
Recreation and Social Justice, by John A. Lapp 405
Breaking Previous Records in Evanston 407
What Are the Fundamental Play Skills Which the Boy and Girl Should Learn in Physical Education in the School, by James H. McCurdy 408
The Self-Organized Group, by Jay B. Nash 412
Cambridge Keeps Step 413
The Value of National, State and County Forests and Parks to City Recreation Systems, by George Hjelte 414
Gardens under Playground Commission 417
Social Development on the Playground, by Gail F. Powell 418
Hiking Clubs as Trail Blazers, by Dorothea Nelson 419
Ventilation of Indoor Recreation Rooms, by Thomas D. Wood and Ethel M. Hendricksen 420
Sidewalk Games, by Margaret Davis 422
A Municipal Track and Field Meet, by C. O. Brown 425
Want Pay for Play, by Lillian Schoedler 426
Appeals from Foreign Lands 427
Teaching Orphans to Play 428
Nature Guiding
Department Conducted by William Gould Vinal
Nature Play 429
Nature Calendar 431
God's Out-of-Doors, by Ann Thomas 433
A Golf Putting Contest 434
A "Swimfest" in Syracuse, by John C. Kieffer 435
Tennis in Beaumont, Texas, by F. L. Bertschler 436
Waukegan, Illinois, Athletic Field 437
A Stunt Contest 437
Our Folks 438
Handcraft Ideas for Thanksgiving 439
A Chest of Gold and Good Cheer 440
A Suburban Town of Eleven Thousand Opens a Playground 441
A Play Day at Mount Vernon 442
A Huge Play Day 442
At the Conventions 443
Book Reviews 444

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The Playground

VOL. XXI, No. 8 NOVEMBER, 1927

The World at Play

Games and Equipment for Small Rural Schools.—There is always need for practical material on play activities for rural districts. The Bureau of Education is making a welcome contribution to literature in this field in Physical Education Series No. 8, *Games and Equipment for Small Rural Schools* by Marie M. Ready. It contains suggestions for a number of indoor and outdoor games with directions for playing them, and instructions for making such apparatus as a balance board, a seesaw, a giant stride, a horizontal bar and similar apparatus. Copies of the pamphlet may be secured from the Government Printing Office for 5c.

Playground in Cleveland. — Cleveland's "roaring third" precinct, reputed to cause more difficulty to the police than any other, is to have one of the finest play centers in the country.

The property to be developed was formerly owned by a Jewish orphanage. The Van Sweringen brothers, railroad magnates, purchased it and gave it to the city. Under an agreement with the Ohio trustees, however, none of the present buildings can be torn down or altered until 1929. When that date comes, Frank S. Harmon, Director of City Parks, hopes to begin work on an auditorium, gymnasium and indoor swimming pool. Plans also include an outdoor swimming pool and facilities for skating and coasting.

English Playfield from Carnegie Fund.—One million dollars has been set aside from the Carnegie Trust Fund to give the small boys of England a place to play. The money will be used to buy fields and playground equipment for the youngsters who now are crowded into the streets of overpopulated cities.

The Carnegie fund followed the lead of King George, who gave two of the royal paddocks at Hampton Court for playing fields. The gift was made by the King on his birthday anniversary.

Governor Provides Supervisor.—Plainville, Connecticut, needed a new playground and through cooperation it became a reality. The playground is on school property, the High School Alumni purchased the equipment, the American Legion installed it and the Governor of the State, whose home is in Plainville, paid the salary of a Supervisor.

Waukesha Has Recreation Program.—The Mayor of Waukesha has recently appointed a Recreation Committee. The City Council has appropriated $750 and the Municipal League contributed $250, making $1,000 available for playground purposes. The city is also rejoicing over a gift of $10,000 with which to purchase a much needed athletic field.

Play for the Colored Citizens of Orlando.—Since February, 1927, the Department of Public Recreation of Orlando, Florida, has had a director of negro activities. Julius C. High, of Raleigh, North Carolina, is occupying this position and in the short time he has been in Orlando he has developed a number of phases of recreation including music, drama, athletics, picnics and leagues of various kinds.

There are now seven play centers in the negro section of Orlando and almost any evening crowds of colored boys and girls may be seen playing baseball and other games at these centers. At Mr. High's suggestion a number of the colored people have constructed home-made playground equipment, and at the Jones High School playground there are eighteen teeter boards, swings, slides and sand boxes of home-made construction. On a piece of property formerly used as a dumping ground a splendid modern baseball diamond has been built for the use of negro ball teams. This entire property will be developed as an athletic field with facilities for football, volleyball, basketball and horseshoe pitching. There will also be a club house.

A Donated Playground at Ambler, Pennsylvania.—Dr. Richard V. Mattison of Ambler, Pennsylvania, as a gift to the children has built the Triangle Playground, furnishing it with suitable gymnastic apparatus providing sand piles, swings, wading pool, and other equipment.

A Dream Realized.—The indefatigable efforts of the Recreation Commission of Mount Vernon, N. Y., to secure additional play space have resulted in the purchase of an eleven-acre tract in the city to be used for recreation purposes. While a considerable part of the area will be left in its natural state, there will be athletic fields and play areas, a small pond and a wading pool. Space will be reserved for an amphitheatre for concerts, festivals and similar events, and it is the hope of the Commission that a large community building will eventually be erected on the newly acquired property.

A New Playground Dedicated.—On September thirteenth dedication exercises were held on Eugene Field Playground, Oak Park, Illinois, a new recreation center opened by the Playground Board. In addition to a number of short addresses, the program included a concert by the Playground Band and a pantomime by girls of the Playground Children's Theatre.

Torrington Expresses Itself.—One year ago when the Recreation Commission decided to employ a Superintendent of Recreation, Torrington, a Connecticut town of 25,000 population, had but one playground. This year it has four playgrounds, a popular bathing beach, a Community House, and eight leaders are employed, four of whom are trained workers. In addition to regular playground work for adults there is a community twilight baseball league with six teams, and a horseshoe league of eleven teams. Dramatic groups are active and planning special winter programs. So appreciative was the Recreation Commission of the assistance rendered by the P. R. A. A. that at a recent meeting it voted to send a contribution "in recognition of the help received during the past year."

Developments in Provo, Utah. — Provo, Utah, with a population of about 10,000 people, has made rapid strides. The city has recently purchased about 648 acres of land at Provo Canyon for mountain park and 80 acres on the outskirts of the city for a recreation park. In addition to this, during the past two years the Harmon Foundation Play Field has been secured and equipped; all the school grounds have been surfaced and equipped for play; playground equipment has been placed in Central Park and a new stage for music and dramatics constructed. Provision has been made in the new city-county building for a splendid art center which will be the headquarters for the newly organized federation of community arts.

Milwaukee at Play.—The annual attendance record of the Extension Department of the Milwaukee Public Schools reports an attendance from May 1, 1926, to May 1, 1927, of 2,366,662 people at indoor and outdoor activities. The social centers drew the largest number—1,910,706. Next came the program of municipal athletics when 601,353 participated. The 27 summer playgrounds, 14 fall playgrounds and 2 year-round playgrounds had an attendance of 554,914. That winter sports facilities are popular in Milwaukee is shown by the fact that 80,551 individuals used the skating rinks conducted on six playgrounds.

A League for the Boys.—An Intermediate Baseball League, composed of boys 14 years of age and younger, has recently been organized by Community Service of Elmira, New York. This league is formed to open a field of competition for boys who are too old for the Midget League and still not old enough for the Junior League.

Elmira Celebrates Boys' Week. — "Our boys are truly the nation's greatest asset. Let us see that every boy gets a real chance to become a good citizen of the community and of the nation."

This was the theme of the proclamation issued by Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York for the celebration of Boys' Week, in which he urged every citizen to take some definite part or at least think in terms of boys during this period.

In Elmira, New York, Rotarians, in cooperation with Community Service, directed the observance of Boys' Week. A comprehensive program was worked out including *Boys' Day in the Churches, Boys' Day in the Schools,* and *Boys' Day in the Civic Clubs. Boys' Day in Industry* was observed by taking groups of boys as guests of honor to the great industrial plants of the city. *Boys' Day in Citizenship* was also observed and on Saturday all Elmira enjoyed *Boys' Day Out-of-Doors* under the direction of the Boy Scout executive.

As the luncheon clubs met during the week, the needs of the modern boy were vigorously presented, and fathers were reminded of the mutual satisfaction that would result from their taking a renewed interest in their sons and their daily activities.

The observance of Boys' Week this year was the most successful in the history of Elmira.

Notes from Los Angeles.—In an effort to abolish the long-standing nuisance of oil pollution of the bathing beaches, cooperation of the steamship lines that use adjacent ocean lanes is being sought by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department. Communications have been addressed to the water transportation companies operating out of San Pedro, asking that the emptying of ballast tanks and the flushing of bilge waters be so regulated as to be done far enough out to prevent the oils from floating in with the tides.

Federal and state laws cover this matter, but the difficulty of securing evidence has prevented prosecutions. The U. S. Engineer's office has, however, offered to cooperate in every possible way and the city prosecutor has assigned an investigator to report on the situation.

Conditions at the beaches have been serious at occasional times each season for years back and such efforts as have been made to rectify the situation have been futile.

* * *

A plan for a new municipal playground, at Vineyard station in the West Adams district, has been approved by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Commission. The new recreation site will be improved with a community club house, grounds for outdoor sports and an area for smaller children. Landscaping will make the spot a small park as well as a playground.

* * *

A proposal to establish a "junior airport" for the encouragement of miniature airplane building and flying is under consideration by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department as an aftermath of the success of the city-wide tournaments held at the National Guard Armory and Hawley municipal playground last week. Three hundred playground boys and a few from the city public schools participated in the twenty-one indoor and outdoor events. It is believed that a permanent field, under expert supervision and with research facilities would be the focal point for at least a thousand boys interested in aviation.

The suggestion was made by Dr. A. A. Merrill, of the Daniel Guggenheim Graduate School of Aeronautics at California Institute of Technology. The noted scientist was an enthusiastic attendant at the tournaments just finished, and foresaw much future progress for aviation through the encouragement of boys in miniature aircraft development.

* * *

Through the cooperation of the U. S. Navy and the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department, the government breakwater at San Pedro is to be converted into an illuminated overseas esplanade. Material for the lighting system is to be furnished by the Playground Department and the labor of installation is to be provided by men of the U. S. S. Medusa. The breakwater bisects the new and popular Cabrillo Beach, made by the playground department by fills on either side.

Community Singing Over Radio.—Last spring as part of the National Music Week program in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Mrs. Clare Nichols, Assistant Superintendent of Recreation, from the local broadcasting rooms, announced songs, told interesting facts about their composers, varied the program with suggestions for whistling, harmony and in general inaugurated community singing over the radio.

So many expressions of interest and enthusiasm were received that plans are under way this fall for regular radio sings. The programs will be under the auspices of the Playground Commission and the Christian Endeavor Union. The Playground Commission is also considering using the radio to conduct game nights. With the use of an orchestra, and the cooperation of church groups, an experienced game leader can effectively lead games over the entire city.

The Fourth Annual Eisteddfod.—Last spring Ventura County, California, held its fourth annual eisteddfod at Oxnard. Approximately 2,000 competitors participated in various departments which included music, drama, art, dances, literature and first aid contests. Judging from the entry fees, the increase over last year's participation was about twenty-five per cent.

Community Singing in England.—Commoner and King alike in England are now join-

ing in what was supposed to have been a typical American institution—community singing—according to the *Times,* Trenton, New Jersey. Furthermore, they are uniting this musical pursuit with football, as instanced at a recent game at which King George joined enthusiastically in the singing. Some 90,000 Englishmen sang with their King at Wembley Stadium with the Irish Guards Band providing the accompaniment. The occasion was the final game for the Football Association cup.

The leader of this sing, Thomas P. Ratcliff, who won his spurs as a song leader in America for War Camp Community Service, was presented to the King, who congratulated him on the successful singing. The program included such favorites as *Pack Up Your Troubles, Tipperary, All Through the Night, Loch Lomond* and the American *John Brown's Body.*

A Playground Musical Program.—On September 28th at Echo Park, Los Angeles, a musical program was presented by the playground ukulele clubs, banjo clubs, orchestras, harmonica bands and the playground band. During September the playground band visited all the playgrounds, playing for fifteen minutes at each.

Interest in musical activities on the playground runs high. The ukulele club of fifty-seven members meets each Tuesday evening at 7:30. An interesting feature of the music program recently developed is the series of music stories illustrated with musical selections. These include *Lohengrin, The Mikado, The Prince Melody* and *The Palace of Rainbows.*

Eight Hundred Enjoy Music Memory Contest.—Elmira's talented musicians recently gave a most enjoyable program which attracted unusual interest. Eighteen selections were presented by musicians of the city and formed the basis of a music memory contest. Included in the concert were numbers by quartets, vocal and piano solos, violin solos, duets and selections by the Elmira Masonic Choir. As each composition was being played, the contestants, over one hundred in number, wrote on a blank form supplied each entrant the name of the selection, the composer, his nationality, date of birth and death. First and second place winners in senior and junior divisions received awards which had been contributed.

Progress in Lackawanna.—A bond issue of $50,000 for the purchase and equipment of five playground sites and repairs and equipment on three old sites was passed this season in Lackawanna, New York. This action made available eight playgrounds for the children as compared with two in use there in 1926.

Drama Finds a New Stage.—The newest, largest and most artistic of the municipal swimming pools of Los Angeles, California, was recently used as the setting for presenting "drama in a swimming pool." One of Grimm's Fairy Tales provided the theme of the play, "The Frog Party" with prologue and three scenes, enacted in these unusual surroundings. The participants, over three hundred in number, were many of them experts trained by the aquatic division of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department. An orchestra of twenty pieces supplied the music, and they with a group of water nymphs, came from San Pedro to take part in the program.

Beautiful fairies of the "palace pool," fantastic dancers of the palace court, the King and Queen with their courtly attendants in a colorful processional, fascinating water nymphs and many other delightful characters transformed the new plunge into the scene of a veritable fairy tale.

Pittsburgh Offers Many Facilities for Swimming.—How many cities the size of Pittsburgh can point to as many as fifty-one swimming places maintained and operated on municipal funds? Pittsburgh would be glad to know whether she has a rival in the number of her aquatic opportunities!

Twenty-three of these public pools are indoor natatoriums; the remaining twenty-eight are outdoor concrete pools or bathing beaches. Twenty-one are operated by the Board of Education, 15 are under the Department of Public Safety, 10 are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Recreation, 4 under the North Side Playground and Vacation School Association and 1 under the Civic Club of Allegheny County.

In addition to these public places there are 16 pools operated by private organizations.

Street Showers in Paterson.—Street showers have been very successfully used in Paterson, New Jersey, by the Recreation Commission, of which Dr. L. R. Burnett is the executive. The Commission has issued a number of suggestions for

their use which may be useful to others installing showers.

"Whenever possible," states the bulletin of suggestions, "showers must be operated on the playground, using one or more lengths of fire hose. The direct connection of the shower to the fire hydrant is best in certain locations.

"Streets should be selected which have the least traffic and best paving.

"Unless patrolmen on the beat are available, older boys should be assigned to act as junior patrolmen, routing traffic away from the spray and if possible sending vehicles along other streets. If this cannot be done, the junior patrols should signal in time to give the director an opportunity to close the water and take the children off the street.

Information about the type of shower referred to may be secured from Dr. Burnett, City Hall, Paterson.

Water Safety Week Conducted in Mobile, Ala.—Under the auspices of the Mobile Rotary Club and with the cooperation of the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Boy Scouts, the Recreation Department projected the idea of a Water Safety Week. Emphasis was placed on the need for every child to learn to swim, and swim well, and also the need for every swimmer to know methods of life saving, and that every swimming or bathing place about Mobile should have some life saving apparatus such as rope, buoys, floats or life boats and life guards. Talks on these points were given in all the schools, demonstrations were given in first aid to a drowning person and registration cards for instruction classes were passed out. In this campaign approximately 8,000 children were reached and the activities of the children spurred many adults to action.

Model Boat Races in Pomona.—Since the organization of the Model Yacht Club of Pomona, California, following the Model Boat Races held on Labor Day, 1926, weekly meetings have been held with an average attendance of from sixteen to twenty boys. Several special races at Pilzer's Reservoir and at Balboa Beach have attracted wide attention.

Model Boat Contests in Jacksonville.—Jacksonville, Florida, held its annual model boat contests under the auspices of the Jacksonville Model Yacht Club, organized by the Playground and Recreation Department. There were more than 100 boats of all descriptions entered in the contest and almost as many adults as children were among the contestants.

The program was as follows:

Crude self-propelled models: 1. Models propelled by rubber bands; 2. Models propelled by clock-works; 3. Models propelled by steam and electricity.

Sailing models: Crude sailboats of all descriptions; 2. Finished models; 3. Florida Children's Home event.

Finished models: 1. Sailboats, classification A, B, C, D.

1. Self-propelled models: Class A, three to six feet long. Class B, one to three feet long.

Free-for-all: Sailing models any length of description up to six feet in length; 2, power boats any length or description up to six feet in length.

An additional entry designed to discover the best piece of workmanship was the reproduction of famous ships or original ideas of ships. This aroused much interest. The most original boat entered in the regatta was a boat propelled by a sky rocket.

Picnicking on the Playground.—An interesting addition to the equipment of a number of Los Angeles municipal playgrounds were the picnic facilities which permit families and small neighborhood groups to have meals out-of-doors during the summer months.

Birmingham Pet Show.—The purpose of the pet show held at Birmingham on July sixteenth was to encourage the proper care of live pets. Accordingly attention was focused on evidence of good care and points were given on the following basis:

1. Physical condition (not too fat or too thin).
2. Apparent lack of ailments.
3. Condition of coat, skin, face, feet.
4. Cleanliness.
5. Lack of fear of its master.
6. General appearance of happiness.

To Promote Tennis.—In August a new organization came into being when the National Public Parks Tennis Association was formally organized to promote greater interest in public parks tennis in cooperation with the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association. Another aim of the new organization

is to encourage the interest of women and juniors in the annual championship event.

Harry E. Eikhoff, Assistant Superintendent of the Detroit Department of Recreation, has been elected first vice-president of the Association. Mr. Davison Obear, 700 Security Building, St. Louis, is director.

Awards with a Thrill!—The winning teams of boys and girls in a playground athletic meet held last summer in Montreal received unique awards in the form of a trip to Quebec and back on a real ocean liner. This was made possible through the cooperation of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of Montreal and the Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson Lines, Canadian Service.

For weeks children in eleven playgrounds participated in events which would determine the selection of teams. The competitors, 176 in number, were picked from over 3,500 entrants in the preliminary tryouts. Seventeen nationalities were represented in the meet.

Boys' and girls' events were held simultaneously and an enormous crowd of children filled the bleachers and cheered their respective teams. The programs consisted of races, running broad jumps, standing broad jumps, running high jumps and baseball throws.

Diamond Ball in Orlando.—Diamond ball, introduced to Orlando last year for the first time, has become very popular with men, boys and girls of all ages. During last year's playground season there were twelve boys' and six girls' teams organized by the play leaders. In addition there were three leagues for the men—Commercial Leagues No. 1 and No. 2 and the City League. Eighteen teams made up the three leagues and a large number of the business men of the town entered into the competition. At the close of the season an immense banquet was held for the championship teams. Following the banquet plans were laid to make diamond ball the most popular sport in Orlando and to promote the state championship.

The current year began with the idea of securing forty teams in various leagues for the men in the city and during this season thirty teams were organized. The first league to start a program was the Service Club League, which included the older men of the city. The Rotarians and members of the Lions' Club entered into the contest for first honors. A Church League is also in operation.

The popularity of diamond ball is due, it is believed, to the fact that any one who is at all active can play the game. It does not take an expert to play it and there is a great deal of fun to be had. It can be played in an hour or less, making it possible to finish a game before supper time.

A Boys' Hobby Show.—From September 20 to 22, the Irvington, New Jersey, Recreation Department in connection with the Kiwanis Club, held a Boys' Hobby Show open to Irvington boys under eighteen years of age. There were three general divisions—handcraft, collections and competitive activities. Under handcraft were six departments—woodwork; whittling and carving; mechanical devices and inventions; models (airplanes, sail boats and the other models); arts and craft; (oil paintings, pen and ink drawings, cartoons, posters, photographs and similar articles) and the miscellaneous department in which were grouped kites, weaving, paper construction, rope work and scrap books.

The division on Collections had four departments—stamps, coins, natural history species, relics and curios.

The competitive activities include contests in kite making, model airplane construction, drawing, painting, bird house building, whittling and carving. There was also a music night with competition in harmonica and ukulele playing and boy quartettes. A Boy Scout program was presented.

An Inter-Playground Contest.—The Department of Recreation and Playgrounds of Lynchburg, Virginia, held its eighth annual interplayground contest, the new Stadium Playground winning with 121 points. Nearly 200 champions from six grounds participated and many spectators from each ground followed the matches with the keenest interest. The events were as follows:

Volley Ball—for men and boys
Horseshoes—for men and boys under 15 years
Tennis—men, boys, girls
Box Hockey—men, boys under 15 years
Croquet—men, boys, ladies, girls—under 15 years
Dodge Ball—under 13 years
Storytelling Contests
Chinning the Bar—unlimited—boys
Baseball Throw for Distance—boys and men
High Jumps—boys and men
Broad Jumps—boys, girls and men
Dashes—boys, girls and men

Detroit Has a Circus.—Many new features made Detroit's Second Annual Playground Circus at Belle Isle a most unique event. There was, for example, the amusing spectacle of the daring volunteers trying to ride the "unbroken broncho"—a very determined mule from Belle Isle zoo. Noteworthy, too, was the Indian war dance followed by a pitched battle between the Indians and the cowboys who resented the burning of the covered wagon by the Indians. And the grand finale—a giant pyramid twenty feet high formed by more than fifty boys from the Kronk Playfield!

A three ring circus hard to beat—this annual event conducted by the Recreation Department!

Kenosha's Circus.—"It was a real occasion," says the Kenosha, Wisconsin, *Evening News,* in writing of the Playground Circus at the Nash stadium, which closed the summer playground season. There were 9,000 people in the grandstand, bleachers, and outfield and there were nearly 1,000 boys and girls from seven to sixteen years of age taking part in the circus. Not a feature was omitted to make it the best circus Kenosha had ever seen and it proved the largest affair of its kind ever presented in the city by any organization.

"These youngsters," said the editorial in the *Evening News,* "who are the clowns, acrbobats, wild west performers, lion tamers and what else in the circus, are to be the men and women of Kenosha of the next generation. They are learning to know each other and to have some regard for the other person. On the playgrounds they are also learning the lessons of fair play and honesty, lessons which they will not forget when they get in the big show of life instead of in the kid circus."

Spic and Span Playgrounds.—In Elmira, New York, keeping the playground spic and span is the work of a few of the big boys on one of the local playgrounds. So effective have been their efforts that they have been called the "Dutch Cleanser Squad."

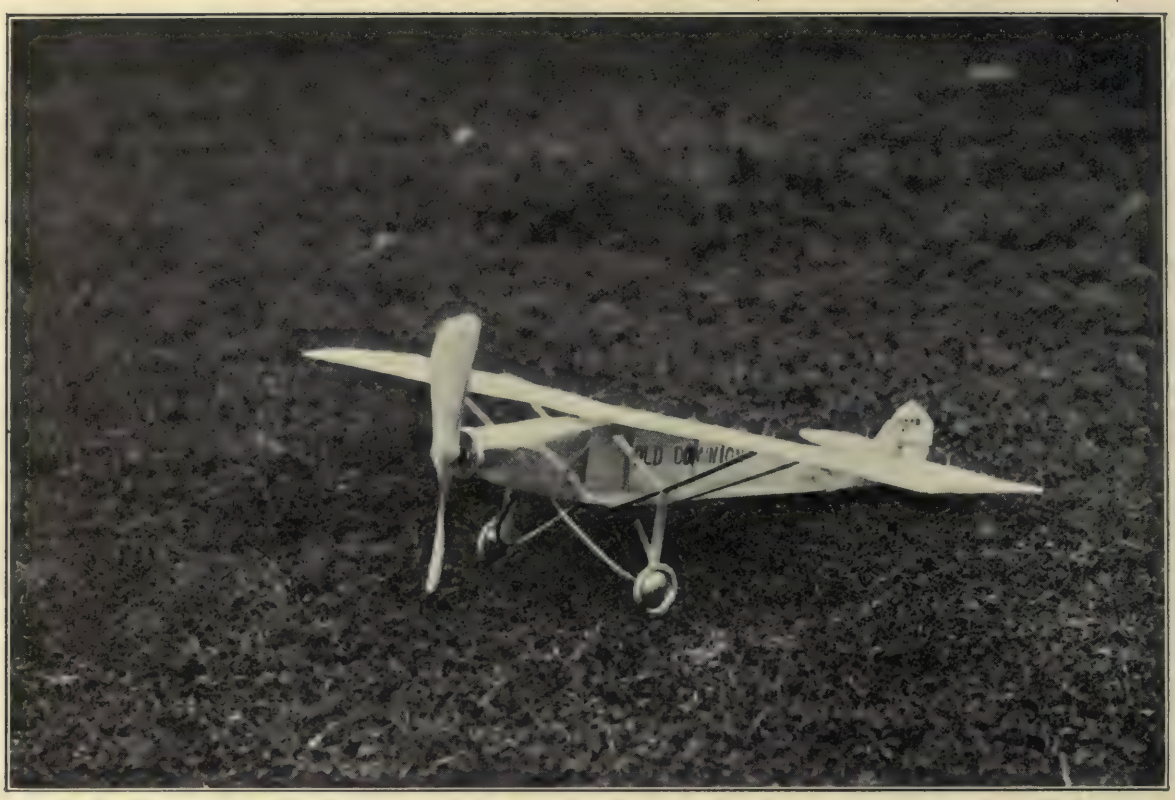
Aircraft School for Boys.—To increase interest in aviation and to enable boys to gain practical knowledge of models best for entry in the National Model Aircraft Contest in Memphis, Elmira Community Service conducted a Boys' School of Aviation. Classes were held for one hour each day and were open to all boys and girls of the city over the age of twelve years. Representatives of the Elmira Airplane Exhibition Corporation outlined the course.

Developing the Storytelling Program.—An interesting plan for storytelling was worked out last summer on the playgrounds of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where seven playgrounds were conducted for a period of nine weeks. The first week of the season the storyteller employed by the Department of Recreation of which E. D. Antoniu is director, went from playground to playground telling short stories exclusively. The second week she told a part of a longer story, continuing it on her next visit to the grounds. In this way the interest of the children was kept at a high point and they would eagerly await the arrival of the storyteller. During the third and fourth weeks the children were asked to tell stories. The storyteller would bring pictures from magazines and show them, asking the children to weave a story about the illustration on the spur of the moment. After about two weeks of this informal storytelling, she turned over to the children other illustrations, asking them to take them home and write stories about them. The best stories were published in the local papers and were read before the adults who came for the week-end festival, a regular Friday night feature on the playground.

A later development involved the putting on of plays to which the neighborhood was invited.

Parent Education Conference.—The Child Study Association of America, Inc., will hold a one-day conference on Parent Education in New York City at the Hotel Pennsylvania, November 2, 1927. Outstanding workers in this field will address the sessions, to be held morning, afternoon and evening.

Urges Shorter School Day.—A Boston pediatrician, F. H. Richardson, in the Kindergarten and First Grade Magazine, remarks that "the faultiest of all faulty habits indulged in by many children is nothing more nor less than undue indulgence in school attendance." Many of his own patients have found that shortening their hours of attendance has resulted in more than a gain in health, for they were able to take more interest in their studies and did better work educationally with the shorter hours. In the lower grades the child's capacity for work is exhausted in three hours or less, and to urge him to work thereafter is as ineffectual as trying to persuade a horse to drink when he is not in the mood for so doing.



One of the Planes—A Commercial Model



Thirty Boys in the Finals
National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1927

At Memphis with the Recreation Congress

The Recreation Congress is always the "play-ingest" conference that ever meets and the Fourteenth Recreation Congress at Memphis this year was no exception to the rule. To be sure, we did not have a Dykema this year to wave his magic baton and create a band over night but we did have a negro mail carrier's band, most of the members of which were ministers. We did have spirituals, beautifully rendered by a Memphis negro chorus and we did have the thrilling beauty of "Snow White and Rose Red," a playground pageant produced by the Memphis Playground and Recreation Department. The hour of games Monday night, led by John Martin, not only gave us all a good time but helped to create the spirit of friendliness and geniality that pervaded the whole Congress.

It was a hard working Congress, too. After we had once mastered the geography of the magnificent municipal auditorium which Memphis boasts, all the section meetings as well as the general session were well attended.

The variety of interest and the insatiable appetite for more were striking characteristics of the Congress. Thursday afternoon was left free for additional section meetings to be arranged by the delegates and anyone who heard Tom Rivers reading off the endless list of additional meetings for that afternoon, can realize that neither the days nor the week were long enough to crowd in all the subjects that had to be discussed.

The general meetings, too, considered a great variety of subjects. Possibly the one outstanding theme of the Congress, built up by frequent reiteration rather than by any single address, was the challenge of our modern urban industrial life. Joseph Lee's opening address pointed out the increasing specialization to which we are committed in our industrial life and even in our domestic life, too. The major responsibilities—the preparation of food, clothing, heat, the rearing and education of children, and all the other things that used to go to make up a home life—have more and more been taken from the home, either by mechanical processes or by collective action. To pare off much more or much more deeply is to cut to the quick in human life. The prophets of this age are not Ruskin, Morris and Tolstoy. Rather is Henry Ford our prophet, typifying subdivision and specialization of labor, the machine-tending processes, the shorter work day and work week and, hence, the longer leisure time. Here today lies the opportunity for real living, with all the challenge that this constitutes to the recreation leaders of America.

The figures showing how increasingly large a proportion of the total population are living in cities came to us repeatedly. We are evidently fated to be an urban people. Mr. Hieatt, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in an eloquent speech, told us of the real cooperation that realtors, especially subdividers, can give in setting aside in accordance with an agreed-on plan, recreational and park areas, providing that we recreation folks will make sure that the neighborhoods in which these dedications are made will not suffer in property value but will rather appreciate in property value through proper beautification of the areas and through proper guidance and leadership of the play program in these areas. Professor Vinal, both in his general session speech and in the nature hikes which he conducted, showed us how delightful and how easy it is to bring back into the life of the urban citizen, young or old, the interest, the knowledge and the enduring pleasure of all kinds of nature facts.

Secretary Warner, manifesting his interest in the Miniature Aircraft Tournament, rejoiced that in this and in similar handicraft projects, the city boy gets his chance to master tools and materials, and to learn to build, thus filling an educational gap and need unknown to an older rural generation of youngsters.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Weir, in general sessions and in section meetings, also made us realize how much is being done and still how much needs to be done in the setting aside of ample space, both within cities and outside of cities for park and recreation areas and how fully nowadays park properties, whether city parks, county parks, state parks or national parks, are devoted to recreational use. Dr. Gilkey, in his message in the closing meeting of the Congress, allied religion and recreation, reminding us of the changing needs in our modern urban day and teamed up religion and recreation as having a common obligation to make our life, now so amply supported materially, a life of beauty and of worth while values.

Perhaps there should be mentioned, as a minor

theme, the careful and scientific fundamental questionings as to our real knowledge of the basis of some of our work and thinking which were voiced in arresting papers by Dr. Burdick and Dr. McCurdy in their general session papers. This came out constantly in section meetings as we realized from time to time how much more we needed accurately to know; in so dry a matter for instance, as budget forms, cost accounting, statistics, etc. and in so joyous and juicy matters as, what kind of activities is it really possible to develop that will serve both young men and young women together, or as to just how far we can rely on spontaneous development of activities among young people as, for instance, in the famous Slow Clubs of Philadelphia, as contrasted with the "leadership" and "supervision" which we all feel important and essential. There probably never was a conference at which more searching and troublesome questions arose as to just what knowledge and what skills we must develop and must master in our profession.

A delegate from a Kentucky city, a layman, said that to him the Congress was a revelation. Never before had he realized the variety and the scope of interest of the recreation program. Never before had he understood how fundamental and important and statesmanlike were the problems with which the recreation people deal. His fervent hope was that he might have the power, when he got back home, to make his fellow citizens realize how much more seriously and earnestly they must face the problem of modern urban industrial life, "so that," as he said quoting. I think, from Professor Vinal, "we may make our city a safe and decent habitat for the human young."

The First National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament

The first National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament was a unique part of the Fourteenth Recreation Congress at Memphis this year. Announced fairly late in the spring or early summer, the plan came too late to enlist the cooperation of all the playground forces of the country, but even so, more than one hundred cities organized and carried through local projects and tournaments with the result that fifty odd boys were eligible for the finals and thirty appeared at Memphis. There weren't large crowds on hand on the bleak Saturday morning when the events were run off at Jones Driving Park but there was great enthusiasm and great interest. The competitors themselves—boys from twelve to twenty-one years of age—were typical American boys bearing names indicating all kinds of racial descent. An artist who could have caught the expressions of these contesting boys as they set up their planes, adjusted them, tested them, launched them, and watched them fly successfully or crash disastrously, would have captured faces and emotional expressions of surpassing interest and charm.

The experience of the boys from the cities like Detroit and Chicago, who had long flown miniature planes, was noticeable. These boys knew and knew that they knew. They were the boys to whom the mysteries of design—and scientific mysteries they are, too—were pretty well known. They knew the differences in the design of propeller, wings, engine power, weight and construction that must be made for the various desirable characteristics—speed, lifting power, duration or distance of flight, etc. It was a delight, especially in the indoor tournament in the afternoon, to see how successfully the planes had been designed for duration of flight. The propeller must turn fast enough, of course, to keep the ship afloat. In order to fly a long time, however, it must not turn too fast, thereby unwinding the twisted rubber motor power too speedily. The successful planes were designed with the smallest possible "factor of safety." The propeller blades were so angled that they presented the greatest feasible resistance to the air that could have and still move the ship fast enough to keep it afloat and these planes, engineered for the duration flight, just barely floated in the air, slowly unwinding their rubber engine and falling to the ground finally completely exhausted.

As you saw the skill of the boys, both juniors and seniors, in both the indoor and outdoor competitions in handling and adjusting and powering and guiding their planes, their skill in launching as they would wait for just the right wind impact, you realized the real educational possibilities there are in this miniature aircraft project. As Secretary Warner said, "It need not go by that

(*Continued on page* 448)

Recreation and Social Justice*

By

John A. Lapp

If a community would provide recreation facilities adequate for the purpose and recreation leadership fit for civic idealism it would create a new generation of citizens who would instinctively understand the essentials of civic life: cooperation, fair play and that higher principle of politics, "equal rights for all and special privileges to none."

I am glad to address you on this occasion on the subject "Recreation and Social Justice" for the reason that the relationship between the two has not been often expressed and for the further reason that the connection between recreation and social justice is very close. How much a just social order could be promoted by recreation has never been fully realized. If it had been I am sure that the promotion of recreation would have been far easier than it has been. The great end of society is social justice and if recreation can be shown to be a strong factor in promoting this great end then the support which would be given would be greatly augmented.

What Is Social Justice?

Let me define rather broadly the field of social justice. Primarily it is the assurance to each individual of life, liberty and opportunity with due reference to the rights of all other individuals. That is the positive side of social justice. No less important, however, is the right to protection against those destructive conditions which society has created and against which the individual is helpless. Social justice recognizes that institutions are for man and not man for institutions; that the central theme of all activities is the safeguarding of the human being so that he may aspire to that destiny for which he was created in common with his fellow-men and so that he may avoid the pitfalls which are found in his path. Social justice recognizes that man must be curbed in order that all men may have their rights and recognizes the principle that individual rights end where public harm begins. The object of social institutions is, therefore, the protection of the integrity of man. Specifically this reaches to the protection of the physical, economic, moral and civic welfare of individuals. Society seeks to control any agency which interferes with the rights of man in any one of these respects. Disease is prevented or its victims cared for, economic conditions are safeguarded and the poverty resulting from economic breakdown is relieved. Moral dangers are eliminated and civic life is safeguarded.

Important as these considerations are it is equally important that the physical being shall be built up; that economic life shall be strengthened; that moral education be used to strengthen against moral decay and that the citizen use his civic rights because it is a duty as much as it is a protection. The end of social justice is the strengthening of man in all of these respects as well as the elimination of the causes which destroy. This outline of social justice need only be given to show the place of recreation in the scheme of social justice. Recreation rightly organized would play a part in every phase of the program of protecting the integrity of man. Recreation builds the physical man and, therefore, prevents physical incapacity and disease. This is perhaps the best understood purpose of recreational activities. How important it is as a measure of social justice has probably not been understood for the reason that we have only begun to recognize that the promotion of health and the prevention of disease are the greatest allies of social justice.

Recreation Builds the Physical Man

Fully fifty per cent of the new recruits to poverty come to their dire need on account of sickness. Through no fault of their own men and women are reduced from independence into poverty by disease. Millions are held close to the poverty line by physical weakness and incapacity. What a boon for all these—what a boon for society

*Address before the National Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tenn., October 7th, 1927.

itself if even a fraction of the millions who are in distress or destitution could be kept from that condition. "The most valuable resource of any country" said Professor Carver of Harvard, "is its fund of human energy; that is the working power both mental and physical of its people. It is safe to say that any capable race of men who will conserve, economize and utilize that fund will be able not only to extract a living, but actually to prosper in the midst of poor natural surroundings. On the other hand if they fail to economize their fund of energy; if they waste and dissipate it, they will certainly decay in the midst of the richest geographical and material resources."

No one acquainted with the results of recreational work would doubt the conclusion that recreation properly organized for children and adults would strengthen physique, would prepare for the mental and physical struggles of life and would prevent many diseases which now afflict and destroy the men and women who work.

Recreation Builds the Economic Man

Recreation builds the economic man just for the reason that it builds the physical man. The man who is physically fit can earn a living; the man who is both mentally and physically fit can take advantage of the opportunities of life; the business and professional man prolongs his working efficiency. The economic disaster of sickness and the loss of time from employment are both prevented and a great end of social justice is thereby promoted. How much more is created and how much better work is done for society by virtue of play is, of course, unknown, but that it is large no one can doubt.

Recreation builds the moral man and in so doing buttresses humanity against decay. We need to prevent man from becoming anti-social far more than we do to prevent those who are anti-social from the commission of crimes. We can prevent far more of crime in the next generation by protecting this one than we can by stern measures of repression and revenge. When we think of social justice with respect to the criminal class we think in terms of punishment. We seldom think in terms of that larger social justice which would prevent men from becoming criminals. Why do we have so many youthful criminals? Why is it that we find them originating in certain sections of our cities? The answer is that we have left youth in our congested centers to the evils of their surroundings and the influence of bad companionship. We have never opened the door to richer recreational activities but have left youth to their own devices on the streets. Justice has not been done to the mass of the youth of this country living in congested centers. If justice were done we would have but a mere fraction of the juvenile delinquency and the crimes of youth that we now have. Justice can be done through recreation and recreation will pay handsomely its dividend of social well being and moral uprightness. I would hazard the statement that if any community, big or little, would provide itself with the right kind of recreational facilities and with the right kind of recreational leadership and adequately support the same it could reduce its juvenile delinquency by seventy-five per cent and if a community reduces its juvenile delinquency it will almost proportionately reduce its adult delinquency. Thus by recreation the moral integrity of man is safeguarded; children, youth and adults are given opportunity and are kept from the evils and vices of their surroundings and a new kind of gang is instituted. Occupations and diversions which strengthen virtue replace the degrading activities of gang land. Recreation itself is a promoter of morality. It teaches fair play, square dealing and the rights of others which are basic in the struggle for social justice. Thus it not only gives social justice, but it creates the conditions by which social justice may be maintained.

Recreation Builds the Civic Man

Recreation builds the civic man. It is one of the best trainings for citizenship. It creates the spirit of social justice; it gives practice in its application and it gives justice by promoting the physical, economic and moral integrity of man. Recreation creates the virtue of cooperation, toleration, fair play and the doing of one's part and taking one's turn. Recreation educates in cooperation. No game can be played except by cooperation. Everyone must do his part and no one must be allowed to receive unfair advantages. Every game must be played according to the rules and it is easy to make children see why this is so. These are cardinal virtues in citizenship and ought to be made to do duty in the politics of city, state and nation. The government of our communities is after all little more than a great cooperative enterprise in which each citizen does his part in return for the advantages which he receives. What a glorious civic life we should lead if all citizens cooperated in public affairs the way recreation

teaches youth to cooperate on the recreation field or in the athletic game. Recreation teaches honesty. True sport is an honest affair and youths trained in the ideals of sport ought to be better citizens understanding civic rights and duties. Sports are honest; the public would not tolerate them otherwise. If the public began to doubt the honesty of baseball the support of the game would immediately drop away, just as support has dropped from other sports when evidence of crookedness has appeared. If the public should ever reach the point where it would insist upon public honesty to the same degree that it now insists upon honesty in sports we should have a pure and undefiled government. Universally in recreation work youths are taught to do their part and take their turns. It does not take outside discipline to keep children in their places when they are at recreation. The public opinion of the group will do that quite well. What would happen to a youngster who would attempt to break in to a line at the ticket office ahead of his turn need not be explained. What would happen to a player in a game who failed to do team work is also well known and the more that the ideals of recreation sport are established the more does it become impossible for unfair treatment, even of antagonists in a game.

Recreation Aids Social Justice

Why, we may ask, cannot these ideals be extended to the great game of life; to the game of business; to the game of domestic politics and in the game of international relations? Again I assert that if a community would provide recreation facilities adequate for the purpose and recreation leadership fit for civic idealism it would create a new generation of citizens who would instinctively understand the essentials of civic life: cooperation, fair play and that higher principle of politics "equal rights for all and special privileges to none."

Thus we have traced the relationship of recreation to social justice in its main aspects. We have indicated the close relationship between recreation and man's strength of body, mind and morals and the resulting strength of man's economic and social life. We have found that just at the points where social justice needs to be buttressed recreation is an agency to do it. It should not be inferred that recreation can do it all. In fact, it can do little unless we have through social legislation proper safeguards for the integrity of man, but given such safeguards recreation is found to be a means of making social justice a reality to the great masses of under-privileged people.

Breaking Previous Records in Evanston

Forty-two different activities conducted on thirteen playgrounds and a total attendance of over 250,000 is the summer's record of Evanston, Illinois, Bureau of Recreation.

"The children's own celebration—climaxing the summer program" was the announcement which prefaced the three days devoted to the closing of the grounds. On August 31st came the city-wide lantern parade at 7:45 p. m., followed by a folk dancing contest. At 9:15 homemade balloons were released with messages attached requesting that the finder report where the balloon was found.

On September 1st a full day's program was presented. To begin with the circus parade, always a thrilling spectacle! At 1:30 playground exhibits were opened to the public and at 2:30 a concert was given by the boys' playground band of Oak Park, Illinois.

In the evening came the long looked for event—the third annual playground circus preceded by a concert given by Evanston's Civic Band. It was a magnificent circus indeed, with a number of events not usually to be found in a circus program. There was, for example, a presentation of a pageant, *Joan of Arc,* full of color and dramatic action.

On September 2nd came a musical competition by the playgrounds and the presentation of medals and trophies to successful winners in the contest held during the summer.

During the three days over 30,000 people attended the various events and thousands were turned away from the circus, which had an estimated attendance of 10,000.

Copies of the circus program may be secured on request from W. C. Bechtold, Superintendent of Recreation, City Hall, Evanston, Illinois.

What Are the Fundamental Play Skills Which the Boy and Girl Should Learn in Physical Education in the Schools*

By

James H. McCurdy

Play, from the standpoint of this address, is the repetition of known big muscle movements for recreation purposes. Physical training is the repetition of known movements for recreation enjoyment, for health, for strength, or other purposes. Physical education is the learning of new skills for any of these purposes.

This address is not discussing the recreation enjoyments which come from the aesthetic enjoyment of paintings, the theater, or music; we are excluding the gustatory enjoyments which come from the smell of savory foods. Hand movements of the small muscles in card games, kite building and other manual construction, are not within the range of this address. They are all valuable in their place. We are considering the racially old big muscle activities which are related to emotional satisfactions as well as health. These movements require the integration of the activity of eye, ear, hand and big muscle for one common objective. The man who throws a forward pass in Saturday's game successfully, must be in perfect poise, particularly if the act is performed before his best girl and 20,000 other people. He has the neuro-muscular action and the emotional outlet. The people in the bleachers have the emotions without an adequate muscular accompaniment.

It is a question whether the damming up of so many emotional responses in modern life without muscular outlet is not related to nervous instability. The newspaper, the phonograph, the radio, the theater, and the movie, all bring arm chair emotions of the joys and sorrows of the world without any adequate muscle response. Do these people get adequate big muscle responses or do they represent too largely the neurotic group in the population. I believe this group gets too little big muscle outlet physically for their emotions. Little children are also using their big muscles too little; often they are taken to the movies or provided with toys which use the small muscles and keep them in the sitting position.

Many people lack a large degree of recreational enjoyment of the physical activity type because their physical ignorance prevents activity. I saw this spring a junior high school group playing with a soft ball what is known as playground ball. At first the pitcher was skillful; there was a large degree of recreational enjoyment. The boys were repeating known skills for fun. The field was fairly used, aside from poor catches and bad throws. A new pitcher entered the box. The first ball went too wide for any attempt by the batter; the second went behind him, and the third over his head. Evident disgust was seen on the part of both teams and chagrin on the part of the pitcher. One boy expressed the feeling of the group, "Aw—he can't pitch for sour apples." The field was empty, so far as real use went. The boys were worse than idle.

A business man was sent by his physician to the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium to play volley ball as a recreation activity. He stayed two weeks and quit. He did not have skill enough to volley the ball or serve it over the net. Someone else near him always hit it first.

The evident need of both the boy and the man was the acquirement of sufficient skill to play the game with a degree of ability acceptable to the group. The director informed me that at least a third of all his boys in that large junior high school group lacked skill enough in pitching, throwing, catching and batting to make an interesting game. The boys who cannot throw, pitch, catch and bat should be taught these elementary skills. They should not be humiliated as this boy was. I am simply using this one game as an

*Address given at Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tennessee, October 5, 1927.

illustration. Similar illustrations might be given in tennis, basket ball, hand ball, soccer, baseball, field hockey, golf, swimming, and other sports. These needs of instruction are often not seen on the playground, because most of the poor ones are squeezed out by timidity or social pressure by those who can play.

The man spoken of above who had tried volley ball for two weeks said the men looked at him as if he were a leper, or at least a physical imbecile. Many of the present recreational methods fail to get in the lower third of the less skillful persons. These methods also perfect the mistakes of the middle third. The coach of the varsity team spends most of his time in perfecting the individual and team skills of the best youth he can find. He does not spend his time in playing the game. The coach may overdo the technical teaching of skills. The average youth gets little or no instruction. The recreation directors' method tends to perfect the mistakes of the players who come. The public school and college director too often tends to repeat monotonously well known elementary movements for health purposes.

Health for the well person should be a by-product of activity, not the immediate objective. The schools are ordinarily primarily for educational purposes. The playgrounds are organized to meet certain recreation needs. The schools must add to their physical training more physical education if the after school activities and recreation center programs are to function efficiently. It is possible that the recreation centers could add more instruction to their present play program, which largely assumes that the children know the skills of the games they promote.

Use of Play Space

Teaching the individual game skills through playing of the game is wasteful of playing space. The play field and the boys are idle most of the time, except as the boys are standing about watching the mistakes in batting, throwing, catching, kicking. The same space might be organized to play in a competitive way the elements of each group, using four to six times as many players. This increased number of players would each get fifteen to twenty times as many trials as in the old way.

Learning Process

The learning of new skills depends largely upon two things, (1) the number of trials; (2) attentive knowledge of the direction and extent of the error.

The varsity coach requires many trials of the same skill. He points out objectively the extent and direction of the error. He brings the social pressure of the team, the school and the community to bear on the securing of these results.

A boy playing right field in a regular game might get three balls to catch in sixty minutes of playing. In a well organized batting practice he might get 30 to 40 balls, or at least 10 times as many trials as during the game. All the infielders and outfielders might on the same field be getting the same number of chances or an increase in trials from 27 to 90. The increase in the trials is actually considerably greater because additional lanes for base throwing and pitching may be set up in the vacant spaces outside the ball diamond.

Interest is definitely related to progress in learning or to acquired skill above the average in the group. The dub tends to quit quicker than the expert. The sub-dub quits first. The acquired skill is measured in a regular baseball game by the number of base hits, the number of runs and other specific items.

In football success is measured by the number of touchdowns made, by the ground gained, by the number of drop kicks; in tennis and handball by the number of games won.

Physiological Factors Related to Recreational Skills

Three fundamental factors are essential to the development of recreational skills.

1. Postural strength and flexibility

Bedridden people have a very small recreation life. The results of infantile paralysis limit temporarily and often permanently the range of recreation activity. Hunchbacks because of a rigid spine have difficulty in ball throwing games. Hurdlers with short ham string muscles must stretch these muscles before they can clip the hurdles with a straight knee. Running in all games requires good postural strength of the feet. Round and rigid shoulders interfere with throwing in all ball games. The correction of this stiffness and postural weakness is largely a problem of the public schools. The recreation center might give some of the exercises related to specific skills they are teaching. They should be a definite factor in building public sentiment toward supporting the public schools in their endeavors along this line. The National Physical Education Ser-

vice of the Playground and Recreation Association has helped the public schools to secure state laws in thirty-four states and public sentiment requiring a positive program fitting pupils for economic independence, and also for a full recreation life.

The American Physical Education Association is furnishing technical advice to school officials, physical education teachers, and recreation directors, on the problems of postural strength, of organic power, of neuro-muscular skills and of methods of administering these activities.

2. Organic power

People with weak or defective hearts are limited in their activities. These defective hearts are not due to activity in athletics as commonly thought, but to previous infection. A school physician recently excluded a boy from high school football because of a heart defect. The boy replied, "Your diagnosis must be wrong, doctor; I secured life insurance within a year." The doctor replied, "You have diseased tonsils; you left them in until the infection has reached one of your heart valves. This defective pump valve excludes you from strenuous activity."

Strenuous games should be preceded by a course of training to increase heart and general muscle strength. Many illustrations might be given to show the importance of medical inspection and graduated training for all vigorous recreation activities. Weakness may come through inactivity or from bodily defects.

3. Neuro-muscular skills

Skill judgments come from three sources, (a) Eye judgments of moving objects and of the position of the body in relation to these objects. In catching a ball, one must know the speed of the ball and its direction. He must place his body and hands in a position to catch the ball. The mirror mazes are one of the funny distortions of eye judgments.

(b) Inner ear judgments. The position of the body in space is determined in part by these ear judgments of the position of the body in space. Many pupils at first lose the sense of direction after a forward roll. Diving requires good inner ear ability. Some deaf schools prevent pupils swimming after dark, because they lose the sense of direction when darkness excludes sight in addition to the ear judgments.

(c) Muscle and joint sense judgments. The two biggest factors in game skills are eye judgments and the feeling judgments of muscle sense.

The difficulty in holding the balance when the eyes are closed clearly shows the aid of the eyes in maintaining body balance.

Skill in all games depends upon the stance. Experts in golf devote hours to improvement of body balance in the strokes. The expert pitcher knows before the ball has left his hand whether it is an accurate throw, from his feeling judgments.

Improvement through practice of the eye, ear, and muscle sense judgments are essential to keen leisure time enjoyment. The public schools must devote more time to the development of motor skills, related to leisure time enjoyments. It would be better if more of the pupils went from school to the play field rather than to the movies. Some people seem to think that all health activities must be dull and monotonous. Health from the activity standpoint should be a by-product of joyous activity.

Joy comes from accomplishment. Accomplishment requires the three factors we have just been discussing, postural strength, organic power, and muscle skill.

Practical applications

Elementary school group

1. The elementary schools should secure a larger degree of postural strength. They are now taught and learn good posture, but do not maintain it. The fault lies partly in too little time for habit formation and partly to methods used failing to secure adequate strength, particularly of the feet, of abdominal muscles, of neck, and upper back muscles.

2. They should secure more organic power. There is too little running and vigorous activity to stimulate circulation and respiration.

3. Skill should be secured in the elementary activities in throwing, catching, running, vaulting and jumping.

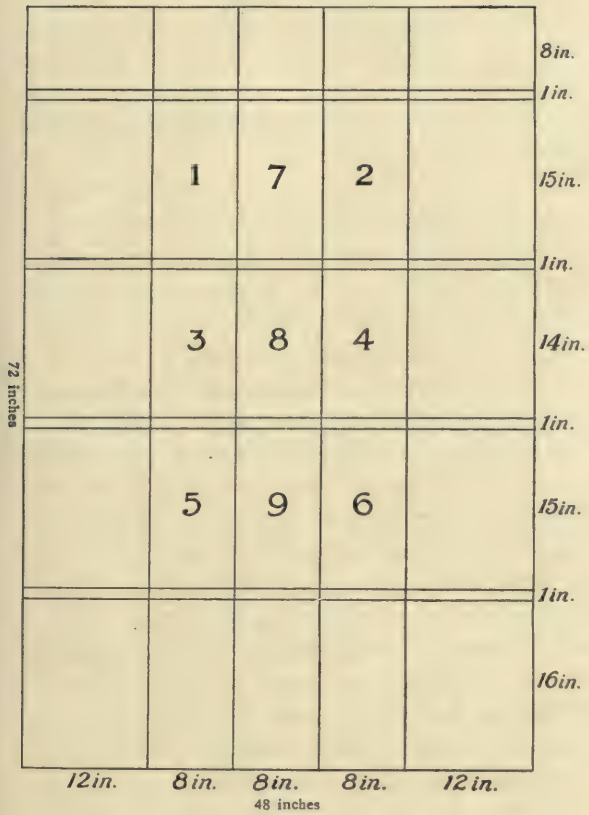
Junior High School Group

More strength and organic vigor should be required. Docility and attendance should not be the factors in grading. Real achievement should be expected.

In the skills, measurable yearly progress should be required. A few illustrations from a report on motor ability will illustrate the method.

Baseball Pitching

PITCHING TARGET.



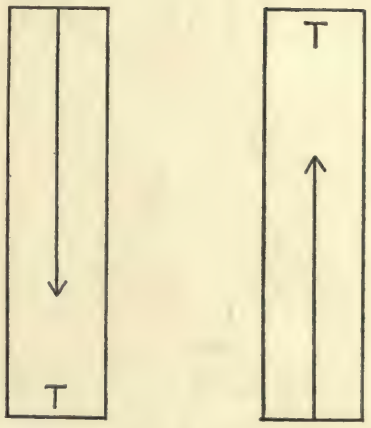
TEST THROWS

Pitching. Three throws allowed, inside black lines.

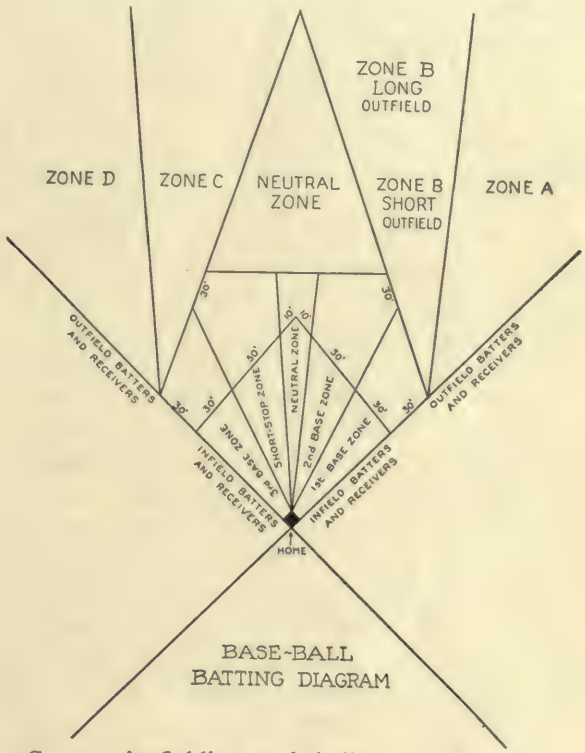
	Girls		Boys & Girls			Boys	
	Distance	Points	Distance	Points		Distance	Points
				Boys	Girls		
1. Ball hits canvas on any numbered space	30′	1	40′	1	2	60′	2
2. Ball hits called numbered 6 at	30′	4	40′	4	5	60′	5
3. Ball hits called numbered spaces 3 or 4 at	30′	3	40′	3	4	60′	4
4. Ball hits called numbered spaces 7, 8, or 9 at	30′	3	40′	3	4	60′	4

These contests are not on the diamond but in any vacant space ten feet wide and thirty to seventy feet long.

Base Throwing



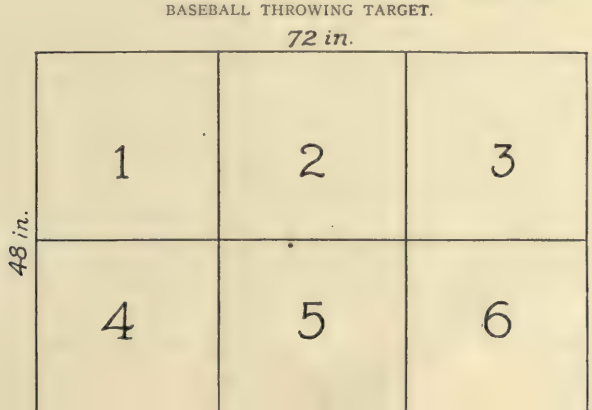
Baseball Batting and Catching



Success in fielding each ball counts 2 points.

The athletic events, games, and gymnastic stunts, are all illustrated and scored in this report.

BASEBALL THROWING TARGET.



The Self-Organized Group

By

Jay B. Nash,

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Community recreation, from the standpoint of the recreation department, resolves itself largely into a stimulation and an encouragement of self-organized groups. A modern community is a maze of such groups. The family, the church, the shop, the industrial unit, the club, the improvement association and the social group are merely types of the many that exist.

Recreation in this group will be taken largely with a selected group of associates. Many times these associates do not live in the same neighborhood but contacts have been formed from other types of association. Most of the players at a municipal golf course come in friendly groups. Players seldom like to play with a "pick-up." The same is true at the municipal camp, commitnity picnics, hikes and other activities. This situation requires a different treatment from that on the lower age level, where the child's associates are neighborhood or school cross-sections.

The most important of these self-organized groups is the family unit. There are many types of activities that the family would like to do together if there were opportunities. In spite of the talk about the breaking-up of the home and the jest that the reason why children do not want to stay at home at night is that they are afraid to be alone in the dark, in the lives of most of the people of America the home is the rallying point. One of the reasons why the family has not taken more recreation together is that there have not been activities available which are suitable for the various members of the family.

The strongest instinctive ties of life dominate the relationship between parents and children. If my experience in contact with hundreds of fathers is worth anything, it indicates that there is nothing that the father would rather do than be out for a holiday trip with his children. This especially applies to the time when the children are small, but if practiced then, it will likely carry over well into the 'teens.

Self-Organized Group Needs Little Supervision

This group that comes together of its own accord needs little supervision. If it is the family group, the church group, or the neighborhood group, there are older people in it. If there are not older people in the group, at least the group can be held responsible for results. As an example, if a baseball group is given a permit to use a baseball field and it develops that the conduct is not up to standard, the group can be held responsible. The group can be told that no permits in the future will be issued unless good conduct is guaranteed. If the situation is handled in this way, the group will handle its own problem of discipline.

Many of the Activities Can Be Placed on a Self-Sustaining Basis

Many of the activities into which this self-organized group enters can well be made self-sustaining. In fact, if they are not made self-sustaining, many of the activities will not thrive.

This principle by no means violates our early contention that playgrounds should be open and free to all children at all times. We are dealing here with a totally different problem. In the case of camps, board and sleeping accommodations are provided. No self-respecting citizen would accept these free from the city if given the opportunity, yet he does send his children to the free public school and playground.

Only a very small percentage of the community may want to play golf, and it would not be fair to tax all in order to give that privilege to a few. The same is true of boating, swimming, and many other types of activities.

A self-sustaining program should not be confused with a program supported from the receipts of concessions. There is a tendency today to make of our city and country parks cheap amusement centers. This is being done primarily to

increase financial income from such cheap amusement centers as may seem to appeal to the people. In line with this growing policy, many park departments are given concessions to merry-go-go-rounds, roller coasters, and other amusement devices of like type. The publicly-owned amusement park differs very little from a privately-owned amusement park. The recreation department must take a firm stand against such practices if a firm foundation is to be laid for the rendering of permanent service to the community.

People living in a Democracy have a right to demand two things. First, an education designed to train for leisure—with opportunities for wholesome play life within reach of every child every daylight hour of the year. Second, wholesome recreational opportunities provided by the community so that leisure time habits learned in childhood may be carried into adult life.

Preventive recreation is more important than medicine. The strain which develops from lack of opportunities to participate in stimulating activities is the basis of delinquency. Self-sustaining recreation activities can be organized to meet the needs of every individual in the community. There is a solution for every social problem in America. (Organized recreation must follow the natural cross-sections in society. Education for labor is important, education for leisure imperative.) Cities without proper leisure time opportunities become the moral graveyards for young manhood and young womanhood, "Be happy and you will be good," is a better maxim than, "Be good and you will be happy."

The physical side of city life is safeguarded by food inspections, and water inspections. "In the character formation side of life (leisure time activities) the individual must take his own chance. The three R's form only the canvas upon which we paint the picture of life.

There are practically no forms of juvenile delinquency which do not have behind them the man who wants to make money. (New York City pays the toll of one child's life per day caused from playing in the streets. Did you ever see it mentioned in the headlines of the paper?)

Hundreds of years have been spent in the fight for leisure time. It will be lost in a generation unless it is properly used. The recreation department is to a city as a self-starter is to an engine. Recreation departments must more and more become organizers and less and less conductors of activities.

Cambridge Keeps Step

The ending of the summer playground season in Cambridge, Mass., was marked by the participation of 5,000 children from various playgrounds of the city in an original pageant. An exhibition of the year's activities of the children was developed through the theme of the pageant entitled *Childhood's Reverie*. Various episodes of a child's life from the days of nursery and fairy tales through the development of citizenship were portrayed.

The second episode covered the period of education and opened with an exercise in the three "R's," reading, writing and 'rithmetic. The summer hand work of the boys and girls showed the skill and originality of each child and all of the costumes worn by the children were made at the various playgrounds during the summer. Between twenty and thirty of the boys constructed miniature monoplanes and entered the National Aircraft Tournament. Many of the planes were used in this episode and a drill and exhibition in tennis and other athletics closed the scene.

The third episode dealt with vocations of the children and the application of their training to the work-a-day world. Artists, writers, milliners, cooks and gardeners were the characters.

In the fourth episode Recreation was introduced through the Trees and Waters beckoning the children to enjoy the great out-of-doors. Play was illustrated by active games, music was represented by a session around the camp fire, dancing by the Spirit of Flame, and drama through the form of pantomime—"The Sleeping Beauty."

The final episode illustrated Patriotism through the personification of America, who greeted the people of all nations as they came through the portals. Norwegians, Russians, Italians, French, Spanish, and Japanese dressed in the costumes of their native country, each carrying flags, performing their dances and singing their national hymns, preceded the appearance of the American flag accompanied by three groups of children, all dancing to "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

Following the pageant, Mayor Quinn of Cambridge showed his interest in the playground movement by presenting prizes awarded for high standing at the track meet, in paddle tennis tournaments and athletic leagues of the various playgrounds.

The Value of National, State and County Forests and Parks to City Recreation Systems

By

George Hjelte,

Supt., Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles

A city recreation system is one of a number of agencies which, in the words of a prominent educator, exist for the purpose of "outwitting the city." The city imposes upon its inhabitants artificial conditions which defraud them of many of the richest, most humanizing, most highly educative experiences which life would have in store for them—the experiences gained from first hand contact with nature.

The several agencies which interest themselves in these problems employ various devices and procedures in giving the city resident the contacts with nature which are so essential to his development and contentment. The public schools introduce courses of instruction in nature study and general science in the early grades. In many school yards a small garden plot provides opportunities for observing forces of nature as they are revealed in the growth of vegetables and flowers. Upon a playground are provided substitutes in the form of play apparatus for the trees which a child is normally impelled to climb and to swing upon. Opportunities are provided to exercise socially valuable instincts, which were developed not in the restricted environment of cities but in the primitive natural habitat. Park systems are developed in all of our larger cities to bring a touch of the great out-of-doors and a sample of nature within convenient grasp of the city dweller.

All of these are efforts at ameliorating an unfortunate condition, and, while highly commendable, do not completely take the place of first hand daily experience with nature, which life in the country affords. Nothing can adequately take the place of the open deserts, the awe-inspiring mountains, the snow-covered peaks, the fast flowing rivers, the gently flowing shady brooks and the peaceful meadows sheltered by dense forests.

Notwithstanding the economic and social advantages of urban life, there always remains in every human breast the insatiable urge to escape periodically from the enervating and soul-consuming activity of the city and to imbibe freely the blessings of life in the great out-of-doors. Fortunately, the very forces which have created the city have provided also the means of escape from it. Increased leisure time, greater per capita wealth, and improved transportation enable more and more city dwellers to find rest, recreation and more abundant life in the great outdoor playgrounds.

Recreation Opportunities on Government Ground

As a people we are fortunate that so many of the most beautiful parts of our country are still preserved in their pristine glory and are owned by national, state, county and city governments. The national government owns one hundred and fifty-three great national forests, the total area of which is 231,170 square miles. This exceeds in area the States of Ohio, South Carolina and California. There are five hundred and seventy-eight state parks in forty-three states, totaling in area 4,083 square miles. Numerous counties within states are possessors of county parks. Municipalities are more and more realizing the desirability of acquiring reservations or parks of large area.

These great government-owned open spaces are capable of making a tremendous contribution to the well-being of the people. They may compensate in part at least for the fraud which has been perpetrated on the city dweller. To make this contribution effective the government-owned areas must be administered with an intelligent appre-

ciation of their value as a means of recreation for the masses. In this respect the U. S. Forest Service of the Department of the Interior has set a conspicuous and worthy example. Recreation has been recognized by the Forest Service as ranking with forestry and grazing as one of the three principal objectives for which the Forest Service has been established. Reconciliation of the interests of all three objectives, to the end that the greatest public good may be realized, is an extremely difficult task, which the Forest Service has performed with far-seeing vision, appreciation of human, as well as economic, values and fairness.

The greatest possible recreation use of national, state, county and city reservations requires the improvement of means of travel to make them more accessible to the masses. Extensive highway building plans need to be formulated and carried forward. Public carriers need to be given all possible encouragement and assistance to the end that travel may be possible for those of low means. Conservation of the most notable scenery in abundant quantity to meet the needs of the future as well as of the present is necessary. Designation of areas for special recreation uses, such as camping, hiking, fishing and hunting is highly desirable.

Important as it is to construct highways to the scenic areas in our public parks and forests, it is desirable, also, to preserve parts of these places even from the highway builder. Making the national parks accessible to the masses has no stronger advocate than Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service. Recently, however, Mr. Mather has stated, "If a road is ever built to the top of Mt. Whitney, it will be over my dead body." Some of the choicest scenic places must be preserved in their natural beauty, unscarred by roads and other evidences of artificial civilization.

The obvious things which have been mentioned as necessary to secure the largest possible recreation advantage for our people are not direct responsibilities of city recreation systems except in the few isolated instances in which such systems control definite country reservations. They may lend their influence to all good movements having improved transportation, greater accessibility and conservation as an objective, but the actual doing of this work is not their function.

There are, however, three definite things which municipal departments of recreation can do to secure the greatest good for the city dweller out of city and county reservations, and state and national forests. One of these is to establish city camps at these places. Minimum camp comforts and conveniences must be furnished if large numbers of people are to avail themselves of the opportunities these places afford. If the provision of these comforts and conveniences is left entirely to private enterprise, the enjoyment of the opportunities will necessarily be limited to those of more than ordinary economic resources. The resort business, being usually a seasonal business, is unprofitable unless charges can be made exceeding considerably the charges made for like service in the city.

Some municipal recreation departments have seen fit to set up municipal camps upon a large scale. Usually the establishment of these camps involves the designation of places to pitch one's own camp, the development of water supply, the provision of fire places, the furnishing of sanitary equipment and making available on a rental basis the necessary personal camp equipment and supplies.

The most complete example of this kind of a municipal camp, that the speaker has knowledge of, is that established and operated by the City of Denver, Colorado. Another example worthy of note that illustrates the type of camp service referred to, although not operated by a city department, is that of the Palisades Interstate Park of New York and New Jersey. Tents, cots, cooking utensils and like articles can be rented at surprisingly low cost. Food supplies and other supplies can be purchased at established places. A family can maintain itself as cheaply as in the city if it possesses its own personal camp equipment.

In California six municipal recreation departments have done a unique thing in municipal camping by establishing camps for family service at which complete accommodations, including food and lodging, are provided. Fourteen such camps operated by six cities exist in the several national forests located in the Golden State. These camps vary in capacity from 125 people to 350 people at one time. They are open during the entire summer season. Fees are charged for accommodations based on the actual cost of operation. The average cost per person per day, including meals and lodging, is in the neighborhood of one dollar. These low rates are possible because large numbers are taken care of, table d'hote meals are served, use of land in the national forest is secured without cost from the national government, and

because the rates charged are not calculated to cover general administration costs, depreciation or interest on the investment, nor to retire the original investment.

Types of Municipal Camps

There is a difference of opinion as to which type of camp comes more properly within the function of a city department of recreation. Those who favor camps in which minimum facilities are furnished to enable the camper to care for himself point to the educational advantage of such camps in developing greater resourcefulness on the part of the camper. The number who can be served with a given amount of expense and effort is undoubtedly greater in this type of camp than in the camp which furnishes complete accommodations including meals. Operation of the latter type of camp is handicapped by the cumbersome method of making municipal purchases, which usually leads to endless grief for the camp manager. There is a question raised, also, as to the desirability of the public corporation competing with private resort business.

Those who favor the type of camp which furnishes complete accommodations point to the success of such camps in California, where they have seemed to surmount the evident obstacles in municipal ways of doing business. The matter of competition with private business they dismiss with a comparison of costs of a vacation at a municipal camp and the cost of a vacation at a private resort—the former being from one-half to one-fifth the latter in the same region. The complete camp is justified, also, because it gives the usually over-worked mother a chance to rest as well as the father and children. When the family prepares its own food at camp, mother has a change of environment, but no rest from kitchen drudgery.

Group or organization camps are being operated in public reservations by some departments. There are many boys' and girls' character building groups and organizations in whose programs camping has an important place. Few of these organizations can afford to provide their own camps. A camp provided by any one organization is usually idle for all but a short period. A municipal camp for use of various groups on schedule appeals as an economical handling of the organization camp problem as well as a most valuable service to the many agencies which desire to camp as group units and to carry out their own camp programs. In Los Angeles two such camps are operated the year round in a 3500 acre municipal reservation. Not a week-end during the year passes without both the boys' and the girls' camp being occupied by some organized group. Groups provide their own leadership, which must be approved. If they desire, meals are furnished at a cost of one dollar per day.

Another service which can be performed by the city recreation system in utilizing the national, state, county and city reservations is to give leadership in the proper use of these reservations. A generation of city dwellers have grown up who know next to nothing about camp and woodcraft and nature lore. Too frequently a vacation consists of a hectic drive on a dusty mountain highway with pauses of only sufficient duration to eat and sleep. Recreation workers should be imbued always with the ideal of elevating the recreational tastes of those for whom they work. A municipal camp enterprise should include a program of activities in which leadership is given with a view to increasing the capacity of its patrons to recreate themselves in the great out-of-doors. A camp which becomes only a place to eat and sleep goes only half way. A playground with no leadership or program is never justified—nor should a camp without leadership and educational aims be countenanced.

Securing Wider Use of Opportunities Offered

It was stated that there are three definite things which city recreation departments can do to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the national, state, county and city reservations. The establishment of camps, and the prosecution of an educational program have been mentioned as two of these definite things.

A third is to enter upon a systematic program of promotion aiming at wider use of and better acquaintance with these opportunities. Traditionally, city recreation departments have been concerned almost entirely with the operation of properties owned by the city. Is it not reasonable that such departments should constitute themselves an agency existing for the promotion of all desirable forms of recreation, whether the same be on city owned properties or not? If there are means of recreation at hand, of which the citizenry has insufficient knowledge, it should be the business of a public recreation department to inform the public of these means and opportunities.

Some city recreation systems are doing much in

this connection. The promotion of hiking and nature study clubs has had a prominent place in the programs of many city systems. Hiking and nature study guides have been published. The Playground and Recreation Association has made a start in attacking the problem by publishing its annual vacation guide in which authoritative information is given regarding vacation resorts in Middle Atlantic States and New England States. A similar guide for a local district might be published by a city recreation department. Every well organized public recreation system should have a vacation bureau organized to disseminate information regarding the nearby vacation opportunities and resources. In this connection the City Recreation Department should be in a position to give service comparable to that given by the various commercial travel bureaus, but more widespread in its scope and uncurbed by commercial limitations.

In carrying out these suggestions the city recreation executives will receive the most hearty cooperation and definite assistance from officials in charge of national, state and county forests and parks. They usually subscribe most cordially to the democratic ideal of making the benefits of the areas available to all citizens regardless of economic standing. While recognizing the proper place of private business and of private individuals in these areas, they usually give preference to municipal and semi-public organizations. The Forest Service grants free permits to municipal departments for camp purposes while charging private individuals and organizations for similar permits. Many state and county park authorities follow the same rule.

While usually most enthusiastic about the wider recreational use of their areas, those in charge of national, state and county reservations find themselves almost without resources for reaching the people in the cities with their invitation and message. Municipal recreation systems can be linked up definitely with these authorities and constitute themselves outposts by means of which the invitation and call of the wide open spaces can be broadcasted to the millions imprisoned behind city walls.

Any work which in its nature is truly scientific or artistic must of necessity be done by such as are volunteer in intention.

MARY WILLCOX GLENN

Gardens under Playground Commission

Scattered over the city of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, during the past summer were seven large plots of ground rented by the Playground Commission for the purpose of giving children small gardens in which to learn the fundamentals of gardening. The gardens averaged twenty-five square feet and were tended by gardeners from six to thirteen years of age.

Besides the seven group gardens, the Commission had under its supervision more than 300 home gardens and in these the young gardeners planted every sort of green thing that would grow in Iowa soil. Mrs. Leonard J. Smith, under whose supervision the garden work of 600 children was conducted, visited the home gardens once a month. When these visits were made she left a small slip with the date of her visit and the grade which the garden merited. The youthful gardeners eagerly awaited her visits.

Gardening as supervised by the Commission was not merely for the purpose of supplying free ground for the gardeners but in connection with the work there was carried on a well-rounded series of lessons explaining the principles necessary for successful gardening. Plant life, weeds, insects, transplanting, landscape gardening, flowers, birds and clouds all had a share of attention in these lessons.

As a result of the youthful labors, many mothers realized they had purchased very few green things, while some had welcomed the opportunity to supply the children with spending money through a fair return for the family table.

During the past season the Playground Commission tried the plan of renting a stall on the city market, and each Saturday morning gardeners with a sufficient supply packed up their vegetables and took them to the market and disposed of them to the highest bidder. Some of the older children reaped an appreciable profit.

Mrs. Smith says, "We hope to next year be able to have more produce to sell on the market. It is rather encouraging for us to see that our gardens are becoming self-supporting as well as supplying green things for our tables. It is hoped too that in the future with more space available the cultivation of flowers will have an important place in the garden program."

Social Development on the Playground

By

Gail F. Powell,

State Teachers College, Kearney, Nebraska

Education has been defined as the process of changing the child from what he is into what he should be. While psychologists are disputing as to what he is, and theologians are arguing over what he should be, the process of education continues. Society measures the results of education in terms of social efficiency. With this as an objective, the problem of the schools then becomes one of determining the most effective means of attaining these objectives.

In the light of this present understanding of the learning process, the playground is serving two valuable means of accomplishing educational objectives. First, it provides opportunity for establishing desirable automatic responses, and second, it provides for the perpetuation and nurture of social consciousness. In the diagnosis preparatory to "changing the child from what he is into what he ought to be," it is quite commonly agreed that the child's original nature is permeated with individualistic tendencies. Two thousand years of sturdy human progress have established the theory that an over-development of such non-social attitudes is detrimental to the advancement of civilization. If this be true then all playground apparatus which tends toward the accentuation of extreme individualistic tendencies should be used cautiously. Perhaps such equipment as swings, giant strides, teeter-totter boards, are not so essential as tradition would lead us to believe. It may be that they serve as a means whereby the reticent non-social child may find complete satisfaction in withdrawing from the group. It is evident that the child who spends his entire play periods in the swings or on the horizontal bars, is not receiving the social development which results from organized games. If a child is to be equipped with desirable social attitudes, it is necessary that he should meet with success and approval occasionally. A boy, whose mental caliber is too low for him to meet with classroom approval, may be the happy recipient of a smiling "well done" after a graceful acrobatic performance on the horizontal bar. Repeated failures and social disapproval are destructive to self-confidence. Success and social approval spur one to further accomplishments. The child, who stands in line waiting his turn to slide, is slowly but surely being initiated into this American democracy of equal rights. Therefore it would seem that playground equipment has a purpose. The extent to which it is serving its purpose is conditioned by the aims of the supervisor and the general atmosphere of the playground.

At one time it was the general consensus of opinion that the only value derived from play activities was that of physical development. I would not minimize the importance of so vital a part of education as "body building." However, when considering the numerous physically efficient people who are out of harmony with society, one comes to a realization of the necessity for a moral-social adjustment. This is a social world in which coöperative ability and mutual understanding play prominent parts. The kindergarten period is none too early to begin the development of these traits. The leadership ability in many children is being coerced by the "bully," while children who are superior in leadership tendencies may be in need of learning to follow. The dirty, freckle-faced lad, who stands in the circle day after day longing in vain for some one to drop the handkerchief behind him, may be forming permanent ideals of anarchy. The urchin, who dances in the circle and sings, "Go forth and choose your lover" until he is hoarse, hoping that some one will choose him, may come to believe that he is inferior. Many so-called intellectual people are handicapped by inferiority complexes dating back to an early "ugly duckling age."

It is through carefully organized games that the playground objectives are most effectively accomplished. The ability to overcome anger and grief in a losing game fits the child for the great emotional crises of life. For it is the emotions, in the last analysis, which are the generative forces back of all behavior. The playground supervisor must have a sympathetic understanding of the deep-seated passions of sorrow, sympathy, love, hate,

fear, anger, loyalty and other factors which control childish conduct. The warm sympathy required must be tempered with cool judgment.

Democracy demands the type of leadership springing out of athletic sports, which call for initiative and an intense exercise of the reasoning powers. The principles of democracy have always been a success in nations where schools strive for a conformity to high standards of personal conduct, fair play and good sportsmanship. The acid test of sportsmanship is in the yielding to an official's decision. It is thus that the whole structure of society is built upon team work.

Hiking Clubs as Trail Blazers

By

Dorothea Nelson

Recreation Department, Minneapolis

Pedestrian trails for pleasure hikers, away from the motor-jammed highways and the smell of gasoline, are constantly being charted about Minneapolis for those who will take advantage of them. A recent editorial in the *Minneapolis Journal* called attention to the Vermont plan of providing a pedestrian highway, and suggested that several sections of Minnesota are ideally adapted for such hiking trails.

The Minneapolis Municipal Hiking Club of the Recreation Department, Board of Park Commissioners, through its schedule committee, functions in the capacity of just such a trail blazer. The committee meets each month to report the results of scouting expeditions and to plan new hikes for members of the club, a group of two hundred young (18 to 82 years of age) men and women intent on pleasure hiking. (The club is open to everyone interested in walking.)

These "trails," winding through woods, skirting lakes and crossing innumerable little streams, up hills and over shady unfrequented by-ways, open up an incomparable playground for the genuine hiker. In length, they range from five to twenty miles, with endless possibilities for new combinations and new routes. And always they are convenient to transportation at the beginning and the end.

The hikes are not limited to the immediate vicinity of Minneapolis but often start or end in villages or small towns at some distance from the city. Would you climb to the "Roof of Hennepin County"? Or wander along Purgatory Creek? Or circumambulate the strange Dead Seas, or picnic in Hiawatha's Hunting grounds, at the end of the Winchell Trail?—Then, join the Hikers on their weekly travels, or ask the Recreation Department for information. They'll tell you, gladly, about hikes, fascinating in the moonlight—the *City of a Million Lights,* the *Three Lakes Trail* and scores of others; of hikes for hot weather with a swim or picnic spot at the end; of hikes for the fall, when the hills and woods are radiant with color; and of hikes for the dead of winter—when the snow is gleaming white—the jolliest time of the year for hiking.

The Recreation Department is ever ready to furnish information concerning hikes to suit any circumstance or fancy. And the Minnehikers are eager to welcome new hikers and to act as their guides.

Rules we have found valuable in organizing adult Hiking Clubs:

1—Encourage only adults (over 18) as older people do not care particularly about hiking with children. There are a number of organizations that take care of children's hikes.

2—Do not make your hikes—one way—more than five or six miles for an afternoon hike. Then those wishing to walk back can do so—and in this way you satisfy both the short and long-distance hikers.

3—If possible arrange hikes where there is a possibility of supper at the end, followed by a social hour of dancing and games. You will find churches, and town halls in small towns are anxious to welcome you. Ladies' Aids like to make $15.00 or $20.00 for their church funds.

4—Appoint different leaders for each hike, but always have one of the committee who knows the hike thoroughly also responsible. Have a rear guard who looks after and encourages the stragglers.

5—There should be two ten minute rest periods on a six mile hike, giving the slow ones a chance to catch up.

6—Elect officers to develop club spirit—but keep the controlling office of Executive Secretary

(*Continued on page* 424)

Ventilation of Indoor Recreation Rooms

By

Thomas D. Wood, M.D.

and

Ethel M. Hendriksen

"I have never been in a gymnasium that was properly ventilated," remarked a teacher to one of the authors. This statement recalled an experience in a Young Men's Christian Association cafeteria. On entering the cafeteria one passed a door from which issued the most noisome odors. "That's the gym," one's escort explained, adding, "They ought to keep that door closed."

As a matter of fact the odor should not have been there at all. There is a way to banish odors from steaming shower baths and from gymnasiums through proper ventilation. No expensive mechanical equipment is necessary; it is simply a matter of managing air currents and of having a ventilation supervisor for this purpose.

Fresh air has recreation value in itself as any small boy will attest when he bursts forth from the overheated schoolroom into the open air with a whoop. It is for this very reason that recreation directors should be chiefly interested in providing it for all indoor places of amusement and activity which they supervise.

Those who enter a fresh-smelling, pleasantly-tempered atmosphere respond to its influence at once and enter into the spirit of the occasion. If the air remains delightful throughout the evening the participants feel truly refreshed in body as well as in mind. They will look forward to another evening of the same nature.

Overheated, ill-smelling air depresses both mind and body. It is true that some individuals are more sensitive than others to air conditions. A liking for fresh air is a habit which those who spend much time in the open acquire. Many recreation directors dislike the bad air conditions which they encounter in indoor places of amusement which they supervise but they often feel helpless to correct the evil.

"We need a good ventilation plant in this building," one director exclaimed when some of his patrons mentioned that the temperature in the room where an entertainment was given was about 80 degrees F.

"I don't know why the air in this place isn't better," puzzled another recreation director, adding, "We have a fifty thousand dollar ventilation plant in this building."

Dependence on mechanical ventilation is a habit with many school men and the recreation directors have taken it over in some instances. As a matter of fact ventilation need not be the mysterious art which engineers have sought to make it. Even the school men are beginning to realize that no system of ventilation can be wholly automatic. The secret of good air is to have some intelligent and interested person supervise the ventilation whether it be a mechanical type or dependent wholly on windows. Recreation directors usually can find a capable volunteer to look after this important matter.

Mechanical ventilation is costly to operate and sometimes school boards object to its use for the evening activities of the recreation committee.

"I'm afraid I can't attend any more of your classes, Miss S.," a housewife said, "the air in this room gives me a headache." "But this is one of the best ventilated school buildings in the city," Miss S. objected.

"Well, it is nothing like the cool, fresh-smelling air I have in my own home with windows open," replied the housewife.

"But you can see the flag blowing from that opening in the wall, which means that fresh air is coming into the room continuously," explained the leader.

"Yes, that same kind of air comes into my rooms at home through the registers when the furnace is in operation. It is only hot air and it is no good for ventilation," the housewife continued.

On investigation the recreation leader found her pupil to be correct. The only ventilation which the mechanical system provided was with heated air. Thereafter windows were opened in that class room.

"You should see the desks in the room where I teach," another teacher of an evening recreation

class related. "They are so damp when we come into the room that we can't put our materials on them until they are wiped dry. It is the new air-washing system which the school is using. It cost a great deal of money but one feels as though a warm, damp blanket were thrown over the occupants of the room. The air is depressing; we can hardly keep awake. How good the open air feels after the class is over!"

This teacher felt helpless to do anything about the air conditions of her room. The janitor said he was told to run the air washing machine at the close of school each afternoon and that by morning the desks were dried off, but he could not be responsible for the condition of the room for evening classes.

Mechanical ventilation is in question today in its application to schoolrooms and smaller recreation halls because it operates on the theory of a certain number of air changes per hour for each room occupant. This system does not produce the kind of air which physiologists call fresh.

Fresh air must be cool air, no warmer than 68 degrees F., it must be moderately moist as contrasted to air that is too dry; there must be variability in all of these three conditions. In other words the problem of modern ventilation is to reproduce, indoors, the air of the most favorable outdoor climate. Indoor air must smell fresh and clean and it must refresh and stimulate the body as does outdoor air on a clear, cool day.

This can be done in a simple and inexpensive manner by the use of natural gravity ventilation.* Such a system of ventilation provides merely that windows be opened properly and that an exhaust outlet be provided in the top of the room, opposite the windows and near the ceiling. A small class room needs only one such outlet while a large recreation room may need several.

With such a system the heating plant must be controlled to prevent overheating. A thermometer placed at about head level should be read hourly and the temperature of the room kept below 68 degrees F. If dancing or games are in progress, a much lower temperature should be maintained.

Physiologists show that it is the effect of the air on the skin and not on the lungs which produces the sensation of discomfort in overwarm rooms. "I can't get my breath in here," is a common expression heard in badly ventilated rooms. What really happens is a rush of blood to the body's surface to help cool it. The turbinates in the nose become gorged with blood and swell, thus clogging the breathing space. The loss of blood from the brain in this same process sometimes causes a feeling of faintness. When the room is cooled or when the individual goes out into the cool air there is no further need for nature's emergency method of cooling; the turbinates contract; the blood returns in proper supply to the brain and other organs which require its nourishment, bodily vigor is restored and breathing goes on unobstructed.

Permanent injury to the circulatory system and to the central nervous system may be brought about by an habitual dwelling in over-warm temperatures. But a predisposition to colds is the most common ill effect of this unhygienic custom. From the earliest days grandmothers have warned children not to go from the warm house outdoors in cold weather without sufficient protection. It is vaguely understood by almost everyone that there is a relationship between colds and the difference of temperature between indoor air and outdoor air in winter. The shock to the system which is brought about by such a sudden change occurs even when the body is properly clothed but this shock is considerably lessened if indoor places are kept at a health temperature under 68 degrees F.

In general it is the lowered vitality which living in over-warm temperature induces which predisposes one to colds in winter.

In cool, moving air the moisture given off by the skin is imperceptibly removed and a sensation of well-being and comfort occurs. Body heat production is stimulated; the proper utilization of food is effected; appetite is improved; vigor of circulation is kept up and the depth of respiration increased; alimentary disorders are less apt to occur. Scientifically controlled investigations found eighteen per cent more absences from respiratory diseases and seventy per cent more respiratory illness among children in attendance in mechanically ventilated, closed-window schoolrooms, than among children in attendance in modified-window-ventilated schoolrooms with gravity exhaust.

*See *Ventilation and Health*, Wood and Hendriksen, D. Appleton & Company, 1927, for full description of window-gravity ventilation.

Dr. J. H. McCurdy reports that the American Physical Education Association has found the camp study published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America is used in 135 educational institutions.

Sidewalk Games

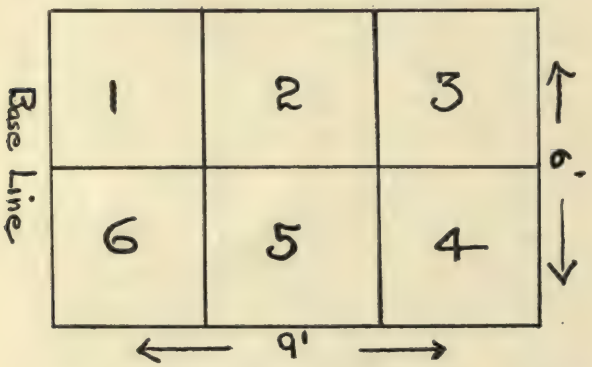
Miss Margaret Davis, Associate Director, Community Service of Wilmington, Delaware, has compiled the directions for playing a number of games which she has found children playing on street corners and in vacant lots. Directions for a few of the games follow:

Roly-Poly

(A rubber ball game for girls)

Court and Players

The average court is 9 x 6 feet subdivided into 6 blocks 3 feet square. The cement sidewalk makes an ideal court, using 2 blocks in width and 3 blocks in length. Blocks are numbered as shown in the diagram. The heavy line at one end of the court indicates the base line from which each play is begun.



There may be from 2 to 6 players to a court. Playing turns are determined by counting out or by draw. Each girl continues playing until a miss is called against her by the referee. When it becomes her turn again she begins playing where she missed in her last turn. However, a new turn is always begun with a roll of the ball from across the base line in order that the player may properly enter the block in which the last miss was made.

The Game

The object of the game was to complete a series of 5 ball exercises in each block of the court. The first inning is over when Exercise No. 1 has been completed in all 6 blocks. The player may then begin the second inning using Exercise No. 2 and so on until all exercises have been completed.

The completion of all 5 exercises constitutes a game. The first player completing a game is named as winner.

Beginners tire before completing all 5 exercises. In this case the completion of one or two exercises may constitute a game; however, as players become more skilled they will want the addition of the more difficult exercises.

In conducting a Roly-Poly Tournament where there is a large number of children competing, each child may be given 5 misses or a certain number of minutes to play. In this case the winner is, of course, the child who has progressed the greatest number of innings.

Exercises (either hand may be used)

Exercise No. 1—Bat the ball against the court with the open hand.

Exercise No. 2—Bat the ball against the court with the open hand clapping the hands as the ball hits the court.

Exercise No. 3—Bat the ball against the court with the open hand, stamping one foot as the ball hits the court.

Exercise No. 4—A combination of Exercises No. 2 and No. 3, using both the clap and stamp at the same time.

Exercise No. 5—Bat the ball against the court with the open hand, throwing one leg over the ball as it hits the court.

Playing Directions

Stoop beyond the base line and roll the ball into Block No. 1.

Run into Block No. 1 and pick up the ball while it is in this block.

Do Exercise No. 1 once in Block No. 1 and step into Block No. 2.

Do Exercise No. 1 once in Block No. 2 and step into Block No. 3.

Do Exercise No. 1 once in Block No. 3 and step into Block No. 4.

Do Exercise No. 1 once in Block No. 4 and step into Block No. 5.

Do Exercise No. 1 once in Block No. 5 and step into Block No. 6.

Do Exercise No. 1 once in Block No. 6 and step out of court over the base line.

Stoop beyond the base line and roll the ball into Block No. 2.

Run through Block No. 1 and into Block No. 2. Pick up the ball before it rolls out of Block No. 2.

Do Exercise No. 1 twice in Block No. 2 and twice in each of the remaining blocks.

Stoop beyond the base line and roll the ball into Block No. 3.

Run through Blocks No. 1, No. 2 and into Block No. 3. Pick up the ball before it rolls out of Block No. 3.

Do Exercise No. 1 three times in Block No. 3 and three times in each of the remaining blocks.

Stoop beyond the base line and roll the ball into Block No. 4.

Run through Blocks No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and into Block No. 4. Pick up the ball before it rolls out of Block No. 4.

Do Exercise No. 1 four times in Block No. 4 and four times in each of the remaining blocks.

Stoop beyond the base line and roll the ball into Block No. 5.

Run through Blocks No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and into Block No. 5. Pick up ball before it rolls out of Block No. 5.

Do Exercise No. 1 five times in Block No. 5 and five times in the remaining block.

Stoop beyond the base line and roll the ball into Block No. 6.

Run through Blocks No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and into Block No. 6. Pick up the ball before it rolls out of Block No. 6.

Do Exercise No. 1 six times in Block No. 6 and step out over the base line.

Only playing directions for Exercise No. 1 are given as Exercises No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 are done in the same manner.

Misses

1. To step across the base line or into the court when rolling the ball.
2. For the ball to roll beyond the proper block before being picked up.
3. To bounce the ball more than the required number of times.
4. To bounce the ball on a line or outside the block being played.
5. To step on a line or step outside the block being played.
6. To catch the ball with both hands or allow the ball on a catch to touch any part of the clothing or body except the hand used in catching.

Chinese Checkers

(A sidewalk game for boys played with checkers or bottle-tops)

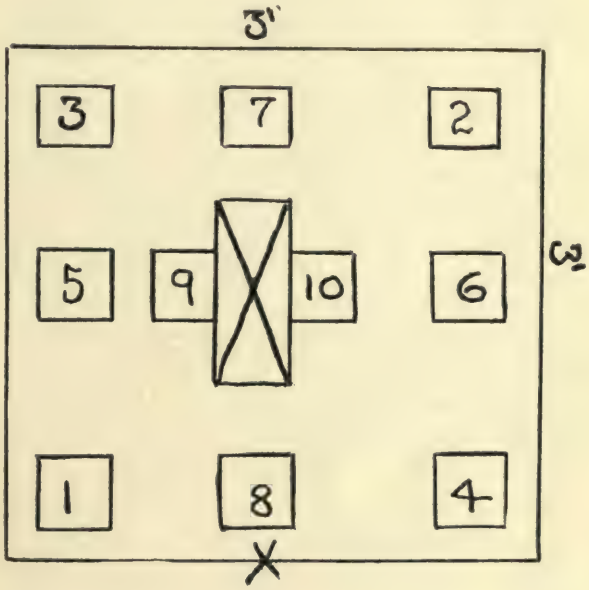
Court

Use one cement block for a court or if the game is played indoors draw on the floor a square 3 x 3 feet.

Lay out within this court ten 4-inch squares—numbering them as is shown in the diagram. These squares or bases should be at least 3 inches from the court boundary.

In the center of the court draw a rectangle 8 x 12 inches connecting the corners with diagonal lines. This rectangle is the unlucky area known as "the pit." Adjoining it on either side are bases No. 9 and No. 10.

On one side of the court boundary is a check mark (X) which indicates the point at which the game is started.



Players

There may be from 2 to 6 players to a court. Each player should be equipped with a checker or bottle top for a shooter.

Players shoot in turn, using the thumb and forefinger to make the shot. The order of turns may be determined by a draw.

Object of Game

To advance the checker by a series of shots through the ten bases of the court in proper se-

quence. The first player to compete the round and reach base No. 10 wins the game.

Playing Rules

1. A player continues shooting until there is a miss and then resumes playing next turn from the spot where the checker stops.

The play is a miss:

a. If the checker fails to stop within or touching the proper base.

b. If the checker is shot out of bounds.

c. If the checker comes to rest touching a diagonal line of the pit.

2. A player must return his checker to the starting point and begin the game over next turn:

a. If the checker is shot out of bounds in two consecutive turns.

b. If the checker comes to rest within the open space of the pit or touching a pit boundary line.

Should the checker come to rest on the line separating base No. 9 or base No. 10 from the pit the player must start the game *over* as these dividing lines are dominated by the pit rather than by the bases.

3. Players are allowed the following advantages:

a. If in shooting a player strikes an opponent's checker he may have an additional turn and also skip the next base for which he was due.

b. After a successful shot the player may move his checker to a more advantageous position for the next shot provided the checker is not entirely removed from the base.

c. When the checker is shot out of bounds it may be returned to the boundary line at the point where it crossed over before the next turn.

Rubber Ball Exercises

(These exercises are popular with girls from 9 to 14 years of age. When done by several children in unison they make an effective ball drill.)

One, eat a bun, with your right foot over;
Two, touch your shoe, with your right foot over;
Three, touch your knee, with your right foot over;
Four, touch the floor with your right foot over;
Five, touch your eye, with your right foot over;
Six, pick up sticks, with your right foot over;
Seven, look to Heaven with your right foot over;
Eight, shut the gate, with your right foot over;
Nine, look behind, with your right foot over;
Ten, that's the end, with your right foot over.

Directions

The child chants the rhyme given above, batting the ball with the flat of the right hand in rhythm to the words, making eight bounces to the line.

The prescribed movement is done quickly to the right between the third and fourth bounces.

On the word "over" the ball is batted a trifle harder in order that it may bounce higher, giving the child time to throw the right leg over the ball.

One exercise should follow another immediately without a catch of the ball being permitted between lines.

After the exercises have been done to the right they may be repeated to the left, using the left hand.

Hiking Clubs

(*Continued from page* 419)

within the Recreation Department—so that the spirit and ideals of the department may be promulgated.

7—Appoint a scouting committee to scout new hikes. Also have all members always on the lookout for new hikes.

8—Stress the importance of good walking shoes. Some people think they can wear out old, run-over shoes for hikes. Really the one important part of apparel on a hike is shoes. Leave the rest of the apparel open to the hiker's taste.

9—Always try to have some kind of printed or mimeographed schedule to mail to all members. Mail schedules to the big industries, banks, business houses, and ask them to post for their employees.

10—See that the newspapers get the schedule each week and also extend an invitation to anyone interested in hiking. Specially invite strangers in town and stress the social side for them.

11—The recreation director should make a special effort to attend each hike as the personal acquaintance with strangers is what makes for a successful organization.

12—Encourage club parties, dances and excursions, but always keep the hiking feature uppermost. Never postpone a hike because of weather or any other event. Even if it rains or is 20 below go through with your schedule and you will always find that someone will be there.

A Municipal Track and Field Meet

By

C. O. Brown

Supervisor of Municipal Athletics, Public Recreation Commission

Cincinnati, Ohio

Dame Fortune smiled kindly on Cincinnati's first Municipal Track and Field Meet, held under the auspices of the recently created Public Recreation Commission, in which one world's record was broken and another tied. Both records were set by De Hart Hubbard, Supervisor of Negro Recreation, a member of the Commission's Staff.

To the world-at-large the fact that the great Olympic athlete leaped 26 feet 2¼ inches, the first recorded jump of more than 26 feet, and ran the hundred-yard dash in 9⅗ seconds, equalling the present record, established the Cincinnati Meet as an outstanding national event, but to Cincinnatians the participation of practically every local athletic organization in the open events, of thirteen industrial teams in that class of competition and five junior teams in their group, stamped it as an athletic fixture.

Track and field meets in the Queen City have hitherto depended almost solely upon the Cincinnati Gymnasium and Athletic Club and the Young Men's Christian Association for their entrants. Interest has waned appreciably in recent years, because of a multitude of causes, chief among them the lack of public practice facilities.

As a result of this condition, the first mention of a truly municipal meet was received with good-natured skepticism. In connection with the two organizations mentioned and a few individuals who have kept alive the feeble spark of track interest, the Recreation Commission organized an advisory committee, including a variety of athletic, industrial, social and civic interests. Within two weeks, every organization in the city was familiar with the aims of the meet and every athlete in Cincinnati was enthusiastic. A truly civic phase of the meet was becoming evident.

Thirteen handsome trophies were offered by civic organizations—the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions' Clubs, labor organizations, the newspaper publishers being among the donors. Perhaps the most unusual trophy was that offered to the industrial team represented by the greatest number of actual competitors regardless of their point score.

In addition, a recently adopted municipal medal was awarded point winners, so that the civic phase of the meet was further emphasized. Participation was made a matter of local pride, and the entries began to pour in. But even this interest of the athletes did not assure a large attendance at the meet. A "feature" is usually required to attract a track meet crowd. Hubbard and two members of the Cincinnati Gymnasium team, Ralph Bennett and Tom Sharkey, are known over the entire country as phenomenally fast. Bennett is a joint holder of the world's record for the 220-yard dash on a circular track and Sharkey was national 220-yard champion in 1926. Hubbard previously had equalled the world's record in the hundred-yard dash. In addition he held the record of 25 feet 10⅞ inches in the broad jump.

Seizing on these figures, the Cincinnati newspapers who rendered yeomen support, supplied the "features." Those who had doubted the success of a municipal meet pointed out that Sharkey and Bennett were "out of training" and that none would ever equal Hubbard's "lucky jump" made in 1924. The general public believed the newspapers and turned out to the extent of three thousand in the face of a double-header between the Cincinnati Reds and the New York Giants, two games which had a marked bearing on the result of the National Baseball League championship. (In recent years reports have called anything over 300 people at a Cincinnati track meet a "large crowd.")

Two hundred and twenty-one athletes were entered. The marks made were gratifyingly good, particularly in the industrial events. Newspaper photographers and motion picture news reel men swarmed the field. They, too, had taken in earnest the "features" of the meet. All the spectacular events were photographed and filmed. So, if you

see Hubbard's record breaking leap or spectacular hundred-yard dash with Bennett and Schneider close on his heels, or Tom Sharkey's finish of the 220-yard dash, which was run on a circular track in a fraction more than 22 seconds, when you next visit the "movies," you may have a "thrill" but it will be nothing compared to that received by the spectators of the meet, the staff of the Public Recreation Commission and their many civic-minded assistants who saw within two months the revival of general interest in track athletics and the promise of a meet of more than local interest in the future.

Close on the heels of the meet came the decision of the Recreation Commission to build a practice track and facilities for the field events on Deer Creek Commons, a large municipal baseball field, so that the general public might enjoy their use. University and athletic club tracks are seldom available and then usually with restrictions so that other fields are required for general participation in this great sport in which even wider engagement is expected in the future.

The Cincinnati Recreation Staff is equally pleased over the reception of "twilight" or "recreation" baseball, as it is variously known. Starting late in the season, the last of June, 13 leagues including 89 teams were organized. Each of these played its schedule to a successful conclusion. Withdrawals were unknown and protests rare. A spirit of good-fellowship and fine sportsmanship prevailed, which did not, however, diminish healthy rivalry.

At the conclusion of the regular season, an elimination series was scheduled to determine a city champion, as well as group champions. These games attracted hundreds of spectators despite the time of play, six o'clock in the evening, and the comparative newness of the game. Those who came out of sheer curiosity remained to become dyed-in-the-wool recreation ball fans.

The games produced an outstanding figure in Searles, pitcher for the city champions, Sands playground team (an adult community group). The youthful star, who is a bank clerk, pitched two consecutive no-hit games, an almost unheard of feat.

With the record made by track and recreation ball, the Recreation Commission is hopeful for the future. Cincinnati has always been a great baseball town. An attendance of a half million during the summer on municipal diamonds confirms its reputation in that field. Now under the guiding hand of the Commission, latent interest in other sports is awakening. Soccer, once second only to baseball in interest, has of recent years lost in popularity. By spring the Cincinnati Commission hopes to relate the revival of that fine international sport in more striking fashion than that in which track and recreation ball "came back."

Want Pay for Play

Lillian Schoedler, former Executive Secretary of the Women's Division of the N. A. A. F., who, vagabonding in lesser known parts of the world, has been for half a year in the Dutch East Indies, writes from Sumatra:

"I had an experience yesterday which I know you will appreciate:

"Coming back early from a horseback trip in the mountains, I began to stroll around the little native village in which I was spending the night. The usual cluster of small children soon gathered, and for about fifteen minutes I walked along feeling for all the world like a fluteless Pied Piper with this countless mob of curious youngsters trailing behind at a respectful distance. Finally I turned, and held out my hand to see if some of the little girls wouldn't walk with me. To a child they wheeled and *fled,* only to gather again as soon as my back was turned. I tried again, with the same result, but finally one little girl decided she might risk it—and when nothing happened to *her,* another took a chance. To show my friendly intentions, I began to run with these two, and stop, and run again, the flock following with much giggling and amusement—and, of course, it wasn't long before the whole group began to struggle, even as our children do at home, for the privilege of taking the 'nonya's' hand.

"One thing led to another, and to make a long story short, we all ended by playing games together —simple things, like '1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8, All Around the Other Gate,' which took like a flash, in spite of the fact that the Malay word for '8'—'dlapan'—didn't rhyme at all with 'gate'! But the swing caught, and we had a glorious time, going from that game into races and hopping contests and other easily conductible things, for games were something entirely new to these youngsters, and their sense of organization was less than nil. Finally, some little boys joined, too, and in the tiny hamlet we had about 100 youngsters actually taking part, and twice that number of elders with

their babies on the fringe of the crowd, having just as good a time as the girls and boys themselves.

"After about an hour of it, I was pretty well fagged out, but the children were having such fun, and I knew that it was being such an event in their lives, that I kept on. Finally, however, I *had* to stop out of sheer weariness, but I had hardly sat down on a nearby stone before one of the youngsters chirped, 'Persen, Nonya'!—and in less than a second the whole flock pushed up to me, pressing for its 'persen'—its fee, its gift, its tip! 'Persen,' I could only gasp, unable to contain my surprise. *'WHY? ? ?'*

" 'We have worked hard for you,' said one child.

" 'We did well what you asked of us,' said another.

" 'They have obeyed your orders for a long while,' added a parent from the edge of the crowd. 'Give them persen for doing what you told them.'

"I was dumfounded at the unexpected point of view, and when I could make them listen, I summoned all my Malay to tell them that that had not been 'kredja' (work), but 'main-main' (amusement—fun). That was too much for them to grasp, however, so I tried another tack, and pointed out that it was *I* who had worked, and *I* who was tired, and *I* who had made 'main-main' for *them*, and that, if anything, they should give me, 'persen.' That made no impression either, however, the crowd feeling that it had labored well, and should have its reward! Finally, the native head-man of the village, who had come down to see the excitement and had been turned to service as 'goal' during the games, came from the rear and offered to compromise by suggestion that I give persen only to *some* of the children indicating a small group which had been more or less the most active—but I stuck to my point.

"When the assembly finally realized after repeated and emphatic declarations that no persen really would be forthcoming, the spirit of a great part of the group changed (particularly on the part of the parents), and from a gleeful participation became a nasty continued urging which grew so unpleasant that after a few moments I finally beat a dignified retreat to the resthouse, shut the door in the face of the following crowd, and began to read. But for more than an hour afterwards I could hear the youngsters and their elders outside, clamoring for their 'persen.' Only darkness finally sent them home.

" 'Play for play's sake . . .!' I mused, as quiet was finally restored . . .!"

Appeals from Foreign Lands

During one month world-wide requests for aid and advice were received by the Playground and Recreation Association. A letter from Poland read:

"The government authorities have asked for help in planning the establishment of community playgrounds for little children. . . . The man who is at the head of this department in Warsaw is a personal friend of Pilsudski and Mrs. Pilsudski is patron or backer of this movement for the kiddies. This will be the first of such playgrounds in Poland and they want to make it a model from which to develop others."

From Evanston, Illinois, was referred to the Playground and Recreation Association of America a request received from a friend in Greece, who wrote from Athens asking for information concerning this association. She is a member of a committee to work along similar lines for girls in her country. The wife of the President of Greece is president of the organization. A plan of organization and other information which would be helpful was requested.

Another request was from a school official with the new South Wales Education Department at Canberra, who stated that they were anxious that the children of the new capital city should have the very best. He wished information and material on public playgrounds, vacation physical culture schools and health programs.

A letter from the Professor of Health Education and Director of Athletics at Robert College, Constantinople, requested literature on playground organization and methods of conducting playgrounds campaigns, which he might use in working out a credit course at Robert College.

A. E. Aughtie, City Engineer, South Melbourne, Australia, called at the office to secure information concerning the playground movement in this country and literature which would be helpful in arousing further interest in and support of playgrounds in Australia. He stated that a beginning had been made but that he felt that on his return he hoped to greatly extend and strengthen it. Mr. Aughtie was given considerable literature and cards of introduction to recreation executives in cities he is planning to visit in this country.

The inspector of colleges at Calcutta University wrote for sample copies of THE PLAYGROUND, which had been suggested to him as suitable for students in the 900 high schools and 54 colleges affiliated with the university. He also requested copies of any publications on physical education, hygiene and kindred subjects.

A large Community Service organization in Krakow, Poland, is planning to erect a center, one feature of which will be expected to serve the community at large in the way of adult education, gymnastic courses, meetings, club gatherings. Literature, plans and other data which might be helpful were requested.

A missionary to the Karen people of Burma wrote for information about Badge Tests and the laying out and equipping of playgrounds. He stated that the Karen children are eager to learn games and other forms of athletics which will aid them in keeping healthful bodies.

Teaching Orphans to Play

No paragraph in the story of the Armenian orphans rescued and cared for by the Near East Relief is so touching as that which tells of the necessity for teaching the children to play. To us Americans who believe that babies are born playing it seems pitiful beyond words that the natural impulse to run, to laugh, to contend generously in sports should have been killed by the cruelties of life when life's span had only just begun.

Yet one orphanage director says that he had hundreds of children under his care for a whole year before he ever saw a glimmer of a smile break the brooding thoughtfulness of these boys and girls whose memories of violence and pain have stilled all youthful desires. Another director found an occasional girl child clasping a doll made of a twig wound about with a rag, or a boy who had whittled a rude horse from a bit of wood, but balanced against these two or three were hundreds who felt no urge to make or use playthings even when they could.

The Armenian is naturally serious, his folk songs are serious, his national anthem is a dirge. He can watch a thrilling event and make no sound of excitement. When to their native suppressions are added the depressions following upon disaster it requires a real making-over to permit expression.

Near East Relief tried to bring about that making-over. One of its methods was by introducing both organized and free play, games and sports. The individualistic child who had been fending for himself for months, sometimes for a year or two, needed to have his heart opened to others, to learn team work. Trained recreation teachers set themselves to the task and taught the native teachers who passed on the lore.

In the Caucasus, where Near East Relief maintains the largest orphanage in the world in former cavalry barracks at Leninakan, the thousands of children were organized with play captains and assistant captains, group leaders and assistant leaders for every twenty children. With the huge parade ground to perform upon the 68 games which they learned might all be going at once if it was desired. Prize flags were used to arouse competition, as were kites at Corinth, Greece. Circle games were varied with Blind Man's Buff and Potato Races. Hand ball, volley ball, basket ball, baseball—all had their students and, before long, their enthusiasts. Basket ball is preferred at the orphanage on the island of Syra in the Ægean Sea, where they also do fine balancing with rods, poles and bars. Leap frog scores high at Nazareth, Palestine, and Tabriz, Persia. The little tads at Bird's Nest, near Sidon, skip rope and do a masterful Daily Dozen. Antilyas in Syria can put on a field day as well as Leninakan, staging obstacle races, dashes, high and broad jumps. At several of the orphanages there are boys' bands which add a lively note because they have been taught to play lively tunes. There is still no shouting on the side lines, incredible as it seems to us shouters of the Western World. That is the last step to be achieved in the teaching of play—securing an expression of pleasure.

There are still 34,000 children aided in one way or another by Near East Relief, being brought up to normal living again and held there till the submerged impulses rise to their natural place. Play is one of the best remedies, psychological and physical. In curative properties it vies with the trades that the children are taught to give them future self-support. It is to continue this vital work throughout the Near East that donations are made on Golden Rule Sunday, December fourth. The address of the National Golden Rule Committee, care Near East Relief, is 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Nature Guiding

Department Conducted by William G. Vinal, New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University

Nature Play

Mostly Then Rather Than Now
There Rather Than Here

We Are All Children of the Forest. An animal in the forest has two serious occupations—one is to get food and the other is to escape being food. He has to look foward as well as backward. An important message may come from any direction. Such a severe "life and death" training for ears, eyes, and nose makes for keenness. By closing the door to eye development, ear training, or even nose education, we are dwarfing our possibilities. Our closed door policy for recent generations has resulted in our children and their pets being less developed in outdoor keenness than the savage and wild animals.

Both the dog and his master are outdoor animals. The most carefully laid city plan will not replace the activities outlined by nature. There is no form of hunting, chasing, fishing, or climbing, that surpasses that provided by the forest. Nature has a long line of provisions for the training of every physical and mental requirement. The change to the city block has been abrupt. The price of herding and fencing has been many diseases, the wasting of certain organs (Soft foods and the toothbrush with pleasant tasting pastes do not save the teeth), and the starving of certain instincts. The grating of machines is no trumpet to the finer instincts of the ear. To the dog the highest-priced ball will not replace the free forest. Nor will the cave instincts be born of alley sports. Is the wild rabbit so wholly out of tune when he refuses to eat in captivity? Is the turkey so addicted to disease in his native haunts? Why does the muskrat gnaw off a leg for freedom? Is not the fact that a two weeks' old baby can hang by his hands two to three minutes a relic of going to school in the tree tops? In the old days man's wits had to direct skillful actions at the right time. There was no such thing as a park with a fence around it nor leveled walks with guiding signs. The modern soul is starving to be a leatherstocking in the school of the woods.

The City Is a Natural Vacuum. Vacation and vacancy come from the same derivative, but who would want a summer vacation in the city. If Goldsmith spoke the truth when he wrote that country life gave the blessing of a vacant mind how much more true that would have been if said of the city. It is the breeder of vacant lots, vacant buildings, vacant positions, and vacant hours. The chances of liberating the instincts of tree climbing, cave hiding, stone throwing, and brook wading,—the great muscle and brain developers of the country youth, are reduced to a minimum. Good things to do—wholesome substitutes for mother nature's course, have not had time to develop in the city. There is not the wealth of inheritance that has accumulated down through the ages in the woods and hills. There is a new piece of work to be done in the city. Someone is needed to furnish the kind of traditions that will develop our inherited longings. There must be opportunity for the growth of our natural desires.

The City Born Do Not Even Have a Monkey's Chance. In the old days it was a forest education for both man and monkey. Up to late colonial days there was the birch switch, the willowy fishing pole, the hickory bow, the oak "shinney" stick, the rolling stone, the grape vine swing, the slush snowball, the tiddley-bender on unsafe ice, riding birches, knocking off daisy heads, jumping hay, fresh mud squeezing up between the toes, splashing water, running sand through the hands, chewing sassafras leaves, stroking fur, and a myriad of other nature contacts. Nature was given not only a thorough hand-examination, but a "footing," "elbowing," and "all" —the "all" meaning muscle control. Every child was busy getting the "hang" of things. Sometimes it bordered upon scientific investigation but more often it was the spirit of adventure. There was never a question as to the wealth of possibilities. The child was trying to grasp his natural world. Today the city-born is starved for lack of natural material—he does not even have a monkey's chance, to get the "feel" of nature.

Everyone Inherits the Right to Nature Play.

Nature play is science in the making. Science is nature play carried to a fruitful conclusion. Nature offers a thousand contacts only one of which may send the thought current to a central switchboard where the ideas may be reassembled and relayed to the world. The child may hold a sea shell to his ear and "hear" sea waves, because some adult interprets the sound as sea waves. The child may not discover that a quart jar or even the hand cupped over the ear gives similar music. Many grown-ups would not want to discover that because it would take away the poetry of the experience. The sea shell voicing sea waves makes a contact but is relayed as literature rather than science. Michael Pupin heard sound waves carried through the ground when he was a shepherd boy in the Serbian hills. But he was one in a thousand—the only one from the birth of man—that has continued that thought current to a scientific conclusion. And this much is important—if a child is not exposed to these contacts there can be no fulfillment of the buds of scientific opportunity—there can be no true adventure of the mind.

Thomas Edison might have been born in 1451. If he had he might have discovered America, but he could not have given us the incandescent light. If he had been born a Chinaman he might have invented the art of printing, the magnetic needle, or gunpowder, but not the phonograph. If his teacher had had an appreciation of science and the project method she might have encouraged him rather than calling him a dunce. If he had been born in the city instead of the country he might have been a merchant instead of an investigator. Every youth has the right to both opportunity and good leadership in nature play.

Is This an Age of Tin-Canned Education? Is it possible that our schools have lost all the freshness and flavor of the wild? Scurvy ravaged the armies and the navy until it was discovered that fresh fruit and vegetables were preventives. Omit the vitamines found in lettuce, whole wheat, oranges, milk, and eggs and we cannot have normal growth or health. Sun-kissed children do not have the rickets. Who is to say that the process of education has not become so refined that the very vitamines of thought have been thrown away with the chaff? Lincoln, and a long line of notable men, found all the growth of muscle, nerve fibre, and brain that they needed amidst the pastures and brambles. Will it be necessary for all of us to move to the city to learn the values of the country? The necessity of this kind of knowledge is just beginning to dawn upon us. It is the border line of nature play, scientific exploration, and discovery.

Nature Play Is the Serious Occupation of Childhood. Climbing apple trees, chasing butterflies, hunting frogs, fishing for bull-heads, fighting yellow-tailed hornets, gathering shagbarks, making mud-pies, harnessing brooks, pushing across a pond on a raft, are the serious occupations of childhood. Hunting and fighting have always been prescribed courses in nature's school. Creating or inventing was added as a course for the human family. These courses of study are of educational significance. Every child seeks these courses in the same way that a duck takes to water, a hawk to the air, or a rabbit to the underbrush. We can prevent any one of the these animals from attaining his heart's desire. But reaching for the next limb is more satisfactory than stall-bars, or arms side-ways, fling! The pursuit of a field mouse is more stimulating than tag. Hunting or foraging was one of nature's lessons before split infinitives went out of fashion or transitive and intransitive verbs were conceived and will continue for generations to be a masterful factor in building up the mind and body.

Nature Play in Youth Is Necessary for Nature Recreation in Later Life. Educators agree that a child should learn to read, to write, to speak French, to play the piano, when young. It is equally true about running, throwing a baseball, swimming, fishing, making things with the hands, and fighting. If the child does not learn to do these things at the right time he has lost them for life. If a girl does not learn to throw a baseball before she is twelve years of age by the time she reaches the ripe old age of eighteen she will not be able to throw a ball. The man who does not go fishing as a boy will not find any fun in it when old. One can grind away at business for fifty years—looking ahead to the time when he will go fishing. That time never arrives. If one does not enjoy the fields, waters, and forests in his youth to be put in those places in old age will be a punishment. It is the duty of every parent—yes, the sacred trust, to see that his children are not robbed of the early enjoyment of nature play.

The Lower Forms of Life Never Attend Nature's School. They do not have to. They are graduate students right at the start. The honey bee never goes to school. Neither does the clam

or the bull frog. The frog has a brain. He sees a fly and snaps him up. His stomach does not have a schooling. It goes right to work on the fly and picks the nutritive parts of the fly from the non-nourishing wings and claws. A frog's stomach at birth is better at separating the good from the bad than a baby's at twelve months. A frog can catch a fly with more precision than a school boy. A bee does not have to learn to make a six-sided cell nor to make a bee line for home. His education is ready made. It would not do these animals any good if they did go to school.

Nature's School Is Run for All Warm Blooded Animals. Nature has prescribed that every mammal shall be a fighting animal. The course of study for teaching fighting varies. Puppies and kittens may learn by wrestling. The calf tunes up his muscles by running or holds a bunting match with his partner. The gray squirrel may wrestle but prefers tag. Man, the highest mammal, has several options. He may learn by wrestling, boxing, tag, on the football field, or other athletic games which are variations of the above order. He may learn how to overcome obstacles by camping or possibly by competing for marks. Later it may be by championing a cause. But this much is certain, if he does not learn how to fight as a boy he will not be a good fighter when he grows up. A fighting politician learns to fight young. In the case of the city youth it may be in the street, the gymnasium, or the athletic field. In the country it is of a different order. Youngsters there have the chances of the large town plus grasping squirrels, snakes, dragon flies, and setting hens. They go swimming with snapping turtles, hornpouts, and eels, and when they come out they may pull off blood suckers. On the way home they may have a pitched battle with yellow-tailed hornets, or wave a red flag at a bull. Their streets are not lighted. Owls may hoot at them and foxes bark but they must push on through the darkness. Every red-blooded boy or girl should get some of his grit from country sod.

(*To be continued*)

October, the tenth month hath 31 days,

1927 The Leaf Falling Moon 1927

Possession is nine points of the law.
—Proverb.

1 Sa	*First rural free delivery postal route, 1896. Yosemite National Park established 1890.*	The monarch butterfly is migrating south. Too late lawn mowing may result in winter killing.
2 Su	*Look for Mars, Evening Star, until October 21.*	List the most attractive places to see this fall.
3 M	*Sun rises 6; sets 5.38.*	School garden fair.
4 Tu	*The pollution of streams destroys recreational facilities.*	Second Regional Conference on State Parks, Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 5, 6, 7.
5 W	*A key to the evergreens of the vicinity will be serviceable.*	Do not mutilate the black alder. Publicity on storage of winter vegetables.
6 Th	*Wild life areas are outdoor school rooms.*	Collect black walnuts to plant. The tree is becoming scarce.
7 F	*Make a table of the streams in your hinter-land with fishing notes.*	Brown creepers, white throats, juncos, and horned larks arriving from the north. Good time for a corn roast.
8 Sa	*The prong-horned antelope has been reduced to 30,000. Measures have been taken to prevent its extermination.*	Transplant goldenrods and asters to garden. Tell about some of the insects that are attracting nature lovers

9	Su	*Length of Day, 11 h. 27 m.*	Take in house plants. Plant bulbs. Slips.
10	M	*Sun rises 6.08; sets 5.25. Full moon.*	Red maple, sour gum, sumachs, and scarlet oaks are aflame.
11	Tu	*Shooting with a camera is a popular sport.*	Witch hazel and jewel weed are shooting seeds.
12	W	COLUMBUS DAY.	Sparrows are eating weed seed.
13	Th	*Rubber plants, palms and Aspidistra will grow in north rooms.*	Put protectors around young fruit trees. (Farmers' Bulletins 670 and 702.) Seed collecting trip.
14	F	*Moon rises 8.08.*	Trip to get autumn leaves.
15	Sa	*Eight islands have been set aside in the Mississippi coast as breeding ground for shore birds.*	Demonstrate on local lake that the surface of the earth is curved. Milkweed pods opening. Which seeds come out first?
16	Su	*Moon rises 9.52.*	Husking bee.
17	M	*Sun rises 6.18; sets 5.13.*	Bayberry picking party.
18	Tu	*Standard time adopted 1883. General Federation of Women's Clubs has a committee on Forestry and Wild Life Refuges.*	Trip nutting. Observe plant quarantine regulations. (Farmers' Bulletin 1046.)
19	W	*Get the weather man to publish concise statements as to what may be expected in the way of weather for the locality.*	Witch hazels are showing their yellow flowers.
20	Th	*Ladies tresses is one of the last orchids.*	The Sierra Club of California provides nature instruction for its members.
21	F	*R. Bruce Horsfall, b. 1869. Natural History artist. Mars is Morning Star after Oct. 21.*	Plant acorns, black walnuts and butternuts.
22	Sa	*The bubonic plague germ is carried by the brown rat. The disease killed 25,000,000 people in the 14th century. Do not harbor the brown rat this winter.*	The General Federation of Women's Clubs is urging care with fire and clean camps through the Outdoor Good Manners Program.
23	Su	*Length of Day, 10 h. 52 m.*	Equip fern dishes.
24	M	*Sun rises 6.27; sets 5.01.*	Get evergreens for window boxes.
25	Tu	*A photograph is a souvenir of a vacation.*	The first town forest established under state law, 1914, Fitchburg, Mass.
26	W	*Get out some suggestions for taking good pictures.*	Roosevelt said in addressing the readers of the American Museum Journal, "My interest in natural history has added very little to my sum of achievement but it has added immensely to my sum of enjoyment in life."
27	Tu	*Theodore Roosevelt, b. 1858.* LETTERS TO HIS CHILDREN.	
28	F	*Over 700 weeds have been introduced from Europe. Burn the weeds.*	
29	Sa	*Sun rises 6.34; sets 4.54.*	Yosemite Museum presented to National Park Service, Oct. 29, 1926.
30	Su	*Length of day 10 h. 35 m.*	Family outing and camp fire.
31	M	*Raccoons sleep in winter.*	All Hallowe'en nut roasting and apple bobbing.

God's Out-of-Doors*

By

Ann Thomas,

Youngstown, Ohio

Friday was a red-letter day at Monroe School in the City of Youngstown, Ohio. Grades 3 to 6, according to weekly custom, met in the gymnasium for assembly. The theme for the morning was "God's Out-of-Doors" and a surprise had been promised. An air of expectancy marked the assembly.

After a piano number, suggesting "falling leaves," by a sixth grade pupil, the principal opened the worship period by reading Ecclesiastes 11—"Cast thy bread upon the waters." Three hundred and fifty boys and girls with the joy of the morning upon their faces joined in the school prayer:

"Give me clean hands, clean words, and clean thoughts;
Help me to stand for the hard right against the easy wrong;
Save me from habits that harm. Teach me to work as hard and play as fair in Thy sight alone, as if all the world saw.
Forgive me when I am unkind and help me to forgive those who are unkind to me.
Keep me ready to help others at some cost to myself.
Send me chances to do a little good each day, and grow more like Christ. Amen."

A real spirit of worship pervaded the assembly as all joined in singing "Morning Thanks" and "He Leadeth Me," under the leadership of the music teacher. Music is the language of the soul and children's voices, beautifully modulated, carry a soulful message.

At the call for Bible verses that spoke of Nature's God, the responses were many. In order to be heard distinctly over the entire room, pupils mounted their chairs and in clear, forceful voices spoke the lines that expressed the joy and appreciation of writers of old in the works of the Creator.

Ernestine said, "As for man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field so he flourisheth. The wind passeth over it and it is gone and the place thereof shall know it no more."

Wesley contributed, "But I am like a green olive tree in the house of God and in Him will I trust forever and ever."

Virginia added, "For, as the Heavens are high above the earth, so great is His mercy toward them that fear Him."

Brunetta said, "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures. He leadeth me beside the still waters."

Martha offered, "And the earth was without form and void, and darkness deep. And the Spirit of God was upon the face of the waters."

Roy added, "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands. Thou settest all things under his feet. All sheep and oxen, yea, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, the fish of the sea and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the sea."

Mae spoke, "There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God and the holy place of the tabernacles of the Most High."

Margaret said, "Who then is this that even the beasts of the field and the fowl of the air obey Him."

Robert offered, "I know all the fowls of the mountain and the beasts of the field are mine."

Alexander—"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein."

Elizabeth—"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help."

Kenneth—"For God made two great lights—a greater light to rule by day and a lesser light to rule by night."

Grace—"He maketh the grass to grow for the cattle, and herbs for the service of man that he may bring food out of the earth."

Freda—"Oh Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth. Who hath set thy glory above the heavens?"

*At the request of the Playground Association of Youngstown, Ohio, Dr. Vinal spent two days in the city. Included in a busy schedule was a talk to the Monroe Grammar School. Dr. Vinal was so impressed with the morale of the school that he asked the principal, Miss Ann Thomas, to send this report for the readers of The Playground.

Anna—"The heavens are thine, the earth also is thine. As for the world and the fulness thereof—thou hast founded them."

A verse of President Roosevelt's favorite hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," gave the entire assembly an opportunity to lift their voices in song.

The principal called upon the students to report on any interesting phases of "outdoor-life" observed recently or scientific facts gleaned from current magazines or daily press.

Jessie Ella promptly replied, "Carlyle said, 'Why did not some one teach me the constellations so that I may be at home in the starry heavens that are always above and which I do not know to this day.'"

May reported, "The winter birds that have homes in the park are: blue jay, cardinal, tree sparrow, tufted titmouse, chickadee, screech owl, nuthatch, downy woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, Bob White and grouse—the last two named found deep in the park or in the wild woods."

Ruth, of the 5B grade, had found some interesting information about the chickadees. "The chickadee is a small, ashy colored bird, 5¼ inches long with a black cap and bib. He lines his nest with hair, feathers and leaves. His food is chiefly insects and insects' eggs. His mate lays five to nine eggs in his nest. The chickadee helps the farmers by eating the insects so that poisonous spray is unnecessary."

Arthur, also of 5B grade, reported that nuthatches save the farmers time and money. One year the pear tree psylla destroyed a large crop of pears. The next winter the farmer fed the nuthatches and in payment the next autumn he had a splendid crop.

Roy, of 6B grade, offered this interesting news, "The Boy Scouts of America and the Boy Scouts of England have started a tree seed exchange. The American boys have sent six (6) black walnuts from a tree overhanging President Roosevelt's grave at Oyster Bay, Long Island. In return they will receive seeds from historic English trees. Dan Beard, National Scout Commissioner, sent this message with the walnut seeds, 'When you plant these trees, they will be more than trees, the fruit of which shall be more than black walnuts, for with these seeds goes the brotherhood and fellowship of the Boy Scouts of America.'"

Wesley, of 6A grade, brought the news, "One of the world's greatest mineral collections, collected by the Smithsonian Institution, has been placed in the U. S. National Museum at Washington, D. C. There are nearly 9,000 specimens in the collection, many of them very rare."

Jessie Ella, who had reported Carlyle's regret, added, "If you would look out tonight, you would see the beautiful constellation, Orion, the great hunter of Greek Mythology. There are three stars for the belt and below the belt there is a round line of stars obliquely set that outline the sword. Above the belt there is a beautiful star that the ancients said was on his shoulder. Below the belt is a white star that is believed to be on the heel of his shoe. The brave hunter Orion stands in the heavens, with his club uplifted, and beyond him is his dog."

The assembly was then inspired to recite the Nineteenth Psalm, beginning, "The heavens declare the glory of God."

Following Dr. Vinal's nature talk, which was the surprise of the morning, the assembly closed with the singing of *America the Beautiful.*

A Golf Putting Contest

Z. Nespor, executive secretary, Elmira Community Service, arranged the following Golf Putting Contest, which took place on September 17th:

1. Green to be marked off with circles forming a bull's-eye, with cup as center.

2. Each contestant plays five (5) Rounds—or —twenty (20) Holes.

3. A Round consists of four (4) Holes at the following distances—(where ball is played after each hole is completed, the first hole starting from five-foot mark)—

1st Hole	5	Foot	Par	or	Excellent	Score	One	Put	
2nd	" 15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
3rd	" 25	"	"	"	"	"	Two	Puts	
4th	" 35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

Six (6) Puts—One (1) Round—Par 6
Par for Five (5) Rounds—Thirty (30)

4. Player, completing five (5) Rounds (or Twenty (20) Holes) with lowest number of strokes is declared winner.

5. Players have the choice of selecting any position on the circle.

6. Not more than four (4) balls are allowed on green at any one time.

7. Perfect Score—Twenty (20)
Par Score—Thirty (30)

A "Swimfest in Syracuse"

By

John C. Kieffer,

Supervisor of Boys' and Men's Activities, Syracuse, New York

Each playground in Syracuse has an annual swimming meet, known as Swimfest, because it includes not only straight swimming events, but novelty water events, which are the source of much entertainment. These swimfests are advertised about the playground neighborhood about ten days in advance so that the boys and girls can practice if they care to. Entries are made by signing up with the leader or with the life guard at the pool.

The events consist of the usual short free style dashes for small boys and girls (about 40 or 50 yards); back stroke, breast stroke for small, intermediate and large boys and girls; diving, plunging and under water swim for the older boys and girls. In plunging and under water swim events, we usually tie a cork or inflated rubber balloon to the neck of each competitor by means of a string, so that each may be located at any time during the event.

A Novel Tilting Contest

Then come the fun events, among which the tilting contest is probably the most popular. Instead of taking a long bamboo pole and tying a stuffed salt bag on the end, which as soon as it becomes wet, is heavy and dangerous because the pole is liable to pierce through the cloth, we use a rubber suction cup, such as plumbers use in forcing a drain that has become stopped up. These cups, which are made of soft rubber 3 or 4 inches in diameter and are attached to a short wooden plug, may be bought in 5 and 10 cent stores. The plug is shaved down to fit tightly in the end of the bamboo pole and fastened by winding adhesive tape around it. The cup may then be put on the plug and the tilting pole is ready for use. This arrangement is perfectly safe because the cup on the end of the pole is soft and pliable and prevents scratching and bruising. It is especially advantageous because it permits not only pushing the competitor over, but pulling him over by pushing the cup firmly against his wet suit, thereby creating a suction great enough to do the trick.

A Keg Boat

As some of our pools are rather small, it was necessary for us to contrive some sort of boat transportable from pool to pool that would be easily managed and strong, yet tipsy enough to give the thrill from tilting. After trying boxes, washtubs, wooden planks and other arrangements, the following idea was worked out. Two ordinary kegs of the size commonly known as "halves" (24 inches in diameter and about 30 inches high) are put on their rolling side about a foot apart. Then a 10-inch plank, 2 inches thick and about 8 feet long is nailed to both the kegs, leaving a space of from 1 to 2 feet between them. A foot or two of the plank should project out beyond the kegs on either end. When this boat is launched into the water, the board is about a foot beneath the surface, provided, of course, that the kegs are sufficiently well pitched inside and bunged up to make them water-tight.

For the tilting contest one boy straddles each end of the plank facing the center, while a third boy stands in the center between the kegs, bracing one knee against the keg. In this position and holding his tilting pole, he is propelled toward his opponent by the two boys sitting on the ends. The boys who propel the boat do so by paddling with their hands and feet. As the opponents come within poking distance of one another, they start jabbing with their poles. The one who is successful in dislodging the crew of the other boat and tipping them over two out of three times wins the event. These keg boats may also be used for crew races, by having one boy straddle each end of the board, with a third boy straddling the middle with all of them facing in the same direction. On the signal to start, they all paddle with their arms and legs working in unison as does a regular crew.

Tennis in Beaumont Texas

By

F. L. Bertschler,

Superintendent of Parks

In the fall of 1926 Beaumont, Texas, secured its first public tennis courts, when the Park Department opened for use six cement courts 30 by 78 feet. Tennis had never before been one of the outstanding sports in the city, for the expense of maintaining grass or clay courts in this climate and the heavy rainfall making courts unfit for use many days in the year had resulted in a scarcity of playing facilities. Before the opening of the Park Department's courts there had not been more than four courts in the entire city.

The new courts have three feet wings at each end for serving with a minimum distance between court and backstop of twenty-three feet. This area is covered with packed shell; backstops are of heavy diamond mesh galvanized wire, ten feet high.

The courts, which are located in three parks in the northern, central and southern sections of the city, were immensely popular from the moment of their opening, and during the fall and winter play became so heavy that regulations governing the use of courts were established so players could make reservations and be assured of having a court. Telephone reservations were permitted, and with rules posted at each court, during the six months in which the plan has been tried, only one instance has arisen when players without reservations refused to give up courts.

It may, in time, become necessary to require players to receive written permits at the office, but this is a great inconvenience to the player and will be avoided if possible. Since April first, 1000 reservations have been made. September proved the largest month yet. The reservations are in one name, of course, and two or four players use the court. Only a small percentage of the players using courts make reservations. The majority of these are made by office workers who wish to be assured of a court before going out.

During June, July and August, free instruction in tennis was given on schedule at two parks by the playground directors and director of boys' activities. The Young Men's Christian Association city championship tournament was played on the park courts and a district invitation meet early this month kept five courts in constant use three days. Cups were awarded winners.

It is expected that two additional courts similar in nature will be constructed this winter and plans of the department call for a battery of six to be constructed adjoining the club house at the municipal golf course, thus making locker and shower rooms available to tournament players. High school tennis will be a recognized sport this year and the park courts will be used on schedule without charge. Plans are under way to have three courts lighted for night play.

RULES

Governing Use of Tennis Courts

1. Reservations will be made by calling Phone 2062 during the office hours.

2. Reservations will be made not more than one day preceding date of play except in case of Sundays, holidays, etc., when reservations may be made two days previous to playing date. Monday reservations may be made Friday and Saturday morning.

3. Players having reservations may claim court until twenty minutes past the hour, after which the reservation is forfeited and any players waiting may occupy court.

4. Players refusing to give up courts to players having reservation will be barred from use of the courts for thirty days.

5. Under crowded conditions, players who have made a reservation may not be included in games reserved under another name for the hour preceding and following that during which they held a reservation.

6. Unemployed children under sixteen years of age are not permitted to reserve the courts after 5:00 p. m. nor prior to 8:00 a. m.

7. Skates, vehicles and coasters of all types are prohibited from the courts at all times.

8. Any sport, game or other activity which may be detrimental to the courts or equipment of same,

or which may interfere with the proper use of the courts, is prohibited.

9. Players are required to furnish their own paraphernalia except nets, which will be provided by the Department unless the service is abused.

10. Players are requested to cooperate with the Department in enforcing rules and report violations of same. The courts are for the maximum enjoyment and use and these rules are established to that end.

Waukegan, Illinois, Athletic Field

HIGH SCHOOL BOARD DEVELOPS $100,000.00 SPORTS CENTER

BY

JACOB L. CRANE, JR.,

Chicago

At a total cost of nearly $100,000.00 the Waukegan Township High School Board of Commissioners, through its Committee on Athletics, has developed and put into use a complete athletic field and sports center. The field provides a quarter mile running track with a 220-yard straight-of-way, inside of which is placed the football field; a separate baseball field; three tennis courts; a practice football field; an intra-mural field; a field for hockey and a complete field house.

The running track straight-of-way is twenty-five feet wide and the quarter mile circuit fifteen feet wide, and both are built up with under-drainage and graded cinders and are enclosed with concrete curbing. The football field and baseball field are both carefully graded and under-drained. Steel frame work bleachers for 2,000 spectators are placed outside the running track. A separate stand of bleachers was erected for the baseball field. The field house cost about $12,000.00 and is made the entrance feature to the athletic field.

The tract of land utilized for the field is about fourteen acres in area and is completely enclosed with woven wire fencing. Inside the fence trees and shrubs and several thousand flowering plants have been set out with the idea that the field should be the center for botanical study in the high school. Along the eastern side of the field the fence has been set back about fifty feet to provide a large parking space for machines. This is one of the important features of the Waukegan field.

Some difficulty was experienced with the drainage of the football field. Two factors entered into this problem, namely, an obstructed outlet which has recently been cleared by the extension of a new storm sewer by the city, and the dense character of the clay soil over the under-drains. The latter difficulty has been relieved by a secondary system of under-drains close to the surface.

It was necessary to carry a four-foot storm sewer across the property to take care of the storm water run-off from a brook west of the field. Under-drainage and water supply connections and drinking fountains have been placed throughout the field. Wherever possible, existing trees have been preserved and, with the new planting, a semi-park like effect with shade and greenery is made possible instead of the ordinary barren appearance of athletic fields.

The fourteen acre tract of land cost approximately $19,000.00; the general contract for underdrainage, water lines, grading, building the running track, and the foundations for the tennis courts amounted to approximately $35,000.00. The seven foot woven wire fencing, with steel posts set in concrete, enclosing the field cost about $2.00 per running foot. The seeding cost about $2,000.00 and several thousand additional have been spent in setting out trees and shrubs and flowering plants. One full time caretaker is employed and he is given helpers when necessary.

A Stunt Contest

The Drama Division of the Houston, Texas, Department of Recreation this summer held a stunt contest at the Miller Theatre stage for young people and adults on the playground. This was regarded as a Major Certificate Event and each contestant whether in the cast or on the producing staff received a major certificate.

Points Awarded Each Playground Entertaining

1000	points	first place
700	"	second place
500	"	third place
200	"	to all other contestants
100	"	for repeating stunt on your own playground
200	"	for repeating stunt on another playground

Rules Governing the Contest

1. The stunt must have some continuity of plot, cannot be a series of songs, dances and recitations

2. May be a pantomime with a reader or placards to tell the story or spoken drama; can have in it songs or instrumental numbers

3. Time of playing from 10 to 15 minutes

4. Number of performers not less than five

5. Ingenuity of presentation, inexpensive costumes and properties to be supplied by the contestants

6. Contestants may have access to the Department's lighting equipment and stage drapes for their settings

7. Contest is open to boys and girls over fifteen and adults

8. Name of stunt selected must be submitted to Miss Fox not later than June tenth

9. The same stunt cannot be given by two competing groups. Preference in choice will be given to the first comers

10. Each troupe must have at least a director, stage manager and a property man on its producing staff. Others may be added as needed

11. This contest is a major certificate event

12. The place of the final contest will be Miller Theatre. The time June 15th or thereabouts.

Read over the accompanying stunts. Select one or any other you want, then register and start rehearsals. *Now!*

Awards will be made on:

Scenery and Properties	Points
Effectiveness, ingenuity, inexpensiveness	10
Costumes	
Appropriateness, ingenuity, inexpensiveness	10
Presentation	
Pantomime	
Gestures, facial expression	20
Team work—each actor a vital part of the picture. No characters overshadowing others	10
Smoothness—no waits for entrances, promptings, miscues or other mix-ups such as knocking over scenery	10
Tempo—speed with which the action moves, not too fast nor too slow. Plays within prescribed time limit	10
Grouping—Stage pictures, positions on stage	10
Clearness of story (three)—A, reader's voice; b, dialogue; c, placards; d, pure pantomime	10
Selection—Must have continuity of plot, meet with approval of committee, must have prescribed number in cast	10

Our Folks

Miss Dorothy I. Bell has succeeded Miss Irene Welty as Superintendent of Recreation in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Miss Elizabeth Taylor has been appointed to the position of Supervisor of Women's Recreation to succeed Miss Wanda Shutts in Pontiac, Michigan.

Miss Kathryn Krieg has been appointed as Director of the Girls' Federation in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Miss Harriette Bellinger, of Charleston, S. C., has been appointed as assistant to Miss Sophie Fishback, Superintendent of Recreation in Stamford, Connecticut.

Mr. John T. Hunt has been employed as the Director of the Ludlow Recreation Association, Ludlow, Massachusetts.

Charles Hayes has been employed as Director of the colored work in Zanesville, Ohio.

Miss Dora Dodge has been employed as assistant in charge of women's and girls' work in Woodlawn, Pennsylvania.

Miss Mildred Oliver has been employed as Director of Recreation with the Civic League in Tarrytown, New York.

Miss Ruth Sherburne, until recently a field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, has accepted appointment as Superintendent of Recreation in the newly created year round system in Glens Falls, New York.

Walter Wood, formerly of Shurleff College, has succeeded John E. MacWherter as Superintendent of Recreation in Alton, Illinois.

Earl N. Riskey has accepted the position of Director of Recreation and Physical Education in Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Mrs. Daniel J. Sweeney has been appointed as Superintendent of Parks in Schenectady, New York, to succeed her husband, Mr. Daniel Sweeney, whose death occurred recently.

C. M. Miles has been appointed to the new position of Supervisor of Physical Education for the State of Florida with headquarters in Tallahassee, Florida.

Handcraft Ideas for Thanksgiving*

Problem I

Problem—To make napkin rings for the Thanksgiving table.

Materials—Stiff construction paper, Prang transparent watercolors and scissors.

Step 1—Make a stiff pattern as shown, 6½" x 1¾". (See A, p. 440.) Trace this on stiff construction paper, making six, eight or twelve, as desired.

Step 2—Sketch little autumn designs in the center of the strip and color them with Prang watercolors.

Step 3—If desired write a motto or fortune on the opposite side of the paper.

Step 4—Cut a slit where shown and fasten the napkin ring together.

Note: These can be made by little artists and are very effective.

Problem II

Problem—Making an electric light shade.

Materials—Ordinary empty cylindrical cereal box. Prang transparent watercolors. A sheet of bond paper. Linseed oil and turpentine (about 10c each). Paste or glue, and colored cord.

Step 1—Cut away the center portion of the cereal box, saving only the top and bottom covers. Cut a 3-inch hole in the top cover. This is to accommodate the electric light globe.

Step 2—Lay the bond paper on a sheet of glass or cardboard. Mix up two saucers of watercolor, one a red orange, the other bright yellow. Dampen your sheet of bond paper and paint it with the yellow and orange watercolor. Dripping the colors on will give it a better effect.

Step 3—When the colors are dry, turn the sheet upside down and rub it with a soft cloth dipped in the linseed oil and turpentine. This makes the paper transparent.

Step 4—When oil and turpentine are dry, paint a little design on the colored side of the paper. This may be an owl, turkey, Pilgrim head, or Indian. Use black watercolors and paint it in silhouette effect.

Step 5—Roll the bond paper around the cereal box cover to see how much you need for the lantern shade. Cut away unnecessary part and glue the two ends of the color paper together. Let this set, then glue this cylindrical tube to the *inside* of the cereal covers, making the complete light shade.

Step 6—Tie four colored cords to the top of the shade and if desired fasten a tassel on the bottom, as shown. If tassel is used it must be put in place *before* the bottom of the shade is glued to the cylinder (See B, p. 440).

Problem III

Problem—To make artistic table favors.

Materials—Box of Omodelo, empty walnut shells, paraffin, Prang watercolors, stiff drawing paper.

Step 1—A. Omodelo favors. Very attractive favors are made from Omodelo modeling clay. Roll cream and red Omodelo into little balls, some larger than others. With these, little animals, birds and fruits can be made.

Step 2—Use a piece of toothpick to hold head and body together, making the base wide so the figures will stand up.

Step 3—Fasten cards to the legs or bill of the figures. Each card should contain the name of the guest.

Problem IV

Step 1—Walnut favors. Obtain a number of unbroken walnut halves. Fasten these to a small square of green Omodelo.

Step 2—Fill the shell with small candies.

Step 3—Make a sail of colored paper, write the guest's name on it and fasten it to a toothpick mast.

Step 4—Insert the mast in the candies, where it will be held in place. If desired drop a small bit of warm paraffin in the shell and set the mast in this.

Note: For children's parties the shells are completely filled with paraffin into which a bit of string has been set as the mast and sail. After the dinner, each guest takes his boat and lights the string, racing the walnut ships across a dish-pan sea.

Problem V

Step 1—Thanksgiving Boxes.

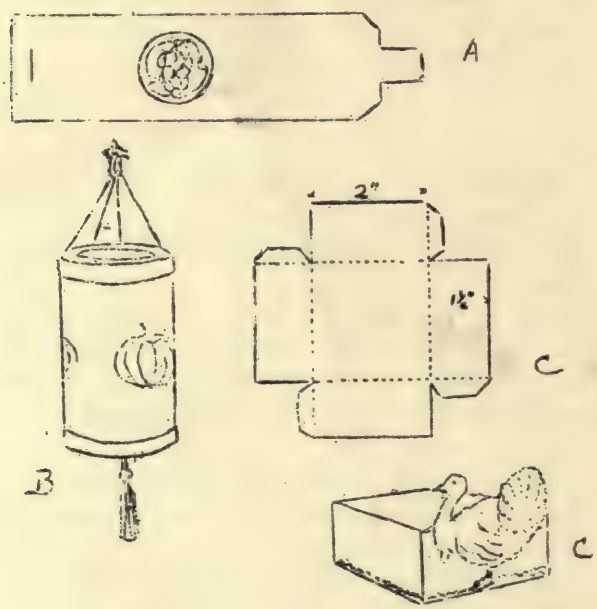
These are made as shown in the diagram. When

*Prepared through courtesy of American Art Aid, Stanford University, California.

this diagram is made, cut and folded into place, it makes a good box for holding nuts and candies. (See C.)

Step 2—Sketch a turkey, pumpkin, Indian tee-pee, or similar design and color it with Prang transparent watercolors.

Step 3—Paste the design to the front of the box and write the guest's name on one side of it.



A Chest of Gold and Good Cheer

There is a frost in the air in November and it is time for indoor fun. Wouldn't you like to give a Pirate Game Party like this?

Invitation—Gilt edged, white correspondence cards were chosen and with a sling of a pen dipped in red ink, artistic splashes were made.

"A Pirate Game Party
on the
Good Ship Funforall
Gold!
Silver!
Jewels!
Games!
and
Food for the Hungry
Come with a patch over your eye or come with silver buckles, but—
Come—you must
and
A Pirate—you must be"

Date Pirate's Name and Address

Decorations—The living room was made at little expense to resemble a ship. A rope was fastened to one end of the chandelier and at the other end to the door knob. A big cheese cloth was tied to this rope with heavy knots. On the sheet was pasted a skull and cross bones cut from black paper. Rope—lots of it—with small pirate flags here and there added to the picturesqueness of the scene. Huge logs were burning in the fireplace and candles were everywhere—black candles in brass holders. The porch light was shaded and the porch steps were blocked so guests had to climb up a ladder.

The Table Cloths—were of paper and in each corner was pasted a black triangle with a skull and cross bones underneath.

The Napkins—were also of paper and had little gold circles pasted on them at random and red drops of sealing wax.

The Name Cards—were tiny pirate flags.

The Score Sheets—were white sheets of paper with a gold band pasted at the top.

Refreshments

Pirate Goulash made of spaghetti, tomato sauce, lima beans, bacon, green pepper and Italian grated cheese
Dill Pickles
Italian Bread—a loaf to a table, pulled as needed.
Dessert—Red bananas scooped and the skin formed ship-shape filled with bananas and strawberries
Coffee

The goulash was served from a big kettle over the fire place. Each person brought up her tin spoon and tin plate.

Costumes—The costumes were original. There were many turbans, waving moustaches, black eyes and daggers. People came representing such characters as Peter the Great, Bimbo and The Rat.

Games—Many different kinds of games were played—bridge, author, old maid, checkers, dominoes, flinch. Red silk bandana handkerchiefs were given as prizes to those having the highest score at each game.

Just before refreshments, one of the pirates offered to share his latest find of treasure—a huge candy box previously prepared by the hostess. This was covered with silver paper and in it were many odd things—cheap rings, beads, necklaces, small brass objects, something for everyone. The bottom container had chocolate bars covered with silver paper.

It was voted a most successful party.

A Suburban Town of Eleven Thousand Opens a Playground

In many well kept communities where people take pride in their lawns, flower beds and gardens, the time arrives when there is no place for children to play. Vacant lots are few; school yards are too small and traffic in the street makes play dangerous. Something has to be done to relieve the situation.

This was the situation in Ridgefield Park, New Jersey, last summer. The town owned the large tract of meadow land purchased several years ago for a park, but such a tremendous amount of filling in and grading was necessary that the cost of having the work done by contract was considered too expensive. The plan for laying out a park was accordingly dropped for the time being. Two years ago the Board of Commissioners decided to do the work with the town forces. Two Ford tractors and a scraper were purchased and under the direction of the supervisor of Public Works the ground was graded at a saving of several thousand dollars over the price given by the contractors. The ground was thoroughly rolled and a quarter mile cinder running track laid out, inside which a very fast baseball diamond and a splendid football field were built. There is a slope on one side of the ground, making a natural grandstand. Grass seed was planted in the center of the field and on the hill top, making a delightful place for children to romp. This left a section of about 500 feet square for which no plans had been made.

Miss Agnes Gartland, a resident of the community, became interested in the playground idea and put a plan before the Commissioners. As no appropriation was available at the time, she asked permission of the Commissioners to solicit the help of local organizations to equip a playground on the property selected for a park. Permission was granted immediately by the Board, who made available the services of the supervisor of Public Works and his staff to assist in laying out the ground.

Miss Gartland gathered all available information regarding playgrounds and sent a letter to each organization, requesting the donation of some piece of apparatus of their own purchasing, assuring the group that their contribution would be suitably inscribed with the donor's name. Price lists were enclosed to give the groups some idea of the cost of various pieces of apparatus. Immediate action was asked for so that plans could be effective by the date of the closing of school.

The response to the appeal was amazing. The larger organizations purchased immediately after consulting with Miss Gartland and learning from her the apparatus most needed. The smaller groups whose treasury was low answered that they would give entertainments to raise money for the purpose. Miss Gartland was also successful in securing donations for supplies for handcraft activities.

Meanwhile work was progressing in the park. Two tennis, two basketball and two handball courts and quoit, horseshoe and croquet courts were laid out and a large sand box was constructed. A wading pool 80 x 25 feet was built, the cement being donated by large cement concerns and the work done by men of the town in two Saturday afternoons. A house which was on a piece of property owned by the town was moved over to the park for use as a comfort station and the apparatus was erected by workers in the Highway Department. All of this was done within two months, the playground opening on June twenty-fifth with a kindergarten section of four baby swings, two slides, four seesaws and the wading pool and with a section for the older children containing six swings, two slides, four seesaws, an ocean wave and equipment for basketball and tennis courts.

The important problem of leadership was not neglected. The services of a worker were provided by the Commissioners—the only expense which they were asked to undertake. Since the opening of the playground many donations have been received such as park benches, several easy chairs for the mothers, three drinking fountains, a set of clock golf and a teeter ladder. Four more tennis courts have been laid out to accommodate the large number of players.

Handcraft has been an important activity. A volunteer gave her services one day a week to teach folk dancing, sewing, paper flower making and raffia work. So much interest has been created that it has been found necessary to hold classes twice a week.

The success of the playground can be judged only by a visit to it. Children flock there every day, the large majority bringing their lunch and staying till late afternoon. Tables and benches

have been provided so that they will be comfortable. It is surprising how many of the mothers come, bringing their sewing with them. In the evening employed workers keep the tennis courts, baseball fields and other game courts busy. Children are permitted in the park until nine o'clock in the evening.

The secret of the success of the playground is the cooperation between the various local organizations and individuals, the town commissioners and officials and the promoter of the campaign. Miss Gartland has given unstintingly of her time and effort and has successfully persuaded others to put their shoulders to the wheel. The organizations who have donated apparatus and supplies, and whose names appear on their gifts have a very personal interest in the success of the playground, which is a community park in every sense of the word.

A Play Day at Mount Vernon

On August 22nd the Recreation Commission of Mount Vernon, New York, held its annual play day in Hartley Park. The boys were divided into three classes, the girls into two. The following events were conducted for girls: 35-yard dash, shuttle relay; 45-yard dash, jackstones, newcomb, playground baseball throw for distance, standing broad jump. For the boys the events consisted of 45-yard dash, shuttle relay, standing broad jump, running high jump, baseball tournament, 8 pound shotput, quoit pitching and a volley ball tournament. Immediately after the field events an exhibition in singing games was given by the girls from all ten playgrounds. A watermelon eating contest caused a great deal of amusement.

In connection with play day an excellent exhibition of handcraft was offered by the playgrounds. One interesting exhibit was a miniature stage for which three scenes depicting the story of Red Riding Hood had been made. The theatre, eighteen inches high, was complete with pull curtains, back drop, wings and furnishings. The costumes and accessories were complete in their detail, even to the half inch basket carried by the heroine! In awarding first place for this project, the judges took into consideration the diversity of handcraft which went into it, such as scene building, sewing, toy making and painting, and the utilization of the arts involved—drama, storytelling and nature study.

Another project was a model three-room apartment, worked out in great detail, for which the children had designed and made pottery, candlesticks, bowls and flower holders, some of them not more than one-quarter of an inch in diameter. Other projects were a miniature zoo and a gift shop fully equipped.

Mount Vernon's handcraft exhibit shown in connection with an exhibit under the auspices of the Westchester County Recreation Commission was awarded first prize in competition with other localities in the county.

A Huge Play Day

Twenty-three municipal playgrounds participated in the Play Day held at the Coliseum at Los Angeles. Every demonstrable play activity was pictured in the great bowl, hundreds of girls, boys and adults taking part in the program.

Before the dais where the Spirit of Play and her two hundred attendants held sway, there went on simultaneously games, sports, dancing and dramatic programs which occupied practically all of the ground space of the bowl.

Buglers heralded the entrance of the Spirit of Play and her court, and a host of banner bearers accompanied the royal suite. Little children from six playgrounds danced the minuet and the Boy Scout Band furnished the music.

In an early episode, story telling and dramatic groups were seen, while camping and hiking furnished the subject of a picturesque demonstration. *A Day at the Beach* was a feature given by the children from Venice and San Pedro. Girls under twelve years of age participated in singing games, including *Farmer in the Dell, Looby Lou* and *Have You Ever Seen a Lassie?* Relay games of small boys included hopping, crab walk, wheelbarrow, backward run and run on all fours. There was a demonstration of such athletic games for girls as archery, hockey, captain ball, bat ball, kick ball and volley ball.

The amphitheater floor was at one time filled with bowlers on the green, horseshoe players, volley ball and croquet games and marble contests, followed by many teams of pyramid builders. Soccer, basketball, tennis and playground ball provided a program for the men. Folk dances were given by the women's gymnasium classes from many playgrounds.

At the Conventions

Meeting of Park Leaders in Philadelphia, Pa.

About three hundred park leaders from all over the United States gathered in Philadelphia from September 26th to 29th to talk over their problems in individual conferences and in group meetings. Any person who has attended a number of these conferences cannot help feeling the growth and understanding of each other's problems and the increasing unanimity of opinion as to the course to be followed in meeting certain practical difficulties.

Each year sees a greater emphasis on the part which recreation has in any park program. At this particular conference there was special emphasis on the responsibility of the park departments in making cities beautiful, in caring for the shade trees throughout the city. All recreation leaders can well give thought to the passive phases of recreation, particularly to the importance of keeping shade trees along our city streets and wherever possible and desirable in the home yards.

One whole evening at the conference was given over to illustrated lectures showing the wonderful beauties of the national parks in the United States. After all, the national parks, state parks, the county parks, and the community parks, are all part of one great national park movement which is doing much not only to make America more beautiful but also to provide more recreational facilities for all the people.

Many practical questions were considered. There seemed to be rather general agreement that concrete tennis courts were now preferred by tennis players who use municipal tennis courts; that there is a very real reason for charging for the use of golf courses and tennis courts and not charging the boys who use the baseball diamonds. The tendency seems more and more for the park departments themselves to look after the restaurant facilities, rather than to arrange for special concessions. Several park systems have found it necessary to exclude automobiles from a particular section of a park given over to picnicking so as to lessen the likelihood of accidents to children.

H. S. Chatfield, President of the Union County Park Commission at Elizabeth, N. J., reported that he had been talking with a business man who objected to parks because they increased taxes. Mr. Chatfield reminded this business man that when a business man wanted to purchase $40,000 worth of gum and did not have the funds on hand he went to the bank, borrowed on the gum he was purchasing, made a profit, and then paid the amount of the loan back to the bank. In the same way a county decides that it needs land, goes out and borrows the money necessary on bonds, builds the parks, and finds that the increased valuation of the property near the parks brings in a sufficient sum in additional taxes so that the upkeep is entirely met, and gradually the bonds are retired so that after all the transaction is not essentially different from that of the business man financing a profitable investment. After all it is good business to buy park land even if one does not stop to consider the social values involved. Mr. Chatfield reported that the value of land in a certain section near a park established in Union County, N. J., in 1922 was $703,000. In 1927 the value of the same land was $3,750,000, an increase of 436%. He felt that this increase in the value of the land was due largely to the establishment of a park in that neighborhood.

Among the recreation workers who were in attendance at the meeting of the American Institute of Park Executives were:

Arthur Leland, Newport, R. I.

Hon. Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.; member of the Board of Directors of the Playground and Recreation Association of America

Charles English, Playground Association of Philadelphia

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, member of the Board of Directors of the Playground and Recreation Association of America

Walter Jarvis, Indianapolis, Ind.

S. Wales Dixon, District Representative of the Playground and Recreation Association of America

S. F. Northrup, District Representative of the Playground and Recreation Association of America

L. H. Weir, Director of the Park Recreation Study, Playground and Recreation Association of America

R. W. Wallace, Director of the Field Department of the Playground and Recreation Association of America

H. S. Braucher, Secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Book Reviews

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ATHLETICS. By Elmer Berry. Published by A. S. Barnes & Company, 67 W. 44th Street, New York. Price, $2.00

Physical directors, coaches, recreation workers and educational authorities will welcome this statement of the inherent underlying psychological principles of athletics and their educational values. Part I has to do with the educational basis of athletics—the social, ethical, emotional and character ability values. Part II presents ethical conditions existing at the present time. Part III is a discussion of methods of securing ethical values from athletics, while Part IV is concerned with the psychology of coaching.

The Philosophy of Athletics helps one in trying to think through the problem of the character-building and social values of athletics. Much thought is now being given to this problem and Dr. Berry writes out of long and valuable experience which he has carefully analyzed.

THE NEW PHYSICAL EDUCATION By Wood and Cassidy. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York City. Price, $2.50

This book, with the program it presents of naturalized activities for education toward citizenship, has been published in response to the continual demand for a printed text on the natural program in physical education which has had its center in America and is significant in the Department of Physical Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Its chief purpose is to suggest a program of activities "organized with full respect for human nature and its desirable original, inherited impulses, which is effectively adapted to the needs of each individual and each group of individuals in a community, a state, a nation." Two other objectives are sought; one to prove the scientific basis of a naturalized program of activity that is truly educational and second, to answer the demand for definite printed facts on history, scientific basis, aims, content and method of the natural program.

CONDITIONING GYMNASTICS. By S. C. Staley. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Price, $1.00

The method of exercising described in this book and profusely illustrated was first used in its present form by the French. During the war it was quite extensively used by all of the Allied armies in their soldiers' training programs primarily for the purpose of training the soldier to travel without fatigue in the bending, stooping and crawling positions. Mr. Staley believes the exercises offer a form of training which may well be added to the program of physical education activities.

The exercises are classified according to *On-Floor Exercises, Stooping Exercises, Erect Exercises* and *Double Exercises.*

AMERICAN INDIAN AND OTHER FOLK DANCES—for Schools, Pageants and Playgrounds. By Mary Severance Shafter. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Price, $3.00

The dances brought together here, the author states, have, with perhaps two exceptions, never before been published. The lack of authentic material on Indian dances and music will make the five North American Indian dances especially acceptable. Teachers will also like the Armenian Dances with their unusual formation, new rhythms and gay steps. Music and explanatory notes are given for all the dances.

GIRL LIFE IN AMERICA—A STUDY OF BACKGROUNDS. By Henriette R. Walter. Published by the National Committee for the Study of Juvenile Reading, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. Price, $.50

Realizing the need for data regarding the background against which girls are building their interests, activities and characters, the National Committee for the Study of Juvenile Reading in 1925 created a sub-committee on Girls' Study. The study, covering as it does social, economic and religious backgrounds of the modern American girl, presents one of the best pictures of the much discussed girl of today which has yet been sketched.

The chapter on the use of spare time, briefly summarized, shows that the school girl and the working girl in her middle teens have as a rule from six to nine hours a day of spare or at least marginal time. These hours are spent in a variety of activities. Among these home duties hold first place with the majority. Sports and outdoor exercises generally occupy the second largest amount of the spare time of girls. For the place of third importance, parties and dances run a close race with the reading of books, varying in relation with different groups. Next in rank are the movies and magazine reading, closely balanced rivals.

Church activities and organizations do not play a very important part in the spare time of young girls, according to the study, and the favorite recreational activities of the girl in her teens vary somewhat according to the means of her parents and the size of the town in which she lives. Fundamentally, however, the appeal of social pastimes is the same everywhere.

Recreation workers will find this book valuable in gaining a better understanding of the adolescent girl.

HOW TO BUILD A TENNIS COURT. Spalding's Athletic Library No. 511B. Published by American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York. Price, 50c

This very practical booklet contains suggestions and diagrams for the construction of clay, hard surface, dirt, grass, asphalt, concrete and board tennis courts. It also gives facts regarding the care of courts, methods of lighting and other practical material. A section of the booklet is devoted to suggestions for the organization of a community tennis club.

TENNIS ANNUAL—Spalding's Athletic Library No. 57X. Published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York. Price, $.35

The new Tennis Annual is full of information for tennis enthusiasts and is of special interest in view of the fact that the season of 1926 according to leaders in the sport, is "probably the most important that tennis has ever known." It contains information on contests of various kinds, championships, sectional and national rankings, and similar features. Detailed suggestions are given for the layout of a court.

MINOR PROPHECIES—By Lee Simonson. Published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. Price, $1.50

In this volume have been brought together a number of essays of Lee Simonson in which his critical philosophy of art is developed. The volume is not only a collection of papers and essays, but a synthesis, the connecting theme being that the social relevance of art is the only criterion by which it can be judged. The papers deal in the main with the problem of exhibiting works of art seen in the light of this credo. The essays are written in a delightful style. They will be of special interest to advanced little theatre groups.

CHOOSING THE CAMP. Published by Children, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York. Price, $.10

This attractive pamphlet contains an interesting article on the "Why of the Summer Camp" followed by a camp catechism suggesting the questions parents should ask in selecting a camp for their children. There is also a suggestive bibliography of camp literature.

MACMILLAN BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City

This very attractive catalog of books for boys and girls is classified according to New Fall Books, 1927, and the *Ladder Library List* for boys and girls of various age groups.

ADULT EDUCATION AND THE LIBRARY. American Library Association, Chicago, Ill. Price, $.20

Issued quarterly by the American Library Association, this publication is of interest to all concerned with the problem of adult education. This issue contains a number of items telling of accomplishments in various parts of the country and of conferences which have been held. There is an interesting description of the home reading courses prepared by the Newark, New Jersey, Library.

GIVING OPERA WITH A PHONOGRAPH. National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 45 West 45th Street, New York City

A few years ago the P. R. A. A. issued in bulletin form suggestions for giving opera with the phonograph. The National Bureau for the Advancement of Music has revised this material and issued it in pamphlet form. A copy may be secured free of charge from the Bureau.

OFFICIAL VOLLEY BALL RULES of the N. A. A. F. 1927-28. Spalding's Athletic Library. Published by American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York. Price, $.25

In addition to the rules a number of practical articles appear in this handbook. An interesting feature is the section on volley ball for girls and women with its special rules and articles by a number of well known physical directors in the field of women's athletics.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE. A series of letters by Stephen Child. Published by Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California. Price, $7.50

The aim of this book, as stated by the author, is "to set forth the principles of landscape architecture so clearly and simply that they will be readily understood, and to emphasize the art impulse behind it all." With this in view twelve typical problems are discussed in a series of letters which are the idealized correspondence of a landscape architect with his client, a representative American, whose successive opportunities are those of a modest home-dweller who at length becomes a City-Planning Commissioner. In these letters the fundamental elements of landscape design applicable to the type problem are set forth in logical order and appropriate plans are given. The projects selected for discussion are modest home grounds and garden design, larger home grounds, a group of little homes, hotel grounds, a neighborhood of modest homes, village improvement and a small park, playgrounds and a rural park for a large city, a system of parks for a large city, metropolitan parks and city planning.

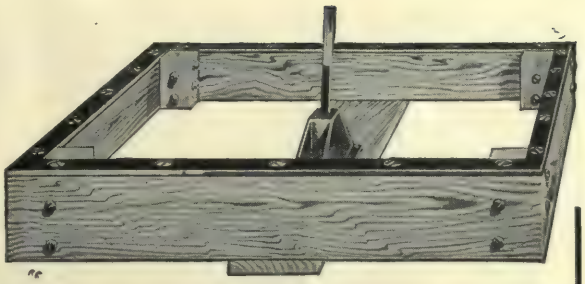
The beautiful illustrations, the artistic appearance which the book presents, as well as the interesting subject matter combine to make the volume of unusual interest.

FARM YOUTH—PROCEEDINGS, NINTH NATIONAL COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.

The proceedings of the American Country Life Association conferences held at Washington, D. C., 1926, are divided into three sections. Part I contains the addresses and papers; part II, the discussions of the conferences and Part III the reports of the American Country Life Association.

MUNICIPAL GOLF. A New Publication

The P. R. A. A. announces the publication of *Municipal Golf*, a practical 48 page pamphlet containing suggestions for the construction and administration of Municipal Golf Courses. A number of tables showing dues and charges, and giving facts about the operation costs and revenues add to the value of the pamphlet.



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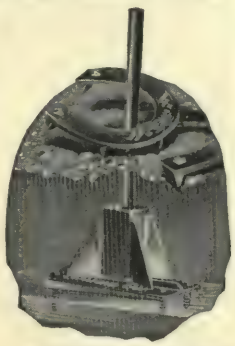
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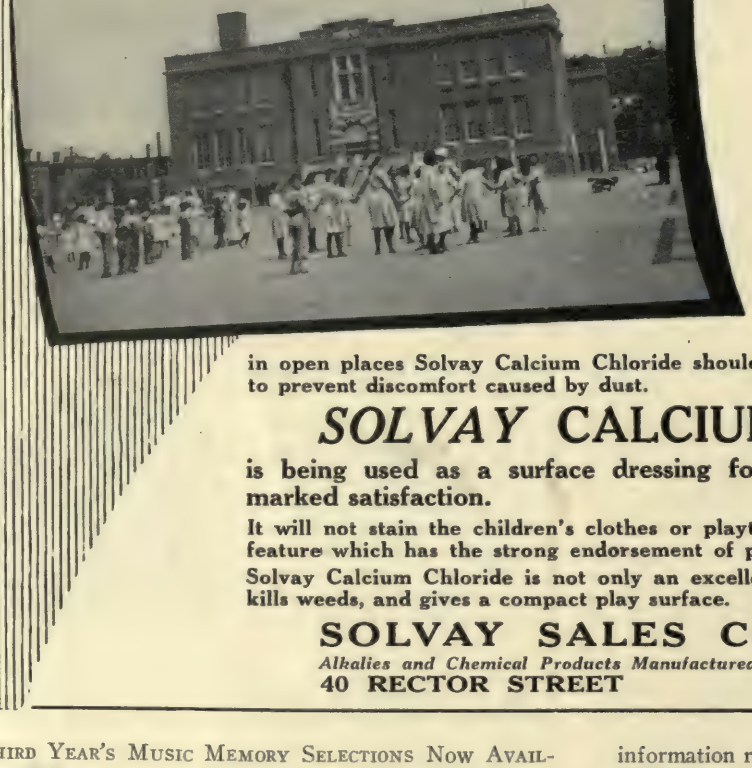
THE GUIDING LIGHT..... .50

While using the Bible story as the frame of her narrative, the author has put unusual content into the brief scenes and has made a Christmas play of beauty, dignity and spiritual significance.

THE NATIVITY OF THE MANGER .50

This beautiful and dignified Christmas program includes tableaus of the wise men, the shepherds, and the nativity. Passages from the King James version of the New Testament and old music are used throughout.

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THIRD YEAR'S MUSIC MEMORY SELECTIONS NOW AVAILABLE

Recreation officials and others who have been using in connection with their music memory contests the first and second year's music memory list available through the P. R. A. A., will be glad to note that the third year's list also prepared by Professor Dykema is now ready for distribution and may be secured for 60c. Twenty-four selections are listed and the story of each is given, together with information regarding the composer.

THE A B C OF RHYTHMIC TRAINING. By Elizabeth Waterman, B. A. Published by Clayton F. Summy Company, Chicago, Illinois. Price, $2.50

It is the purpose of this book to present some methods of adaptation which have been found practical for school use in the rhythmic training of children beginning in the first grade and progressing through the fourth. The music given is accompanied by a suggested outline of movement needed to show correlation of the parts of the story or rhyme with the music. The book should prove very helpful to teachers of little children.

SONGS OF THE OPEN. By Grace Keir with illustrations by Robert Bruce Horsfall. Price, $1.50

To develop in children an interest in nature study is the purpose of these songs about animals, birds and flowers and to teach them the brotherhood which exists between themselves and all living creatures." The book also includes a nature pageant, *The Growth of Columbine.*

JUNIOR COMMUNITY LEAGUE HANDBOOK Published by the Cooperative Education Association of Virginia. (State Council of Rural Agencies, Richmond, Va.)

There have been two objectives in view in the preparation of this pamphlet. The first is to give definite information regarding the organization of a Junior Community League; the second, to furnish helpful material for programs. Very practical indeed are suggestions for program helps and source material available.

The Cooperative Education Association of Virginia, whose work in rural districts is known from coast to coast, has made another contribution in the publication of this handbook.

SOCIAL WORK PUBLICITY. By Charles C. Stillman. Published by The Century Company, New York. Price, $2.25

Mr. Stillman's book is a study of the difficult problem of advertising social work and social service agencies. It explains briefly the functions of advertising, the methods and practices which have been used, points out the mistakes made, explains a great variety of devices and tells how various mediums can be used to the greatest advantage. It is a thoroughly practical book with its illustrations of posters, designs and displays which have proven effective, sample letters, budgets and similar helpful material.

CAMP RECREATIONS AND PAGEANTS By Mari Ruef Hofer. Published by the Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. Price, $2.00

Two decades of experience have been crystallized in this practical book by Miss Hofer, well known as the author of a number of books which have been important contributions to the field of recreation. In this book prepared especially with the needs of camp workers in mind, Miss Hofer has suggested activities of many kinds, stressing especially the Indian themes which are so appealing to boys. The suggestions offered and the pageants and Americanization sketches provided will furnish camp workers with material for many programs. Helpful bibliographies accompany the chapters.

OFFICIAL BASKETBALL GUIDE FOR WOMEN Spalding's Athletic Library No. 17 R. Published by American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York. Price, $.25

Recreation workers, physical directors and athletic coaches will welcome the appearance of the *Official Basketball Guide for Women* with revised official rules for 1927-28 as adopted by the American Physical Education Association. The actual changes in the rules are neither numerous nor radical. There are, however, a number of recommendations following some of the rules which, it is hoped, will make officiating more efficient.

OUTLINES IN HEALTH EDUCATION FOR WOMEN. By Gertrude Bilhuber, D. P. H. and Idabelle Post, B. S. Published by A. S. Barnes and Co., New York. Price, $2.00

Not a text book but a source book of information is this teaching outline designed to be of service to teachers and women students in colleges, normal schools and universities.

HEALTH TRENDS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION. Published by American Child Health Association, New York. Price, $1.00

In November, 1924, the American Child Health Association offered three awards totaling $1,000 to the three schools in the country showing the health programs judged to be best. An outline enabling the schools to analyze their own programs was supplied by the Association. Eighty-six schools formally registered in the contest and the results of the study in fifty-three of them appear in the book. It is the hope that the study will stimulate the promotion of broader health programs in secondary schools.

ORIENTAL AND CHARACTER DANCES. By Helen Frost. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Price, $3.00

The unusual combination of original dances and original music is offered here. Sometimes the theme of the music came first and the dance was evolved in response to it. In other instances the music was written for the character as the author dramatized it to the composer. The interesting result lies in the unity of each dance and its accompaniment.

PRACTICAL FOOTBALL AND HOW TO TEACH IT. By G. S. Lowman. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Price, $4.00

Mr. Lowman's experience as a football coach since 1905 has been incorporated in this book, which deals in detail with every phase of the game, stressing strongly fundamentals and the best methods of teaching them. These fundamentals include offensive play, individual positions and team play training, field tactics, strategy of the game and generalship. There is a complete treatise on the forward pass.

TREASURE HUNTING. By John F. Gowen. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price, $1.50

All the details which go into the planning of a treasure hunt, whether large or small, are outlined in this attractive book. In addition to the suggestions for the organization of the hunt, there is a chapter on the origin and history of treasure hunting.

WITH SCISSORS AND PASTE. By Leila M. Wilhelm. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, $1.75

Delightful suggestions for things to make are to be found in this book. Window pictures, place cards, doll houses and furniture are all described in a most interesting manner and diagrams are given to simplify the following of the directions.

THE BOYS' BOOK OF AMUSEMENTS. By A. Frederick



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Many forms of recreation—the majority of them for girls as well as for boys have been brought together. Matchstick magic, hocus-pocus stunts, sells and catches, puzzles and scientific tricks—all have their place. Nearly all of them, the author points out, can be enjoyed at little or no expense and most of the equipment needed can be made by the children. There are many illustrations to help explain how to do the tricks.

BIBLE DRAMATICS. By James Watt Raine. Published by The Century Company, New York. Price, $2.00

The purpose of this book is to offer instruction in the dramatization of Bible stories for young people. The most untrained group can use the book with success. In it are discussed the selection of an incident for dramatization, various sorts of tryouts and the steps involved in translating a narrative into dramatic form. Several examples of dramatizations ready for production are included.

THE PIECE BAG BOOK. By Anna La Tourette Blauvelt. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, $1.60

How Mother's piece bag may become a veritable Pandora's box is told in this book with its suggestions for transforming waste material into playhouse furnishings. The directions are given in story form, making the adventure into Mother's piece bag doubly fascinating.

BOOKLIST BOOKS 1926—American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois. Price $6.00

Each year the American Library Association issues an annual booklist. The 1926 catalog is an annotated basic list of 10,000 books edited by Isabella M. Cooper. The list covers all fields of knowledge and there are 1,000 children's books included. With each title is given classification, subject headings, Library of Congress cards, numbers, publisher and price.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PLAY ACTIVITIES By Harvey C. Lehman and Paul A. Witty. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Price, $2.00

This book comes as the result of a study made by the authors into the play life of children, play having been assumed to be "those behavior manifestations which individuals exhibit just because they want to." The information was secured by asking over 3,000 school children to check activities, the purpose being to discover: 1. the games and other play activities most commonly engaged in by persons from 5 to 22 years of age residing in certain communities; 2, the games and other play activities these individuals liked best; 3. the play activities on which these individuals thought they had spent the largest amount of time; and 4. the effect on play behavior of such variables as age, sex, race, season, intelligence, community and others.

Among the conclusions reached are the following: With increase of mental age there was a tendency for the children to engage in fewer activities and in smaller numbers of plays and games of a social nature. The children of lower mental ages were found to be considerably more social in their play than those of the higher levels.

A comparison of a group of gifted children with a similar number of mentally average children of like age, sex and environment, showed that the gifted group and the control group demonstrated the same versatility of interest in play and engaged in the same number of activities. The gifted children, however, were more solitary in their play than average children and preferred to a greater extent activities involving reading. They also tended to avoid certain types of vigorous physical play. The gifted group, however, participated more often than the control group in certain active plays and games, although on a whole less frequently in the extremely active plays and games.

Miniature Aircraft Tournament

(*Continued from page* 404)

name, but to work with miniature airplanes is to practise research and to learn its guiding principles, whereby definite knowledge is acquired and guess work is scorned." The boys who were at Memphis were embryonic engineers, genuine scientific men with the power to imagine and to design and to create and to test. They learned a lot from one another at Memphis and I predict that they will be missionaries and teachers to scores of other boys in their home communities as they report to these home town boys what they saw and what they learned from the other boys of the country.

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The Playground

DECEMBER, 1927

Play, the Architect of Man — By Joseph Lee

Worms for Bait — By Roger William Riis

A Letter from Jack Lefker, Winner of the Miniature Model Aircraft Tournament

Planning Play Areas in New Real Estate Subdivisions — By C. C. Hieatt

As to Posture — By William Burdick

A Devonshire Christmas

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The World at Play	451
Play, the Architect of Man, by Joseph Lee	460
Worms for Bait, by Roger William Riis	464
From the Winner of the Aircraft Tournament, Jack Lefker	465
Teaching Grown-ups to Play through the Community Theatre of Richmond, Virginia, by Claire McCarthy	466
As to Posture, by William Burdick	468
Cincinnati's Municipal Recreation Program	470
Planning Play Areas in New Real Estate Subdivisions, by C. C. Hieatt	471
The Real Estate Campaign Progresses	477
Nature Guiding—Department Conducted by William Gould Vinal	
Professor Vinal's Congress Address Continued	481
Nature Services of Reading Pennsylvania, by Lillian M. DeTurk	485
Outdoor Museums of Natural Exhibits	486
An Opportunity for Musical Talent	487
Nature Calendar for November	488
Nature Calendar for December	489
Playgrounds without Children and Children without Playgrounds	491
Extending Music, by Fannie R. Buchanan	495
Cincinnati's Junior Safety League	496
A Devonshire Christmas	497
At the Conventions	
Eastern District of National Storytellers' League	499
Drama League Convention, by Katharine S. Burgess	501
Book Reviews	503

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The Playground

VOL. XXI, No. 9 DECEMBER, 1927

The World at Play

An International Guest House in London.—The Holiday Fellowship, of which mention has been made in previous issues of THE PLAYGROUND, has opened an International Guest House at 19 Sydenham Hill, London, S. E., 26. "Hitherwood," as the guest house has been named, stands at the summit of Sydenham Hill near the Crystal Palace and is surrounded by over six acres of woodlands with shady walks, tennis lawns and a rock amphitheatre, where plays and gatherings may be held. It is a most convenient location for tourists visiting London. The purpose is to provide a center where visitors from all lands will find a welcome. The guest house staff includes members of different nations.

The Recreation Association in Auckland, New Zealand.—"A few years ago community work in the United States was frequently mentioned in THE PLAYGROUND. It was then, I think, that the seed was sown which has brought forth fruit in our own club."

This is an extract from a letter from Mrs. Nellie E. Ferner, president of the Play and Recreation Association of Auckland, New Zealand, who tells of the development of the work in that city.

During the past year a community club for children was conducted in the city's poorest locality where large numbers of children and young people roam the streets at night. The club is opened two evenings for girls; the other five for boys. Hundreds of children are attending the classes in handcraft games and other activities. There is a paid worker in charge who is assisted by volunteers. Five playgrounds with eight paid workers and a number of volunteers have been conducted by the association. School yards were used and as no school playground in New Zealand may have less than a four-acre area, there are a number of large grounds in which to work.

The Church and Drama.—The Church and Drama Association fostered by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, at the end of September, took a definite step toward throwing the full weight of support of church people behind the best dramatic productions on both stage and screen. Feeling that support of the best at the box office will do more to raise dramatic standards than condemnation and black listing of the objectionable, the association has begun the issuing of a weekly guide to worth while pictures and plays. A Playgoing Committee will visit the theatres upon release of plays and motion pictures, and will determine which are to be recommended each week as especially meritorious. In recommending plays and pictures the committee "will undertake to judge them as a whole, their general intent and purpose, but a sincere purpose, however notable, cannot atone for poor art."

Further information may be secured from Rev. George R. Andrews, executive director, Church and Drama Association, 105 E. 22nd Street, New York.

Child Labor Day—1928.—Throughout the country for the twenty-first year Child Labor Day will be observed on the last week-end of January—January 28th for synagogues, January 29th for churches and January 30th for schools and clubs. The National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will send, free of charge, posters and leaflets for distribution and material to use in preparing a program.

As Much Fun on the Playground.—Several boys were in the police court for stealing bananas out of a box car. Then a playground was opened nearby. The playground director gave these boys individual attention, and before the summer was over, was using them as his assistants. The boys found a satisfying outlet for their desire for adventure in their boxing and athletics at the playground.

A Bequest to Modesto, California.—The will of T. K. Beard, formerly President of Community Service, included a gift of $50,000 for public recreation (parks and playgrounds), provided the city would appropriate an equal amount. The city met the conditions of the will, thereby providing a total for new developments in public recreation of $100,000, $10,134 of which was expended during the past year in improving existing recreation units.

Money Profit from Camp.—A net profit of approximately $2,000 is reported by Camp Sacramento, Sacramento, Cal., summer camp in the Sierra Mts. Total receipts for the camp were $10,862.95. This year's profit will be put back into the camp in permanent improvements. Probably the profits will be used to erect a new lodge.

Water Recreation in Union County, New Jersey, Park System.—The Union County Park Commission is making every effort to provide attractive water recreation in its new park development. Several lakes, lagoons and skating ponds are already in existence, under construction, or proposed on the Rahway River and its tributaries. The river has been dammed at several places to provide boating and skating facilities and a large lake has been practically completed. A large swimming pool is planned for the Elizabeth River Park in the south part of that city. A number of ponds have been dammed for artificial lakes.

In the Interest of Music.—The National Federation of Music Clubs, of which Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelly is president, issued in October No. 1, Volume I, of a new publication known as the "Church Music Bulletin." The greeting from Mrs. Grace W. Mabee, chairman of Music in Religious Education, tells the purpose of the bulletin.

"The church has begun to realize the rich potentialities of music, art, drama and pageantry as a means of intensifying her spiritual appeal. As members of the National Federation of Music Clubs of America, we wish to have a part in this program of religious education which will mean so much toward the conservation of the youth of today. While this bulletin will carry valuable information regarding musical activities in the church, it will also feature programs in which all of the arts will be employed. The correlation of the arts is absolutely essential in religious education."

A Radio Program.—The Playground Commission of Cedar Rapids provided interesting entertainment one evening in August in the form of a radio program broadcast by fifty playground children. In preparing for the event the daily paper published the names of firms and private homes in all parts of the city who were willing to entertain the public during the program hour. In this way many groups came together and the program acted as a "community socializer," in the words of Mrs. Clare Nichols, Assistant Superintendent of Recreation.

Mrs. Nichols introduced the participants and told something of the work of the Association. The program consisted of violin, piano and clarinet solos, selections by the playground chorus, recitations and songs. The program was received with a great deal of enthusiasm.

Community Singing in Muncie.—That from twelve to fifteen per cent. of the population of Muncie, Indiana, are a "singing people," as far as the community singing program of the Department of Public Parks is concerned, is the estimate of W. T. Reed, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation. During the past year community sings have been held in all three of the parks with an average attendance of approximately 1,500 at each sing. As the three parks are located in different sections of the city and as more than 2,000 have been present at some of the sings, over 6,000, it is believed, have attended the programs.

Enthusiasm for singing was first built up by the playground leaders among the children. When the time was ripe, a community sing was suggested at the playground and as far as possible a song leader from that particular community was secured on a voluntary basis.

Johnstown Has Artists' Series.—For four seasons the Board of School Directors of Johnstown, Pa., has sponsored in the Cochran Junior High School Auditorium a series of world famous artists' concerts. These concerts are made self-supporting by the sale of subscription tickets which run from $5.00 to $10.00 for seven concerts. This year a deferred payment plan has been devised to facilitate the securing of tickets. The course for 1927-28 will include such artists and organizations as Harold Bauer, Albert Spalding, the

United States Navy Band and the English Singers.

Permissive Legislation for Town Bands.—"Any city, town or village in the state may levy a one mill tax to organize, maintain or hire a band."

This is the provision in a bill signed by Governor Zimmerman, of Wisconsin. And Wisconsin is not the only state which has given overt recognition to the value of the town band. Other states having permissive legislation of a similar nature include Iowa, Illinois, Idaho, Kansas, California, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, South Dakota, Texas, Indiana, West Virginia, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah and Vermont.

The Birds of New England Are Given an Eight Acre Home.—A continuous "at home" for the birds of New England has been made possible by the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bancroft of an eight-acre tract adjoining the Bancroft Bird Sanctuary in Cohasset, Mass. This property, which will be used as a preserve, will be under the custodianship of the South Shore Nature Club of Massachusetts. It is planned to use a portion of the land to enlarge a pond for the use of water fowl during the migrating period.

A Playground for the Chinatown of Los Angeles.—The last Chinese New Year was a particularly important one for the Chinese population of Los Angeles for it marked the opening of the playground which for years the Chinese residents have been working to establish in Chinatown.

It was the principal of a nearby school who aided the Chinese in their efforts and appealed to the Board of Education, who became interested in the project. The owners of a desirable piece of property presented it to the city and the playground for Chinese developed on it, has been accepted by the Playground Department as a part of the municipal system. Mrs. Margaret M. Cope, known as "Geak Shee," has been employed as director. Chinese newspapers are doing their part in bringing the playground and its activities to the attention of the Chinese people.

The Chinese boys of the district are doing everything possible to help. They have built a tiny fish pond, have completed a gate way and have done the painting of the new field house, using the full scale of gaudy colors. One of the features of the playground is the organization of a Chinese orchestra.

Saturday Morning Institutes in Low Organized Games.—Regular Saturday morning sessions in low organized games for play leaders in the Evanston, Illinois, Bureau of Recreation, proved exceedingly valuable last summer for a number of reasons. The leaders enjoyed these sessions and they were more or less a play hour for the leaders in making them acquainted with each other and bringing about a more frequent relationship between the instructors on the different playgrounds. The sessions provided the leaders with new material to be used in the low organized game period and as a result were effective in increasing attendance at most of the playgrounds. The game hour each week was preceded with a discussion hour on playground problems and the following week's program.

A New Tax Levy.—On August ninth the Board of Education of Parkersburg, West Virginia, levied a tax of 2c on each $100 for the support of the local Playground Association. As a result the budget for next year will be $10,840.

New Facilities for Los Angeles.—Architectural plans are being completed by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department for a community club house at Harvard Playground, and a boat house to be built on the near harbor side of Cabrillo Beach. The Harvard building will provide a large auditorium and all necessary facilities for neighborhood group activities. The Cabrillo boat house furnishes a good sized club room for the use of such organizations as the Seascouts, storage rooms for boats and a pier extending to low-tide deep water.

Fourth Smith Playhouse.—On November 9th the Ferry Road Playhouse, the fourth playground established under the wills of Richard and Sarah Smith, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, Trustee, was formally opened.

A Five-Way Program.—A program of municipal athletics, social centers, playgrounds, community recreation service, and special community activities fully justifies the term, a "Five-Way Program," which the Department of Public Recreation of Kenosha, Wisconsin, has applied to its work.



TOBOGGAN SLIDE, 2 RUNS, COST $525, CLAREMONT, N. H.

Basketball, indoor baseball and baseball were all highly successful during the past year. Playground ball became the premier summer sport, twenty-two teams competing for the championship trophies. A business men's volley ball league aroused much interest. Hockey and horseshoe pitching were self-supporting. There are 102 entries for the annual tennis tournament.

Seven social centers so located as to be at the disposal of the entire population of the city offered programs of gymnasium activities, boys' and girls' clubs, motion pictures, dramatics, orchestral and choral music, dance instruction, social evenings and mixer parties and vocational classes in art, handcraft, English and other subjects.

New attendance records were set for the six playgrounds and an enlarged program of dramatics, music, sandcraft, handcraft and other activities added interest to the summer.

Many groups, clubs and societies were served during the year, the Department loaning equipment for picnics, socials and miscellaneous events. Suggestions were offered for programs and a library was placed at the use of all, the director of the department and his assistant answering many calls for leadership.

Among the special activities promoted were band concerts, a swimming meet, a chorus which attracted 9,000 spectators, a city-wide treasure hunt, a winter carnival and a Robin Hood festival.

"Splendid cooperation," states Chester H. Smith, Director, "on the part of the City Park Department, the civic clubs, the school administration and Board of Education, fraternal organizations, industrial concerns, merchants and hundreds of interested individuals has made possible a banner year. A particularly strong staff of leaders has insured success."

A Proposal to Establish a Junior Airport.—For the encouragement of miniature airplane building and flying, the establishment of a Junior Airport is under consideration by the Los Angeles Recreation Department as an aftermath of the success of the city-wide tournaments held during August. Three hundred playground boys and a few from the city public schools participated in the twenty-one indoor and outdoor events. It is believed that a permanent field under expert supervision and with research facilities would be the the focal point for at least 1,000 boys interested in aviation.

A New Advisory Recreation Council.—An advisory recreation council has been formed in Monrovia, California. It is made up of a dozen people chosen because of their interest in community recreation. The officers consist of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and chairmen of sub-committees on City Planning and Parks, Playgrounds and Recreation Centers, Community Sports, Community Arts and Outdoor Life.



TOBOGGAN SLIDE, CLAREMONT, N. H.

The objectives of the organization include the following:

1. To serve as a buffer between the general public and the Park and Recreation Commission and School Board, interpreting the wishes of the public and seeking to prevent political interference with the service.

2. To cooperate with the public body, administering recreation by promoting and maintaining such recreation features as cannot be temporarily cared for by public funds. The council should raise and disburse such funds.

3. To carry on studies of city-wide recreation needs and to prevent the raising of private funds for unnecessary recreation service (less passing of the hat among the merchants).

4. To give support to public recreation enterprises in the development of new features through bonds or extraordinary general appropriations.

A Dart Contest.—A dart ten inches long with a fine point at one end and at the other a feather and a target, a soft board or pasteboard not over two feet square with a bull's eye in the center and four circles about it, formed the equipment about which a thrilling contest centered on the Houston playgrounds! And no boy was allowed to compete who had not made his own dart. Individual contests were held on each playground, the winners entering the finals at Sam Houston Park.

The general averages of the team and not the individual scores counted. Averages were secured in the following manner: The bull's eye counted 30; the first circle 25; the second 20; the third 15 and the fourth 10. Each boy was permitted to have five throws. If there were two boys in a team, their totals were divided by two, the average counting as a score. Teams were unlimited in number.

Feeding the Birds in Winter.—"Are there not still a few berrybearing trees, shrubs and vines which can be planted in your gardens to attract the birds and to tide them over the seasons when their natural food is, for some reason, scarce?"

The *Scranton Republican* of October 25th makes this plea for the birds for whom, with the rest of our wild life, it is predicted that this winter there will be a great scarcity of natural food in the woods. Russian mulberry, dogwood, chokecherry, red cedar, elders, black alder, spice bush, high bush, cranberry, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, wild grape, are among the berry-bearers eagerly visited by many kinds of birds. Suet, table scraps, doughnuts, crushed dog biscuits will also be welcomed while sunflower seed, hemp seed or baby chick food and nut meats will vary the menu.

A word to the children of the playgrounds should be sufficient!

Berlin Plans for Winter Sports in Summer.—Following the erection of covered tennis courts enabling the playing of tennis in the winter, Berlin has now been provided with covered luge runs and ski jumps, enabling winter sport enthusiasts to enjoy themselves in the summer months. For this purpose a veritable "mountain side" has been erected in one of the large automobile exhibition halls in the west of the city which is covered with artificial snow, the entire snow surface measuring 3,000 square meters. On the right are two luge runs and on the left is a small ski jump for neophytes, with a ski jump fifteen meters high for experts, while the center consists of a fine broad slope which can be used by ski runners. Though the brilliant sunshine and the buoyant air which constitute such great attractions of winter sports are naturally missing, it is nevertheless hoped that many a visitor who has not as yet come in contact with winter sports may take a liking to this delightful sport. This snow palace, as it is called, will be open until June, but it is hoped that it will become a permanent institution.



SKATING RINK, CLAREMONT, N. H.

Claremont's Toboggan Slide.—The Outing Club of Claremont, New Hampshire, last year constructed and gave to the town for operation by the Recreation Commission a splendidly planned toboggan slide. The slide, which cost $525, is built in sections and can be stored away each year. It has the approved tilting board and two wooden runways which adjoin the hill. The course leads into the meadow for a mile under favorable conditions, with no obstructions. It is placed at the entrance to Monadnock Park across the street



SKATING RINK, CLAREMONT, N. H.

from the high school and only three minutes' walk from the center of the town. The skating rinks and junior ski jumps are also at this park, accessible to all. The Outing Club has also built a splendid ski jump located one mile from the center of the town.

A Shelter House for Skaters.—The shelter house at the skating rink is a wooden frame building 12 x 12 feet, unfinished on the inside and shingled on the outside. It is heated with a box stove and seats are arranged on three sides of the building for the convenience of the skaters. The equipment consists of a dry closet, a bubbler for drinking purposes and a wash bowl. The water connections used in flooding the rink are also housed in this building, together with the switches and other equipment necessary for lighting. The rink is lighted at night by twelve 500 watt lamps distributed on six poles, three on each long side of the rink. The building cost approximately $220.

Winter Sports Carnival at Claremont, New Hampshire.—Under the auspices of the Claremont Outing Club, the city had its annual Winter Carnival last January. On Thursday, there was a Mardi Gras at 6:45 P. M. with fire works, parade, pushball contest, tug-of-war and other events. In the evening came the indoor circus at Town Hall.

Friday morning was reserved for elimination snowshoe and ski races for juniors and for the Ox Team Parade, straw rides, barge rides, pushball contest and venison dinner. In the afternoon came junior events, including skating races for boys and girls, ski jumping for juniors, intermediate jump and a hike for school children not participating in the contests. The senior events were also held at this time with skijoring, snow shovel race, seven mile cross-country ski race, baseball game on snowshoes, snowshoe obstacle race and tilting contest. In the evening came the Grand Carnival Ball with a concert program, ballet dancing, social dance program and coronation of carnival queen.

On Saturday morning the finals of the junior ski and snowshoe events were held and there was horse racing on Broad Street. In the afternoon came the senior ski jumping contest and in the evening the New Hampshire Skating Championship. The awards for all events were made immediately after the skating events.

The Outing Club in the three years of its existence has done much to encourage more general participation in winter sports. Among its accomplishments are the splendid ski jump, erected last year and the toboggan chute presented to the Park Commission. The Club has in prospect a system of trails and cabins to further hiking. Several hundred members have joined the Outing Club, which charges a membership fee of $2.00 for adults: 50c for school children under 18 years of age.

New Harmon Foundation Awards.—Two awards for constructive activity in social, civic or industrial fields of public effort have been announced by the Harmon Foundation. The sum of $1,000 with a gold medal will be awarded to the individual making a distinct contribution to welfare work in this country. Selection will be based not so much upon immediate results as upon potential influence on American life. Officials who in their line of duty produce something of lasting benefit and private citizens whose work marks a new step in social, civic and industrial welfare are eligible for consideration.

The second award of $500 with a gold medal will be given to the author of that article appearing in any American publication in 1927 which is of signal benefit in stimulating constructive public opinion in the United States in the social or industrial field. The award will be made on the basis of the social importance of the subject discussed, the value of the material presented and the manner in which it is prepared. Nominations, which are to cover articles published during the calendar year of 1927, may be submitted until March 1, 1928. They should be sent to the Harmon Foundation, Inc., 140 Nassau Street, New York.

Safety and Beautification Week in Wilkes Barre.—Each summer the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, conducts a Safety and Beautification Week. During this week every playground has two thirty-minute periods each day for playing safety games and singing safety songs. The program also provides for a mass meeting of the Safety League, the reading of the safety rules and for general discussions of safety subjects with the children.

"There is no special reason," says Arthur H. Miller, director of the Association, "why this week more than every other week should be set aside for beautification but it will serve to emphasize it and to prove that a great improvement

can be made in the condition of all our playgrounds. It is within the power of every instructor to build up the pride of the children in their playground."

The following suggestions were sent out by the Association for playground improvements:

1. Clean off stones and rocks.
2. Fill up all holes and hollows.
3. Gather up all pieces of broken glass, sticks nails, paper and other litter.
4. Have this and any other piles of refuse taken from the playground.
5. Cut grass or weeds.
6. Plant a few trees or shrubs. If necessary, secure the required permission to do this. If only one small tree is planted, it is a step in the right direction.

A New Center for Colored Citizens.—Auburn, New York, is to have a new colored center known as the Booker T. Washington Community Center. A house has been purchased and remodeled for the purpose and is being gradually furnished. A special worker has been employed. The center is directly opposite the new playground secured through the Harmon Foundation. This provides an unusually good opportunity for a well-rounded program of outdoor sports as well as as indoor activities.

Hallowe'en in Los Angeles.—Hallowe'en parties, to which all residents of the city were invited, were held at twenty-one of the larger municipal playgrounds of Los Angeles, the Playground and Recreation Department serving as host.

Each year the Department conducts these outdoor bonfire programs for costumed participants, keeping thousands of boys and girls off the streets and thereby reducing to a minimum the property loss and vandalism common to this holiday eve. It is said by the authorities that rarely is a depredation committed on Hallowe'en within a one mile radius of any municipal recreation center where special recreation is provided.

Water Carnival Delighted Lexington, Ky.—One of the high spots in the community events sponsored by the playgrounds of Lexington, Ky., during the past season was the Water Carnival, consisting of twelve episodes. King Neptune arose from the water enshrined in the beauty of the out-of-doors and presided over the festivities. Each playground of the city was actively interested and entered a decorated boat. Among the representations were a "Japanese Flower Garden," the "Flower Girl," "A Basket of Flowers" and the "Royal Barge of Cleopatra," awarded first prize as the most beautiful. The most original float was that representing the "Old Oaken Bucket," with Jack and Jill on their way up the hill. "Moses in the Bulrushes," with the princess close by, an "Eskimo Float" and an Ivory Soap Float were among the water craft which floated across the pond and delighted the 4,000 spectators on its shaded banks.

Historical Celebration Held in Cincinnati.—Over 20,000 citizens thronged the slopes of the beautiful amphitheater in Eden Park to take part in the community sing and music festival held in memory of George Rogers Clark, distinguished Revolutionary soldier and patriot, on the anniversary of the beginning of his historic march to the Northwest Territory. The festival through song and story portrayed the stirring events in the life of this man whose timely service saved the entire Northwest Territory to the United States.

With the May Festival Chorus Society of 200 trained singers as a nucleus, the entire gathering was transformed into a huge chorus. Will Reeves, Director of the Recreation Commission, led the community singing. The audience declared for a similar festival in the same place on the same date next year.

A Fun Festival in a Small Town.—There are 200 inhabitants in the village of Salamonia, Indiana, but there is plenty of community spirit, and for the past three years the business men of the village have made an annual contribution to the town's recreational life by putting on a Fun Festival.

The festival begins at noon and continues through the evening. There are no admission charges, though the merchants last year spent $110 for music alone and the only revenue came from the sale of ice cream and other refreshments. Each year finds more people coming from nearby towns. On August 18, 1927, when the last festival was held, it was estimated that about 1,000 people attended in the afternoon and between two and three thousand in the evening.

Hazards for the Girl.—At a recent gathering of Girl Scout leaders in New York City, Agnes R. Wayman of the Department of Physical Edu-

cation at Barnard College, declared that our present era is "speed mad," too well symbolized by the automobile and the delicatessen. The modern American girl has succumbed to the sinister custom of the present day insofar as she uses cosmetics too freely, goes in for reducing, misses meals casually, smokes too frequently in her formative years, and wears too scanty clothing. The American girl is to be praised because she has more brains and is keener than her mother's generation. She should be commended for her fearlessness and her saner "if more flimsy" manner of wearing her clothes.

The reducing craze is a fad which has caused an increase in deaths from heart trouble and tuberculosis in the ages from 15 to 19.

Organizations should take some stand against the exploitation of the American girl through beauty contests. Professionalism in athletics is causing us to become a nation of sports rather than of sportsmen.

Zoning Law Passes.—On September 20, 1927, the zoning amendment in the constitution of New Jersey was carried by a three to one vote. The zoning amendment was passed at a time when four other amendments were defeated by a large majority. The State Chamber of Commerce, the State League of Municipalities, the State Federation of Labor, the State Association of Real Estate Boards, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs were all united in the campaign favoring the amendment.

This zoning victory aids the recreation movement because city planning and recreation are so closely tied up together.

Recreation Commission Provides Rustic Picnic Corner.—In Summit, New Jersey, town improvements made necessary the sacrificing of some fine old trees. The resourceful Recreation Commission suggested using them for tables and seats for a picnic corner in the recreation field. After the pieces were roughly squared by taking slabs off the four sides, the largest were cut to proper lengths for tables and the smaller were used for seats. All were mounted at the right height upon short pieces of the trunks sunk into the ground to resemble stumps of trees. To add to the charm of the surroundings, fireplaces were built of native stones. Many happy picnic suppers have been cooked over the open fires and served in this delightful rustic corner.



Houston, Tex., 1926

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO THE WAYFARER

Community Singing in Milwaukee.—Community singing is a part of the regular band concert program in five of the city parks. An attendance of 18,000 at a single concert in Washington Park was reported while some Lake Park concerts drew 10,000 people, many of whom came especially for the community singing feature, arriving just before the sing and leaving immediately afterward. Printed programs are distributed at each band concert with the words of the song selected for the evening. Plenty of light for the reading of programs is furnished by electric lights strung at intervals over the arena which is filled with benches.

In former years soloists or scenes from popular operas were offered. Both were popular, but community singing it was found is favored by the greater number of people.

Although the band selections vary at the concerts at each of the parks, the same songs are sung at each park during the week. Each week there is an entirely new program of songs. Musicians from the Civic Music Association judge the singing each week and grade it. At the end of a year a plaque is awarded by the *Milwaukee Journal* to the park with the highest average.

Playgrounds Have City Officials.—The Superintendent of Recreation of Woonsocket, R. I., says, "Every playground in Woonsocket is governed by a group of 'city officials' selected from those who frequent the playgrounds." These junior office holders are elected by a ceremony identical with that used in the election and installation of city officers. In the absence of the Mayor of Woonsocket the oath of office this past season was administered by the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Eighteen and twenty-year-old boys accept with pride their election to serve as Mayor or Chief of Police.

A Messenger of Light.—Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, for many years a member of the Recreation Commission of Los Angeles, has recently written about her trip through Australia and New Zealand, where she had many interviews with mayors and educational leaders and has spoken repeatedly, interpreting the playground and recreation movement.

In Melbourne, Australia, Mrs. Rodman spoke twice before large audiences and had conferences with the Board of Education and several other interested groups. In Sydney she found that the local people were working for a Girls' Play Guild and did what she could to help. The group succeeded in getting money to start the work. Mrs. Rodman reports that the Chinese family with whom she stayed had a tennis court in the garden. She adds that the gentleman of the family "makes his wife and daughters play."

Leisure Time in Chile.—The Chilean Ministry of Social Welfare, according to the July, 1927, issue of *Industrial and Labour Information,* recently appointed a special committee to consider the utilization of workers' spare time, with a view to putting into effect the recommendation adopted by the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference. This recommendation is as follows:

(1) That libraries should be open after hours of work between 5 p. m. and 8 p. m.

(2) That gardens and parks should be open between 5 p. m. and 10 p. m., without charge for pedestrians.

(3) That museums should be open free of charge from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m.

(4) That popular concerts should be organized after 5 p. m.

(5) That a national stadium should be built and the national interest in sports developed.

A Pageant Celebrates Opening of New Bridge.—"The Spirit of Good Will," a pageant written by Margaret Davis of Wilmington, Delaware, Community Service, was presented on Armistice Day in connection with the official opening of the city's new bridge.



Houston, Texas.

A Welcoming Doorway for the Christmas Spirit

Play, the Architect of Man

By

Joseph Lee

Twenty-five years ago play was regarded largely as a medicine. It was a good thing because it kept you fit for work. It was also a policeman and kept the boys out of mischief. There are people still coming to the Playground and Recreation Association of America and asking it to participate in a health campaign or in an anti-vice crusade. Then again, play built up the muscles—the development of the larger muscle masses was almost a religion—and exercised the heart and lungs. What you did with the muscles and the circulation system when you had them was not in the early days so much considered.

There was truth in all these points of view. Play truly is good medicine—the best of all. It is a good policeman. It does produce large muscles very fast. But these are not the true ends of play. We believe in health campaigns and anti-vice crusades, but they are not ours. We cannot say or seem to say that play owes its importance to these objects. Nor could play exist to perform such useful services if that were all. When the boy builds his house of blocks the important thing is not the resulting appetite for dinner. The creative spirit was not vouchsafed us for our health. Our health derives its importance, when it has any, from making us fit vehicles of the creative spirit—of that and of its sister goddesses: as artists, discoverers, lovers, soldiers, loyal members who will play the game. When the great spirit whispers to the child it comes not as a policeman or a dose of medicine. It is not talking of the larger muscles. Its word is: I have work for you. It is his life that is knocking at the door and only as he opens to it will he become himself.

It is in order that he may do this that he is born a child. His body and soul are made thus soft and plastic that they may be shaped in answer to this voice, that the great soul of humanity may take possession of him in that particular accent and incarnation of it which he shall represent. Large muscles may be an aid or an incumbrance; a wonderfully developed mind a vain and useless instrument, or far worse than useless, if uninformed by the constituting purposes of man.

In obedience to these great voices—of courage, pursuit, the thirst for knowledge and the love of beauty; of love, of loyalty, the mother instinct—men rightly sacrifice their health, even their lives, and are wise in doing so. These are the gods, divine awakeners of human genius, and have been recognized as such; as Mars, Diana, Dionysus; as Phoebus Apollo and his attendant Muses; as the Koré, the Madonna; as Pallas Athene and Great Zeus himself. These are incarnated in the human soul. Our deafness to them is recreancy to our own divinity. It is true the god may serve our health, as life is the conqueror of disease, as Apollo



A Photograph Taken in 1894 of the Playground in the Backyard of the Henry Street Settlement, New York. Joseph Lee Called This "The Bunker Hill of Playgrounds"

served in the household of Admetus. Such service is admissible upon condition that the house itself shall be a service to the god.

The modern theory that education lies in contact with reality—in living now, not in preparation for life at some later period—is wholly sound. It is true that some things must be taught, in the way of skill and information, simply because they will come in handy later on; but such teaching is parenthetical so far as education is concerned. And reality, for every creature, lies in his encounter with those materials, tools, antagonists, of which his nature whispers to him during childhood and to which it is attuned—the other half of him.

"The wild hawk to the wind swept sky,
The deer to the wholesome wold
And the heart of a man to the heart of a maid,
As it was in the days of old."

There is no use in discoursing of green fodder to the kitten nor of green grasshoppers to the calf Reality for human beings is still in battle and pursuit, in poetry and song, in love and loyalty and in the search for truth—in the permanent, as decreed by his inherited nature, not the accidental. Our life is not committed to the electric current or the explosion engine, nor to an industrial system dictated by the invention of the passing hour. Captains of industry have in several of their late conventions pointed out that our supply of morons should not be depleted by any mistaken application of eugenics. Morons, they say, are better instruments than normal men and women for operating our present-day machines. Such is the reality of the accidental. And it is to producing morons, or as close an approximation as the curriculum can achieve, that a school of education based on realism in the accidental sense might logically address itself. The play theory, on the contrary, counsels us to fit the world so far as possible to man, not man to the passing fashion of the world.







THE BUILDER BUILT

Illustrations on this and the facing page are from the author's family album

The great American fallacy is belief in the machine, belief in means, in all the secondary things. Speed is our prevailing vice and efficiency comes very close to it. Whither? To what end? As a friend whom I must often quote has said of those who are always keeping themselves fit: "Fit for what?"



COWPUNCHER

Every artist knows that there is no such thing as knowing how to paint. It is the spirit, that part of you that you do not possess but that possesses you, which, if you are happy, dictates the style as it forms the body and the mind. It is this purpose in you, if anything, that you express—not a mythical, undifferentiated power that somehow slops over into great achievement.

There are, it is true, less strenu-



SCIENCE

ous moods of play than in that primary full obedience to the great constituting human purposes of which I have thus far spoken.

There is contemplation, the appreciation of poetry and music, of beauty in nature and in art, of the teachings of philosophy, of the wonders of the universe as revealed in science—a milder but in some ways more wide and accurate participation in these great purposes than is possible by the more strenuous methods, which dignifies and ennobles life.

There is, too, a lighter form of play to which Dr. Gulick assigned recreation as a distinctive name—relaxation, diversion, a parenthesis, or vacation in our lives rather than an intensification of them; play which like sleep is a restorer of our tired nature, its virtue lying in that service to our health and strength that I have repudiated as the end of play. But though this be its function, there is even in recreation in this sense the leadership of the divine. There is a comedy in art and life, a divine laughter in the universe, to which these idle moments are attuned. There is even sheer relaxation as a form of play. Man must sometimes lean and loaf and leisurely entreat his soul in idleness.

But the high gods cannot be known purely from contemplation of their lighter moods. The need of play for children is that their minds and bodies may be shaped and their emotions aimed under the divine direction. The need of play for grown people is in order that they may be reconnected with these sources of their life—recreated as we so literally say—which in the great majority of instances are so slightly drawn on in their work.



THE ARCHITECT

Play under proper leadership and governed by the right tradition is the great teacher of moral conduct. Football is a more intense experience than doing sums, and its discipline—in the inculcation of courage, subordination to the team and persistence under pain and opposition—is more severe, with more exacting standards, more fiercely enforced, than can easily be found elsewhere. Also it is a more complete experience. There is more of the boy in a football game than can be squeezed into twice two is four, and his participation comes from deeper down. Action here is from the center out. Whatever there is of power in him is discharged, or rather (and here is the essence of the play philosophy) the game calls out more power than was there. It is the very voice of his dawning self. The boy is not playing the game, the game is playing him. Play is the very act and throe of growth.



THE FINISHING TOUCH

The same is true of the other great play purposes as moral teachers, of mother love and art and rhythm and discovery, though the instruction has in each a different color and a different form. The notion that play is easy is in exact contradiction of the truth. The gods are not easy masters. The way of art or science is austere. It is obedience to these play voices that constitutes

the serious element in work—distinguishes the profession from the chore.

The doctrine of play as the architect of man and the sustaining current in his life is not in conflict with morality but a necessary condition of its existence. It is an answer to the question where our duty lies, what is the positive goal for himself and others that it is man's business to seek, the good that gives the law to being good—or the thing beyond both good and evil, as Nietsche quaintly puts it, which we all must serve. Morality that is only morality does not exist. You cannot be good by simply being good. Herein lie both the Puritan and the Stoic fallacy.

Virtue we will say is steering north. But what if north has been abolished? The American business man has made his pile. He looks around him for new worlds to conquer and encounters the old ironic jingle: "To grow more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land to grow more corn" and so *ad infinitum*. Such is his waking vision of the rainbow he has so breathlessly pursued—a squirrel cage. And what is left for him? "Be good," but good in what? "Support his family?" His daughters have each their automobile—Buy another? The support he furnishes is already a disease. "Help others?" Along the same road that he has travelled to this tragic end? "Practice religion?" But for what service does his religion call on him? The duties he has known are all fulfilled. He has fought his fight, made his own living, raised a family. He is a good church member and a good Republican, and is thus far faithful to his wife. What is there of beautiful, dangerous, or devoted service that is required of him? There remain the narrower sort of church observance and the cultivation of political and religious prejudice, relieved by self-indulgence and furthering the social ambitions of his wife. Such in a thousand instances is the tragic end of that sincere if vague idealism of which like every American our bewildered business magnate is possessed. The trouble is that his ideal has become abstract. It is Puritanism gone to seed. Great and noble while it had a mission, claiming the earth for the Lord against those whom it believed to be his foes, mighty in battle, this formidable spirit faded when the battle had been won. It stands as a soldier of the Lord in time of peace.

What is needed is a newer Puritanism, or rather its reconciliation with an older faith, faith in the pursuit of truth and beauty, in the ultimate and satisfying ends of life. To the Puritans' belief that the earth is the Lord's and the admissible end of all endeavor lies in his service, to their resolve to build a commonwealth dedicated to the spirit in the souls of men, we must add faith in the voices in which the spirit speaks to us, the intimations of those ends toward which it claims us as its instruments. We must restore the north for which our soul would steer, the shining vision we shall never reach, but in the pursuit of which our life consists.

If I were to propose a patron saint for the playground movement I would choose St. Francis, who not only embodied the Christian spirit as hardly any other man has done, but who felt the beauty of the world and all its creatures—almost (I speak it not profanely) the glad presence of the pagan gods, who must I think have been converted by his charm.

Working Men's Leisure in Italy

The "Dopolavoro" (O. N. D.), as the organization is called which works to promote and coordinate activities for the leisure time of Italy's workers, has issued a report of the work of its first two years as a public institution.

One of the important developments has been along the line of drama, the purpose being to bring drama within the reach of all working people, to facilitate the organization of new philodramatic societies, help in securing buildings and stage facilities and in the selection of plays, and to provide libraries at reduced rates with copies of the plays to be given. Music, too, is considered essential and regional competition between arts and orchestras are being promoted, with a national competition in Rome.

Through arrangement with railways, trips and excursions are organized. Sports are considered a vital part of the program. "Every Commissariat with its own dependent sections, in its own field, or on those conceded by sister societies, every Sunday, develops an extensive activity, moving an army of young men and sometimes even expert athletes who restore and temper their energy in healthy, physical exercises."

Afterwork industries such as floriculture and all small agrarian industries are being promoted, the O. N. D. announcing competitions and instituting prizes.

Worms for Bait

By

Roger William Riis

The shadows of summer evening were reaching across a Long Island garden. In a little while it would be dark, and the small boy who was so active in one corner of the garden was putting hurried effort to his work. It would soon become difficult to see the worms as his energetic shovel turned them up, and he must get a proper supply of them if he were to start "first thing in the morning" on his fishing trip.

Possessed of malice, the worms were slow about offering themselves. He had turned over several square feet of earth and as yet had only a half dozen curling victims in the tin can beside him. A little tired and much worried, he paused for a moment and straightened up.

Through the garden a man came toward him.

"What is it now?" asked the man.

"Worms for bait," replied the boy as he bent again to the digging.

The man stood beside him and watched for a few minutes, speaking once to point out a worm that the lad had missed. Finally, "When are you going fishing?" he asked.

"First thing in the morning. Before breakfast. I wish the darn worms would show up more."

"Well," said the man, "I know a way to get them up in great shape. Let's try it."

Willingly the boy gave up the shovel. The man stepped to a piece of ground that had not yet been dug, forced the spade twelve or fifteen inches into the ground, and then commenced to move the handle back and forth. The resulting jars at each end of his stroke shook the earth for four or five feet around. The boy watched curiously. Back and forth the man moved the spade, meanwhile watching the surface of the ground closely.

"There's one," he said suddenly, stooping to pick up a panic-stricken worm which had hurried to the surface. "And there's another."

The boy was delightedly surprised.

"Hey, there's two more!" he cried. "Gee whizz, Pop, that's a peach of a way. Oh, gee, another!"

"They think it's an earthquake," the man remarked conversationally, "and they come up to see where it is. Maybe they get squeezed a little, too, when they're underground."

A few minutes of this sufficed to put enough worms into the tin can for any emergency of fishing. As man and boy walked together to put the spade away and to install the worms safely for the night, the boy looked up, hopefully.

"Pop, come along tomorrow, will yuh?"

"Won't the other fellows mind?"

"Mind!" exclaimed the boy stoutly. "No; they wouldn't mind anyway, but they aren't going. It's just me. I got a new pond I've only been to a coupla times. It's two miles down toward Jamaica, and gee! the fishing's swell there!"

"All right, Billy, I'll come," said the man. "We'll start about half past six, hey, and I'll get Rovisa to give us something to eat to take along."

"All right," said the boy. That was all he said, for he was not given to much self-expression. But his heart was light. To have his father go with him on one of these expeditions was an exciting and thrilling thing. His father was always so busy, or away, and the few times he could go along he was such a good skate and such an interesting fellow! And, too, his father had that great prestige that enabled him actually to ask Rovisa, the cook, to make breakfast conform to the fishing expedition, and sense enough to take breakfast along instead of having it at home first. This was real luck.

"All right, Pop," said the boy. "I'll make the hooks after dinner tonight."

So next day the two went hand in hand through the fields, each carrying a maple pole, home-made, wound with the black thread that was the line. The hooks the boy had made by heating needles in a candle and bending them to shape. The boy carried the worms in one hand, and held his father's hand with the other.

The two spent a happy morning at the pond, yanking out enough fat sun-fish to satisfy both of them. Not until many years later, when the boy read the man's autobiography, did he discover that a million mosquitoes had attended the expedition, too, and had worked impartially and thor-

oughly on both of them. Man and boy were bitten and sunburned; but they were happy, too, as they walked home. It had been a good trip for both of them.

"Let's see if Rovisa's got an old pail or somethin' for an aquarium," said the boy, looking down proudly at the sun-fish that pushed and flopped in the can that had held the worms.

"Why don't we take that old wash boiler from the tool shed and sink it in the ground by the beeches?" suggested the man. "Let's make a regular aquarium right in the ground."

"Gee whizz, let's! And we'll line it with those shells you brought back from Denmark, and—and—"

Mutually planning, they came home. Now and then the boy's rather shy eyes would look up at the man. In them was a look that spoke eloquently. Occasionally the man looked down at the boy—and in his eyes was the same look. Man and boy, father and son—yes, but playmates at heart.—Courtesy of "The Survey."

From the Winner of the Aircraft Tournament

Yes, I broke the world junior hand-launched model airplane record with a flight of 5 minutes and 37 seconds and by doing this captured the first prize for the junior hand launched duration contest at the National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament at Memphis, October 8th.

I became interested in model airplanes about February, when I saw an indoor contest of the Illinois Model Aero Club. The indoor models at this meet made me jump for joy to see them fly. As a result of this meet I joined the club to learn how to build and fly models.

At the Chicago elimination contest, September the 5th, I qualified with a flight of 1 minute 12½ seconds to go to Memphis. Right after the elimination contest Mr. Joseph J. Lucas, one of the pioneer model builders, of the same club, designed for me a special hand launched duration model aeroplane for the national tournament at Memphis. I followed the design and instructions carefully and made my frame 39½ inches long out of



JACK LEFKER AND HIS WORLD RECORD BREAKING MODEL

two balsa I beams put together like an A shape, with bamboo x bracings in between and a tail palin at the rear of the frame. To hold these parts together I have used ambroid. The span of my main plane was 32 inches and the elevator 11 inches. I made both of them doubled surfaces.



LAUNCHING THE PLANE

The entering and trailing edges and ribs of the main plane and elevators I made entirely of balsa wood and then covered it with 3 light tissue paper. I used ambroid to put all these parts together also. I made the tail plane of the same material as the main plane and elevator with a double surface also. Ambroid also was used to put these parts together. I made two propellers of 12 in. in diameter, and used 8 strands of ⅛ x 3½ in. rubber to turn each propeller.

I finally finished my model a few days ahead of

(*Concluded on page* 492)

Teaching Grown-Ups to Play Through the Community Theatre of Richmond, Virginia

By

Claire McCarthy,

Director, Community Recreation Association, Richmond, Virginia

The most interesting thing I know about play for grown-ups in Richmond is the progress of the recently organized community theatre.

How It Began

On January 28, 1926, a group of people came together to discuss ways of meeting the many appeals constantly being made by the dramatic groups of the city. The result was the formation of a temporary organization known as the Community Theatre. The call for this meeting, held in a private home, was issued through the local newspapers and every one interested in drama was invited to attend. The response was most gratifying and we were glad to see that among those attending this initial meeting were not only the leaders of the younger amateur group, but the directors and teachers of dramatics from the University of Richmond, the Conservatory of Music, the High School, School of Social Work, the President of the Little Theatre League and many others cooperating in local productions.

Every one present stated his interest in dramatics. One group told how it used a classroom as a workshop; another had only the dark basement rooms of a private dwelling; still another a gymnasium floor without stage or equipment. All seemed to have in common the same problem of borrowing and begging materials for their productions. Many were interested in play writing and needed only encouragement; some wanted to make or paint scenery; others were enthusiastic about stage lighting. A considerable number of persons emphasized the great need for help in selection of plays; others who were present wanted simply to act.

The meeting closed with the feeling that no one had an axe to grind or was trying to "put something over," but that the realization of the need for the work came from the people themselves.

At this meeting the workshop of the Community Recreation Commission was accepted as a permanent meeting place because of its central location and its adaptability for the use of various committees in working out their problems, and because the Association could offer this privilege without charge. The director of the Community Recreation Association was elected temporary chairman and the date of the next meeting was set for March 1st.

At the second meeting the organization was perfected and officers elected, consisting of chairman, secretary and treasurer. A number of departments were planned for membership, finance, publicity, production, play writing, stage craft, music and juvenile. Certain of the departments such as production and stage craft were given sub-chairmen in play selecting, reading, casting, managing, make-up, lighting, costumes and scenery.

The purpose of the organization is to serve as a clearing house for all the dramatic groups of the city. It was not designed to be an exclusive organization and it is not the idea that any individual organization shall lose its identity, but it is hoped that strength will be gained for each by the opportunity to discuss mutual problems and secure help from the various departments.

Constructing Equipment

Meetings are held in the workshop of the headquarters of the Community Recreation Association—an old building loaned by the city authorities and used by the Association as a meeting place for the scattered clubs of the city to whom

the Community Theatre brought a new definite interest. In these clubs were found not only many young men who were talented in dramatics and in play writing, but those who became very valuable members of the stage craft department. With the use of hammers and nails, paint and polish, the old building which stands in the heart of the city became a livable place and before July a stage had been erected with scenery, lighting and other equipment completed. Pieces of old furniture were donated by different members, which the stage craft committee with magic touch turned into valuable stage properties. No labor was engaged to renovate the workshop. Everybody worked and most interesting were these groups, who, after their daily work, clad in overalls, scraped and painted the walls, mopped and polished floors and measured and sewed draperies as though it were the greatest joy of their lives.

The completion of the stage was marked by the production of three one-act plays. The first play, *Lithuania,* was put on under the direction of the dramatic leader; *Sham* was produced by an ambitious dramatic student. The third play, *All or None,* given by a high school group, was produced by the dramatic teacher of the school.

Many interesting reports have been made by the various committees. Two plays have been written and passed on; one of them, now in rehearsal, will be produced on the University campus. The ever faithful publicity committee has interested many leading people who will be of great service to the movement.

Finances

The work has been accomplished with an expenditure of less than $100—money secured by membership dues of $2.00 a year for individuals and $5.00 for club members. Club membership carries with it the privilege of sending two representatives to attend the meetings held twice a month, and the use of the workshop at least once a week. Soon after the completion of the building a local stock company was developed which agreed to put on plays during the summer months for a small admission, the proceeds to be turned into the treasury of the Community Theatre.

This project has kept large numbers of boys and girls, men and women, from the ages of nineteen to sixty, enthusiastically interested and busy during their leisure time, working out their hobbies in the real spirit of play.

The Juvenile Department

The Juvenile Department deserves special mention since during its child life it has developed into the Children's Theatre of Richmond. While for years the play leaders had included in their program dramatics and pageantry for children on the playgrounds and at the community centers, the organizing of the work into a Children's Theatre has given the children a real opportunity to develop talent not only in the production of plays but in stage craft, costuming and the managing of the performance.

Realizing the value of the school building in community center work, the Community Theatre group presented the project to the Federation of Mothers' Clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations, who readily endorsed the movement. A committee was appointed by them to serve with the Children's Theatre Committee in the selection of plays and in securing the schoolhouse as a place for production.

Four performances were put on by different casts, Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons being chosen for their production. The large auditorium of the schoolhouse was crowded on each occasion. One of the workers from the staff of the Community Recreation Association was assigned as director of the theatre. With the problem of leadership solved and the place to give the plays provided through the School Board, the Finance Committee was under no great expense. It was necessary, however, to have some material for scenery and costumes and so the Committee secured 200 patronesses, who bought season tickets at one dollar. Funds raised in this way met the temporary needs.

The four plays produced last year were *The Merry Fiddler,* by Louise Burleigh; *Helga and the White Peacock,* by Cornelia Meigs; *Snickerty Nick and the Giant,* by Oscar Wilde, and *Cinderella,* arranged by the local group.

The Community Orchestra, a group of young people recently organized by the Association, at each performance takes its place in the pit of the auditorium.



BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

As to Posture

By

William Burdick

Baltimore, Maryland

I have been thinking for a good many years that I would like to write an article on the present craze, if I may use that expression in reference to Posture, for I think that Dr. Lee is correct in his statement that children brought up from the beginning to play freely are not so apt to have the faults of Posture that are so general amongst our American population. However, I seem to be a failure when it comes to sitting down and writing real articles on such topics. My interest in studying the problem and trying our methods of solution interferes with my doing the writing I suppose I ought to do. I am very sure this ought to be done for I thing many crimes are being committed against the youth of our country by scolding them in reference to their carriage when the difficulty has to be met in another way.

In the May 6, 1927, issue of the Public Health Report, Volume 42, No. 18, the author concludes that there is a lack of agreement in the definition of good Posture and reviews the literature of 154 articles.

The matter of Posture in a very definite way almost overwhelmed physical educators when the success of certain work in Brooklyn, based upon an appeal to class morale for a better Posture of all school children was assumed to be the result of muscular exercises and old fixed drills rather than by the new methods used. In 1919 the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board discussed Posture at its summer meeting in New York and I had the temerity to question the whole proposition as to whether Posture as a general carriage of human beings was a matter of muscular strength of the muscles on the back and shoulders and trunk. I stated that I didn't believe that the little muscular work done by the average drill would correct the difficulties which the people were finding. I stated that I thought that it was a question of the mental attitude of the adolescent rather than the strength of the musculature of his body.

I have thought over this a great deal since then and I am more and more convinced that the emotional life determines the Posture and carriage of the individual rather than just the strength of the scaletal muscles. I realize that undoubtedly there are anatomical difficulties that make permanent changes of Posture such as short ligaments in the front shoulder girdle or obstructions in the nose and throat that cause round shoulders in the effort to secure the proper amount of air. Other pathological conditions may cause bad Postures, but in general I think carriage depends upon the confidence the individual has. Undoubtedly, I should have added certain types of industry or even studiousness may give a bad Posture due to final bony changes, but generally people who have the self-control and self-confidence that comes from what Martin calls the "liberal education,"—the ability to adjust oneself to one's own life and the lives of the group around him, have good carriage and what is termed good Posture. This self control has its origin in the first six years of life, but it won't be settled there, I am sure, unless that same attitude toward recreation is continued throughout life, changing in its character with the needs of age. I mean that a child with a perfect body and the right attitude of life, developed during play periods, must have the social characteristics just the same during adolescence, or the successful child will become the unsuccessful youth. Youth must be guided into early adult life or again we have failures. Perhaps it is a question of mental hygiene if we should at all separate life into mental and physical. Herrick's book, "Brains of Rats and Man," suggests that the physical and mental cannot be separated.

A long time ago, I noted that a shy, bashful person might be really a strong and forceful person as in the case of a teacher of a gymnasium class who might be a terribly weak individual when speaking before an audience but whose carriage and general appearance would be striking on the gymnasium floor where he was absolutely a leader. A man with a locomotor ataxia actually unable to walk in the dark had very good Posture because he had originally been a well trained athlete and a successful business man. Conceited people car-

ried themselves very well—in fact often in an exaggerated Posture whereas the shy ones carry themselves very badly. A very fine preacher of the Episcopal Church admitted that he carried his head badly because he was so tall he was self-conscious and actually unable to adjust himself to the average rooms and furniture. I also found as I looked into the subject that the people who were sad and depressed had characteristic methods of carrying their bodies in rather flexed and unpleasant ways. I noticed that a blind man at home who was a successful piano tuner and very self-confident succeeded very well on the main streets of the city, whereas other blind people who had fear carried themselves badly. Finally, a well known specialist in mental hygiene confirmed my feeling that carriage and posture largely depend upon the attitude of the mind. In a Smithsonian Report, 1867, where queries about expression for anthropological inquiry were recorded, questions such as these were asked:

"When a man is indignant or defiant does he frown, hold his body erect, square his shoulders and clench his fists?"

"Is extreme fear expressed in the same general manner as with Europeans?"

In view of these rambling notes I believe that the same program of recreation adjusted to the varying age of mental requirements of people will solve the problem of Posture where exercises and gymnastics and athletics in themselves will fail. Dr. Snedden in an address before the American Physical Education Association in New York stated that the posture of the boys and girls in high school was very bad but that he noticed twenty-five years afterwards that their Postures corresponded to the kinds of lives they had lived in the meanwhile and that exercise and muscle building have relatively nothing to do with this result. I believe he meant that a physical body developed by play and athletics and a normal recreative life will secure self-control and with it the attitude of mind and body that is really effective.

The following is a brief summary of the government report mentioned by Dr. Burdick:

The United States Public Health Service in Reprint No. 1156 dated May 6, 1927, "A Resume, with Comments, of the Available Literature Relating to Posture," by Louis Schwartz, Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, contains statements from various individuals as to ways of obtaining the best posture.

Thomas and Goldthwait say that to correct poor posture, systematic training must be instituted to gain two objects—muscular sense and muscular strength. Physical training should be devoted to the development of the trunk muscles, which are the keynote to good posture.

Stella S. Bradford advocates exercises for symmetrical muscular development in order to obtain correct posture.

Grossman says that the general hygienic conditions must be good and that there must be proper food and exercises and development of both sides of the body in work and play in order to attain good posture.

Crampton advises proper food, plenty of air, and exercise for the development of muscular tone in order to attain good posture.

Abbott and Alger stress proper lighting conditions and the correction of visual defects for the attainment of good posture.

Todd stresses the freedom of action of the muscles around the hip joint and freedom of movement of the hip joint in order to attain good posture.

Samuel Hare says that exercise gives tone and strength to the muscles, resistance to the ligaments, and density to the bones, thus tending to prevent deformity.

Eldred Noble Smith says that educators should not insist that children take forced upright postures. It is better to allow them to take any position desired. He says that there should be proper school furniture, but that it would be better still if there were no seats or desks provided for the pupils, but couches so that the children could rest prone and thus avoid spinal curvature.

The Life Extension Institute in its examination of industrial groups of more than 10,000 people actively engaged at work, found 44 per cent with generally faulty posture.

Summary

The consensus of opinion seems to be that—

1. The biped posture of man has been evolved from the quadruped posture.
2. The body has not yet fully adapted itself to the biped posture.
3. There are many physical disadvantages to the erect posture, but they are outweighed by the physical and mental advantages resulting therefrom.
4. Good posture can be attained by having good health, taking enough exercise to keep the mus-

cles strong and the joints supple, and continually assuming correct postures in the daily tasks.

5. Fatigue is the most frequent cause of postural deformities in the industries.

6. Continuous sitting or standing in any posture is fatiguing.

7. Change of posture at the will of the worker is the remedy for industrial fatigue.

8. Industrial furniture should be so constructed as to fit the individual worker and to allow of comfortable working conditions both in sitting and standing postures.

The Author's Comments

1. There is a lack of agreement in the various definitions of standards and tests for good posture.

2. Heredity, type of build, balance of muscle strength, and tone have not been given sufficient importance in establishing standards for posture.

3. It has not been established whether the faulty postures associated with certain diseases are the causes or the results of these diseases.

4. There is no universally satisfactory test for physical fitness.

1667—LeBrun—Conferences

1806—C. Bell—Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression

1839—Physiology or Mechanism of Blushing —Dr. Burgess

1862—Duchenne—"Mechanisme de la Physionomie and Humaine"

1855—Herbert Spencer—in treating of the Feelings in His Principle of Physiology, "The destructive passions are shown in a general tension of the muscular system."

McClellan—Artistic Anatomy

Cincinnati's Municipal Recreation Program

For many years the recreation work in Cincinnati has been conducted by various agencies—the Park Board, the Board of Education and Community Service. For the past few years there has been a feeling on the part of local leaders in the movement that the creation of a public recreation board would aid materially in unifying and enriching the programs of the various groups and of placing the work on a permanent basis. A vigorous campaign was waged and in December, 1926, the Recreation Commission became a reality. The tax levy was passed to provide funds to carry on the program and Will R. Reeves, Secretary of Community Service, was chosen to administer the program.

At the close of its first summer season Cincinnati records a variety of events provided by the Public Recreation Commission. The attendance on the twenty-six playgrounds passed the 800,000 mark and over 100,000 took advantage of the ten play-streets. The classes in dramatics and dancing terminated in the participation of 2,000 children in pageants on the various playgrounds and in a Health Pageant given during the Pure Food Exhibition.

The Aeroplane Contest attracted a great deal of interest and the winner was awarded a trip to the National Recreation Congress in Memphis, where his plane was entered with those of the winners of similar contests all over the country.

Classes in ukulele and harmonica playing were held on each playground once a week and the advanced students enrolled in the Master Class held every Saturday morning. This group has given concerts and is prepared to furnish musical programs for club or church affairs.

Two supervisors with bulging play kits one day a week have provided play equipment and supervision for both white and colored children in districts where there are no playgrounds. A total of 7,161 welcomed the opportunity to take part in the activities.

Lessons in swimming were given by a competent instructor; 310 took part in the final swimming meet and 147 children received the swimming certificates.

Upholding Cincinnati's reputation as the "greatest baseball town in America" the total number of permits for baseball games on public diamonds reached 1,519 and more than 420,000 spectators viewed 49,446 players in action.

Tennis on the eighteen municipal courts has proved very popular, with an average of over 1,000 players a week.

The tale of the Pied Piper pales in contrast to the stories told of the numbers of children who gathered to hear the fascinating Gypsy Storyteller, who in fancy costume visited various sections of the city and in story took the children to the "Land of Make Believe."

The Traveling Theater was taken to each of the play streets in turn. Volunteers to the number of 467 took part in making up the casts.

Planning Play Areas in New Real Estate Subdivisions*

By

C. C. Hieatt,

President, National Association of Real Estate Boards, Louisville, Kentucky

The National Association of Real Estate Boards was organized in Chicago in 1908, with just seventeen boards as founders. It has grown in these nineteen years until now it numbers 677 boards, representing 677 communities in every state in the Union, in every Province in Canada except Quebec, and with one board in far away Hawaii. It has an active and affiliated membership of 45,000 men who are entitled to call themselves realtors. "Realtor" is a coined word, the meaning of which is a member of a board affiliated with the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Frankly, we want it to distinguish our membership between the common run of real estate agents who do not believe in organization and those who do.

Our organization for many years has urged the proper planning of cities. We have a very active and enthusiastic city planning committee. Our organization is planning not only to better the plans of our cities, but to plan towns and villages, as we wish to take care of the future developments of communities. We wish to plan the country so that it may be made beautiful, and so that people will be glad to live along the highways and byways out in the country. To that end we have a committee, known as the committee on outdoor advertising, which is working to bring about better and more attractive and more sightly billboard advertising in appropriate places.

Our whole organization is dedicated to bringing about a better utilization of the land resources of our country, so as to bring out of that great God-given commodity—land—the fullest opportunities for the benefit of humanity. So the slogan of our City Planning Committee is: "Building Better Cities for People to Live In." We are interested not only in the question of arterial highways and thoroughfares which will relieve the traffic situation, but in this very subject of parks, playgrounds and recreation places, because we know how vital and how important they are to the future of our people.

In the early days of America, the men who laid out our cities originally were great city planners in many instances. You have only to look back at the city plans of most of our cities to find that is true. In Boston they preserved that great Common as a public space. The little city of Lexington has its Green in the center of the city. In Memphis they have a little square in the heart of the city, and New Orleans has Jackson Square. And all over the country you will find these open spaces which were originally preserved when laying out the cities. Savannah is a wonderful example of the preservation of open spaces throughout the entire city. I am not going to talk about the wonderful planning of the great city of Washington, or the splendid plan of the city of Indianapolis.

In my own city of Louisville, the original plan of Louisville made in 1786 provided for fifteen solid blocks reaching from one end of the city to the other, of park space. But it was only a few years later that some short-sighted city council sold off fourteen of those blocks for private buildings and a curious fact is that on those blocks which were sold off, grew up the very worst part of our city, the red-light district and the slums. We were robbed of one of our most valuable possessions right in the heart of the city through a short-sighted city council.

At the beginning our people were sound on this question of city planning; they appreciated the importance of open spaces in those days when the cities were small, but later we went through sort of a dark age and for nearly one hundred years nobody gave much thought to city planning. Then thirty or forty years ago people began to think of it again. We were forced to consider it by the tremendous growth of our cities. About forty years ago, some fourteen millions of the popula-

*Stenographic report of address delivered at Recreation Congres, Memphis, Tenn., October 4, 1927.

tion of America lived in the cities, and forty-two millions lived in the country. Today nearly seventy millions live in the cities, and the people who have made a study of the situation conclude that by 1940 there will be eighty or eighty-five million people living in the cities.

You must appreciate the fact that a man who is in the subdivision business and who is going to develop a certain tract of land for home purposes is doing it as a business proposition. He must see his way clear to pay the cost of his land, the cost of the improvements and all of the utilities that have to be put in, and still reap a fair profit if he is going to carry on his business. We can expect him to do only those things which he can recover in some way from the sale of that land.

I am very happy to say that the wide-awake realtors of America today appreciate the fact that they can add to the value of their subdivisions by devoting or setting aside parts for public use. It is being done continually.

It was my privilege the other day to be in Boston and to see a plat of a subdivision up there which has been planned by Olmsted Brothers, which provides for all of these facilities, and I want you to remember them, because I think the list pretty nearly runs the whole gamut of recreational activities. There are golf courses, a riding academy, bridle paths, a polo field, ten tennis courts, a yacht harbor, casino, swimming pool, piers out into the bay, croquet grounds and places for quoits. I may have overlooked several other things. Those facilities are all provided for the people who buy in that subdivision.

It goes without saying that the promoter of that subdivision is going to capitalize on all of those things and is going to charge for the remaining land an added price that will recover the part that he is setting aside for public use.

A few years ago some associates and I acquired a tract of land out here in Memphis. It belonged to Mr. Saunders, the originator of the Piggly-Wiggly stores, who had started the erection thereon of a very handsome residence. He spent some $300,000 or $400,000 on the erection of what was called here "The Pink Palace" and then he failed. We bought the land from the receiver in bankruptcy for the purpose of developing a subdivision. The practical question which confronted us was what to do with that pile of granite, of beautiful architecture, half-completed—all of the exterior but none of the interior. We would either have to tear the building down and utilize the land or find some way or purpose to which the building could be devoted which would not injure the rest of the property.

We could not turn it into an asylum for insane people, for instance, because that would have depreciated the value of the adjoining land. We hit upon the idea that we could induce the city of Memphis to accept that house and some land around it. Mr. Saunders had developed in the center of the property an artificial lake of some size and from each end ran a stream, so we laid out a plan that would include that lake in a park and diagonally through the park area provide room for playgrounds and recreation.

We tied on to that another area of land around the "pink palace," and we submitted that to the city along with the palace, offering to give it to them if they would devote the palace to public use as a library or natural history museum or art gallery or something of that kind. They accepted it. Mayor Paine made the statement that we gave the city $400,000 worth of property, because the building and land actually cost that.

I would not stand here and ask you to believe that we were foolish enough to give away $400,000 worth of property. We didn't give them anything. I think we got back, or we shall get back more than that in the increased value of our property and we shall be indebted to the city of Memphis for taking that property.

It is a curious thing that when that property was placed on the market, the highest priced lots were those around the park area and lake. They were the first to be sold, proving it is good business to do such things. Frankly, if we had not succeeded in getting the Park Commission of Memphis to take over that park area, we should have been put to it as to know what to do with that area which logically should have been a public area.

I know you men and women will appreciate the fact that a subdivider who has any regard for the future value of his property would hesitate before opening up an uncontrolled and unsupervised playground in the heart of it. There must be supervision or it will turn out to be a nuisance and depreciate values. So the point I want to make in the first place is that the subdivider who expects to do anything of that kind ought to do it in cooperation with the recreation man, or with some expert in recreation, just as engineers are employed to make layouts and devise sewer systems or water systems, so as to get the best pos-

sible advice as to where the playground and rec-recreation centers should be located and how they ought to be set up.

In the second place I want to submit to you that if you expect realtors to make gifts of land to the public out of their private lands, you must see to it that the city in which such land is situated is shown the wisdom of accepting that property and undertaking to supervise it, otherwise it will be very difficult to secure many gifts of that kind, because the developer cannot obligate himself to supervise indefinitely. So that sort of work calls for the closest cooperation between your organization and our organization and between groups in the cities.

Here is another danger: I have heard the rule laid down that one acre in every ten in a subdivision ought to be set aside for public use. That sounds all right in theory, but it goes without saying that if you are subdividing a small tract of ten acres, you cannot cut out one acre and devote that to playgrounds without having perhaps a very illogical arrangement. All things of that kind ought to be done under a comprehensive city plan that locates playgrounds and public spaces where they ought to be located, and then arrangements should be made with the developer to set aside a tract or make some contribution toward setting aside an appropriate location. You cannot take ten subdivisions of ten acres each along a certain road and plan an acre of playground for each without having a hodge-podge. This development calls for the use of common sense.

While I think that you can count on realtors throughout America, particularly those who subdivide, to respond cordially and willingly to this program of giving their lands, it must be done in a way that will not lower values but will tend to enhance values so that they can afford to set aside these spaces for playgrounds and recreation.

As to some of the things that realtors have done: Golf courses have been and are being developed. A great many subdividers are equipping their subdivisions with bird houses designed to attract a great variety of birds, because they see that it will add to the desirability of their properties.

I wonder how many of you men and women sitting here have ever called upon the Real Estate Board of your city and talked over this proposition with the members and asked them what they could do for you. I want to say to you now, if you have not done it, go home and do that very thing and you will find the heartiest sort of cooperation. We have sense enough to know that the development of our individual properties depends upon the development of our cities and the value of our properties depends upon the values in our cities. A city with poor values is going to have poor real estate and if we are going to enhance the value of the property in such a city we must attract people with money, people who are looking for culture—people who are going to build values. We are tremendously interested as realtors from the selfish standpoint, as well as from the standpoint of the public, in having our city properties planned and developed with as much park area and playground areas as they can support. There is a direct relation to value in that activity.

As I said a while ago, my observation has been that in the early days of our country, the planners of our cities gave some thought to the necessity of recreation and park areas. You can see that in the city of New York—Battery Park, Bowling Green, City Hall Square, Gramercy Park, Union Square, Washington Square, Madison Square and on up the island of Manhattan.

It is a curious coincidence that as business marched up Broadway from the downtown section of New York, it halted at each one of those open spaces. There was a great business development about Union Square, which at one time constituted the high priced real estate of New York. Business next halted at 23rd Street, at Madison Square. That section was for a long time a great business section. Then there apparently developed a dark age, because there are no more squares until we reach Central Park. But at 34th Street there was so-called Herald Square, with a small triangular building on it, a make believe sort of square, and business paused there. Then it marched on up to 42nd Street or Times Square, which is really not a square at all, or not a park at all, and stopped there. Values grew, and now Columbus Circle and Central Park are the great developing sections.

There is a direct relation between these open squares and real estate values. The realtors in your city will appreciate that and if they do not, you can easily sell them the idea.

I want to appeal to you now to join hands with your local real estate boards and they will help you work out your problems and you ought to help them work out their problems, because you ought to get your city ready for these develop-



City Housing Corporation

YOUNG GARDENERS DISPLAY THEIR PRODUCE AT SUNNYSIDE GARDENS, LONG ISLAND CITY

ments if they are willing to give the land needed. You ought to get proper cooperation from the municipality toward the supervision of these properties. I think that is your job.

It is on that account that I am glad to talk to you today, because I think that your business and my business are directly linked up in this great program. As our civilization has progressed, as the tendency has been toward the growth of cities, there has not been any increased demand on land.

The release of animals caused by the development of automobile trucks has released from necessary cultivation thirty million acres of land in this country, or eight per cent. of the entire cultivated area which no longer has to be cultivated in order to raise food for those animals. That area can be put into hunting preserves and fishing preserves, and scout camps and all of these other wonderful things so beneficial to mankind that your organization is promoting. The development of our civilization is making that land available.

Another point I would impress upon you is to get away from any idea of stereotyping your playgrounds. Adapt them to your cities. Study the habits of your communities and set up recreational centers along the lines that you think will best develop the people in your communities without regard to what is being done in other places. Get all the benefits you can from these wonderful gatherings you have and exchange your ideas and experiences. But don't lose your individuality. I would not want any city in America to lose its individuality. I think we are going to become a great urban people with the great mass of our population in the cities, and I want every city in America to have its own personality, to preserve its own individuality, so that people will be proud to say they live in a certain city.

We have gone through a wonderful era in this country in which wealth has been amassed beyond the dreams of any of us. I think we are approaching the golden age where great masses of that stored-up wealth are going to be devoted to the cultural side of life. We are going to have better drama, better music, better art, more outdoor life —more of the health-giving benefits from outdoor life. We are going to build on those things a greater civilization—greater than any that has ever been built in the past.

So I say to you men and women who have dedicated your lives to this great work, to adopt as your motto, something like this: "Not for ourselves do we labor, but for humanity."

Real Estate Campaign Progresses

The ball has begun to roll in the country-wide campaign to set aside in new real estate subdivisions the recreation spaces so vital to health and child safety. Encouraging success has met the initial efforts of the Playground and Recreation Association of America to educate both realtors and the general public to the advantages of the plan. Landscape architects, city planners and certain far-seeing realtors who have been working toward this end are lending their unqualified support to the movement. The cooperation of national organizations has been secured and has begun to show its power in awaking public response.

Starting last February, the campaign has directed its energies through two main avenues—educational publicity and the personal work of its representative with realtors, municipalities and civic organizations. First, the leaflet "Ten Recreation Fundamentals in Real Estate Development" has been circulated widely. To date, more than 1,300 copies have been signed and returned by realtors, mayors, educators, club leaders and others in every state of the Union.

Here are a few typical comments:

"If the enclosed signature helps as much as I would like it to, playgrounds are assured to the coming generation."

"The P. R. A. A. is rendering a great service to the children of this country, a service which most people will not fully appreciate for years to come."

"No forward looking citizen should hesitate to lend cooperation."

"A real economic need. Investment in playgrounds will pay good dividends in due course—both in dollars and in characters built."

Next, a publicity program has been launched in newspapers and magazines. News stories on what realtors have done in setting aside play spaces have been carried extensively. Several syndicate writers whose messages reach millions have promoted the idea. Among them is Dr. Frank Crane, who featured child safety. "A city," he said, "is not only a place to do business and a place in which to live, but it is a place in which our children are to grow up. It is, therefore, as necessary for a child to have a playground as it is for his father to have an office or his mother to have a home. The lawn around the house is not sufficient, even when there is a lawn."

The article, "What Percentage for Play?" which appeared in the May thirtieth issue of the *National Real Estate Journal,* suggested standards which realtors might follow in laying out new developments with provision for recreation. As a result of this article a number of real estate companies have written the P. R. A. A. for advice with their particular problems. Local real estate publications have accepted articles on the campaign.

The *American City* Magazine devoted the seven leading pages of its August issue to an article "Subdividing for Play," with photographs of play spaces in subdivisions and diagrams showing methods of creating interior block playgrounds. Among the magazines which have published popular articles on the subject are *Hygeia,* September 1927, "Profits from Playgrounds"; *School Life,* September, 1927, "Realtors Provide for School Play"; *Child Welfare Magazine,* March, 1927, "Subdividing for Child Safety."

Educational articles will be continued as the campaign expands. Not only is the real estate idea being featured by itself, but it is incorporated in much of the general publicity issued for the recreation movement.

The Association's representative, H. C. Stone, has been giving full time to working with local real estate and municipal groups on the problem. He has presented the proposition to realtors individually and at their meetings from the standpoint of its business value. His work with the municipality has been to assure the acceptance of subdivision playgrounds after they have been set aside. Most realtors want to be certain that the land they set aside for play purposes will be recognized and ultimately supervised and maintained by the city, thus being relieved from taxation and through competent leadership kept an asset to the neighborhood. Municipal direction of the playgrounds created by subdividing is the goal of the campaign.

26 Playgrounds Through One Meeting

Though it is difficult to check up on the concrete results of an educational program of this nature, an instance in Buffalo, N. Y., shows how such



Palos Verdes Estates

BRIDLE PATHS ARE A FEATURE AT PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CAL. EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, 25% OF THE TOTAL, HAVE BEEN SET ASIDE AS PERMANENT PLAY SPACES



A. M. Scales Co. (Courtesy of The American

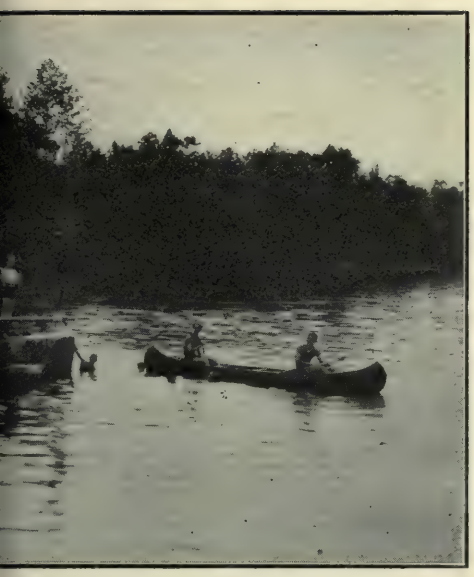
THE WATER'S FINE AT HAMILTON I
OF THIS DEVELOPM

At Play i

A TEAM GAME UNDER LEADERSHIP AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYGROUND, SUNNYSIDE GARDENS, LONG ISLAND CITY



City Housing Corporation



Greensboro, N. C. Of the 1550 Acres
eserved for Recreation



Lyon and Fitch, Inc.
Picnics Near Home Are Enjoyed by Residents of Lyon Village, Arlington County, Va., Who Have Thirteen Acres of Parks in Their 165 Acre Subdivision

Subdivisions

This $125,000 Clubhouse, a Golf Course Occupying Land Worth a Million Dollars, Tennis Courts and Other Play Facilities Have Proved a Paying Investment at Nassau Shores, Long Island



Harmon National Real Estate Corp.

work may bear fruit. Through Mr. Stone's efforts, the Buffalo City Planning Association presented the real estate program of the Playground and Recreation Association of America to real estate operators of the city at one of their luncheons. Present were representatives of the company who are developing the former Curtis Flying Field, a tract of 200 acres, as a site for 1,000 homes. At that time no provision had been made for play spaces in the large subdivision. But, as a result of the meeting, the layout of the property was changed immediately to make provision for twenty-six small park and playground spaces, one within each block. Mr. Stone was asked to help secure the acceptance of these playgrounds in perpetuity by the Town Board of Tonawanda, and acceptance has been granted.

The City Planning Association of Buffalo has also received a letter from another large real estate company, stating that as a result of the meeting, they will hereafter provide play space in all of their land developments as a matter of policy.

Since the direct work with realtors is a seasonal matter, Mr. Stone will devote the winter months to interesting Southern realtors, especially those in the rapidly urbanizing state of Florida.

The Real Estate Boards of three states—Michigan, Massachusetts and New Jersey—and of some ten cities, including Chicago, Philadelphia, Rochester, Providence, Albany, Dallas, Newark, Schenectady and Harrisburg, have passed resolutions endorsing the Association's effort.

The National organizations whose cooperation has been enlisted include the American Legion, National Safety Council, Automobile Chamber of Commerce of America, Federal Council of Churches and National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Rotary and Lions Clubs have assisted. The American Legion passed a resolution of endorsement at its recent Paris convention.

What a Western Legion Post Did

An example of the way in which Legion posts are promoting the idea was received recently from Medford, Oregon. As a result of the work of the local American Legion Playgrounds Committee, the Medford Realty Board has unanimously gone on record as favoring the project for playgrounds in new subdivisions and appointed a committee to cooperate in promoting the plan. Acting jointly with the Legion, the realtors have interested the city officials, and believe that they will be successful in having three tracts set aside for recreation in various parts of the city. "We can assure you that some constructive work will be accomplished along this line," writes the chairman of the realtors' committee.

The Association has data on about four hundred subdivisions in which permanent provision for recreation spaces has been made, with an eye to enhanced property values and quicker sales as well as to the welfare of coming generations.



Courtesy The American City. Harmon Natl. Real Estate Corp.
An Airplane View of Nassau Shores, L. I. The Center Tract, Outlined in Black and Numbered 1, Is the 53-Acre Golf Course, Taken from the Heart of This Development of 550 Acres. The Two-Acre Sandy Beach, Marked 2, Is Equipped as a Children's Playground. The Site of the Clubhouse Is Marked 3

"The advertising value of the playgrounds will be worth more than the value of the frontage," reports the Davis Realty Company of St. Louis, who have set aside a playground in practically every block of their 100 acre apartment district. This involved the sacrifice of approximately 1800 square feet of salable frontage, worth at least $125,000.

The playground and formal garden reserved for the use of their tenants by the builders of an apartment house at Goble Place, The Bronx, New York City, has been "a great success financially in that it rented the apartments at once at a higher rental than could be obtained without the park."

A Million Dollar Investment in Play

At Nassau Shores, Long Island, their latest and largest subdivision, the Harmon National Real Estate Corporation have made extensive provision for recreation, purely as a business proposition. A fifty-three acre tract in the center of this property of 550 acres has been equipped as a beautiful nine-hole golf course. On the Great South Bay, adjoining the ninth green, the company has erected

a $125,000 clubhouse. Tennis courts and an inviting beach are other play facilities.

"All this belongs to the property owners," writes W. Burke Harmon. "Based on the prices at which we are selling the surrounding property, it has a retail value of almost a million dollars, which we are actually giving away irrevocably. . . . But it represents one of the best investments that this company has ever made. It has been the biggest single selling argument that our salesmen have had. People are intensely interested to learn that in addition to buying homesites at a fair price, they also secure without cost a membership in such a delightful country club, which will meet their every recreational needs. There will, of course, be modest dues for playing members, which will cover the cost of maintenance of the golf course only.

"Such a policy does not smack of altruism in any way. It has been my observation, based on



Courtesy The American City. Russell Gardens, Inc.
A Lovely Tract of Natural Woodland Has Been Reserved in the Main Park of 5½ Acres at Russell Gardens, Great Neck, L. I.

actual experience, that a development with adequate recreational space set aside will sell quicker, at better prices, and with a more satisfactory net result to the developer, than one in which this important detail has been omitted."

Beside the natural desire of people to call a bit of ground their own, the realtor who provides recreation spaces can appeal to other fundamental human needs—the hunger for outdoor recreation and muscular activity, the concern of parents for their children's health and safety. Consider the sales value of this advertising from Curtis Park, Buffalo: "Where you once saw aeroplanes come home to shelter, you will soon see happy families come home to cozy hearthsides. You will see bright-eyed children at play in their own neighborhood parks—each one of twenty-five residential blocks with a playground of its own. Busy mothers will breathe sighs of relief to know that their little ones are out in the fresh air within calling distance—off the streets and associating only with children of immediate neighbors."

Consider this, from Palisades Gardens, Schenectady, N. Y., which are built around the new 27-hole golf club of the General Electric Company, with tennis, bathing and boating facilities: "You need outdoors and sunshine, air bracing with balsam, you need sleep in the quiet and peace of the country that irons kinks from tired nerves. You need golf, tennis for carefree hours, the exhilaration of a swim."

How city playgrounds in their neighborhood add to the desirability of homesites is illustrated by a handbill lately distributed by the Steel City Realty Corporation in Buffalo, which announces, "New city playgrounds opposite our lots. You know what that means to those who buy here now. Give your children a chance—keep them off the streets and out of danger from autos by living near the new playgrounds."

Legislation Not Sought

Legislation is not an objective of the P. R. A. A. in promoting this program, though groups have been helped to take advantage of existing laws which bear upon the problem. The Association believes that the education of realtors and homebuyers will accomplish the desired results.

A number of cities require that new additions, to be accepted, must include due consideration for public recreation spaces. Montana is the only state which requires that a portion of every platted area be reserved for public parks and playgrounds. Here at least one-ninth of the subdivision, exclusive of streets, must be dedicated to recreation—half of it in large parks on the outskirts of the area, the rest in smaller plats of not less than one block in area.

New York State has a law providing that cities may establish a city map, creating a city planning commission to draw it up. The law also gives the city authority to require suitable recreation spaces as a means for the approval of plats submitted for recording.

The address of C. C. Hieatt, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, at

the Memphis Recreation Congress gave an important boost to the campaign. He expressed the hearty cooperation of the Association he represented, and the interest of realtors in city planning for beauty and for as much park and playground area as they can support.

Among the friends of children who are endorsing the campaign is Mary Pickford. Her interest was aroused by the municipal short-sightedness which deferred the purchase of 200 acres of land in Beverly Hills, Cal., available for park purposes a few years ago at $1,000 an acre. Now the land could not be bought at $20,000 an acre. "The present haphazard way in many cities of letting parks and playgrounds take care of themselves is a serious menace to the coming generations," says Miss Pickford.

A Lesson from Abroad

Older countries are feeling the unfortunate results of city building without planning for play spaces. In a letter endorsing the American campaign and wishing it every success, Thomas W. Mawson, landscape architect and town planning consultant of Lancaster, states, "Here in England we are making strenuous efforts to remedy the mistakes of the past and to provide better amenities and recreational facilities for the children of the country. Firms like our own who are constantly engaged in efforts to evolve order out of chaos know how great are the difficulties to contend with. In nine cases out of ten these difficulties could have been avoided by a little forethought and a little more generosity. The owners of the London Squares have proved up to the hilt that the generous provision of open spaces brings its own pecuniary reward."

In American cities buildings are being torn down now to meet children's play needs, forgotten when land was cheap and available. Recreation spaces in congested areas are being acquired at almost prohibitive cost. Still block after block is being subdivided without a square foot set aside for neighborhood recreation activities.

Is this happening in your town? If it is, point out to the subdividers how progressive realtors throughout the country are losing no money and promoting sales by reserving playgrounds and parks, golf courses, beaches, bird sanctuaries, and other recreation areas. Point out to civic organizations and parents that it is as important to ask for the playground as for the school or church when buying a home. Especially, work with the city to assure its maintenance and supervision of the playgrounds which realtors reserve. The logical and economical way to prevent playground shortage tomorrow is to include ample recreation areas in the growing portions of communities today.



Courtesy The American City. Mason-McDuffie Co.

Children's Playground and Terrace Green, St. Francis Wood, San Francisco

Nature Guiding

Department Conducted by William G. Vinal

Nature Play

(Continued)

Games in the City Block Are But "Squirrel-in-the Cage" Affairs. Whatever way you turn there is a brick wall or a board fence. Of course you can run as hard and as far as in the country. A squirrel in the cage can travel as far as a squirrel in a tree. He is moving with his feet but not with his heart. There must be mental exhilaration along with the physical progress. The forest animal, whether the squirrel in the tree tops or the young Indian in the underbrush, has a new obstacle at every step. He must consider this stone, or stick, in the path and the over-hanging branches. At a glance he knows whether it is a spruce with sharp needles or a balsam with softer texture. Here is a foothold and there he will be mired. This is a rolling stone and that one is solid. It is easier to go around than over. This route is too slippery. As he runs he is making snap judgments at every step. They must be correct or he is caught.

The Child With Pets Is Attending Nature's School. It cannot be excelled. A trade school cannot take the place of chores. We can go a great deal farther than we have toward meeting the opportunities offered by the farm. A very important course of study on the farm was that of animal husbandry—or better understood in the city home as the pet course. If we cannot bring the farm to the city we can certainly have pets. The first thought of the parent is—no—it's too inconvenient. Of course it is inconvenient to the parent but pets are for children. I realize from experience that it is inconvenient. First we had two white angora rabbits with pink eyes. They were certainly cute. But they kept growing larger and larger and when we went to see grandfather we could not bring back a pumpkin because it took our combined carrying capacity to manage suit cases and rabbits.

Then we got two Rhode Island Reds. We thought this was a grand idea as we could eat them at camp when they were grown. On the electric car they peeped and every one looked around to see the "chicken farm" on the electric car. I looked around too as I didn't want to be thought guilty of anything so unusual. And when the chickens had grown up no one in the family had the heart to kill them and the thought of eating them was repulsive.

That summer I caught two baby red squirrels. We fed them milk with a pipette. They were as cunning as could be. But when they were grown they would frequently show their wild nature and bite. They turned on the gas when playing one early morning and built a nest in the darning bag.

And now we have Rex. He just revels in auto rides. Sometimes he jumps up by the back window and braces one foot on mother's hat. The price of the hat makes no difference. And his white hairs get all over everything, mother says, but we love him just the same. And now Raymond is going to camp in Massachusetts and Muriel to New Hampshire, and mother and I are to tour camps for the Nature Magazine. The big question is what to do with Rex.

Yes, pets are inconvenient. But there is something to be said for pets. The child who is starved for the lack of pets has failed to that extent in developing his own personality. His sympathies have failed to develop that much. One great source of social play has been amputated. To have animals in his environment is in his blood. Animals have been a part of his family life ever since dog and man took to hob-nobbing. They are a great moral influence. He seeks them as his muscles seek tools, his stomach food, and his eyes light.

Timeliness is an important factor in having pets. A child and a puppy seem to understand each other. They are both growing muscles. The child gets great delight in imitating sounds. In the early days the dog is a bow wow, sheep a baa baa, and the moo cow, and so on. The child's endless repetition of these sounds is significant of a fellowship. Instead of being candied, petted and over-toyed they should have pets to care for. Animal friends present a simple universe.

The Farm Chores Were an Early Course in Natural History. The whole farm was home. Home meant life. We turned toward home after school or after play. At the same time the cattle gathered at the bars, the pigeons hovered nearer the barn loft, the chickens clustered at the hen

coop, the horse dragged the plow to the barn door. It was milking time. Fragrant hay came down from the mow. The eggs had to be gathered. Night time meant that all life was turning home. It implied home just as much as mother at the window, a good hot supper, a crackling wood fire, and a cheery lamp on the table. Seeing the dog curling up on the braided mat and getting the cat in were correlative parts of the family life. Each animal had a name and belonged to the inner circle. We were all playmates. We had a mutual understanding. They had to be given their supper. They had to be protected if need arose—"who hits me hits my dog" and "who hits my dog hits me philosophy." These were the great moral influences for a farm boy. He was but one of the group. He had an obligation to care for others. It took time to do the chores but it was not thought of as self-sacrifice. It was not a sacrifice. It was life. It was a growing boy who had lost himself in feeling and understanding the greater laws of life. His treasures and objects of interest were outside of himself. Or would it be better to say that his heart was within his pets? He was endeavoring to think their thoughts. These friends were natural stimuli. The home animals were responsible for the first laws of citizenship. They were the means of an unconscious understanding of social obligations. When the child is cut off from the farm he is deprived of a very important part of his education. He is missing the schooling of Lincoln, and a host of others. The tenement child is necessarily an artificial product.

The Nursery Is the Child's First Nature Laboratory. Having a nursery room is not so important as giving the instincts of care, protecting, and fostering, an opportunity to grow. A part of the nursery may be a geranium in the window. It may include the kennel in the yard, the dove in the cote, or the sparrow in the grape arbor. There is a camaraderie or unwritten law of mutual understanding between boys and puppies, or between girls and kittens. A baby can pull a dog's tail when an adult or stranger cannot. The girl likes to button a sweater around the cat. It is the mother instinct at play. Children are enthralled with watching the mother bird at work,—building the nest, warming the eggs, feeding, nestling the young, protecting them from the weather or enemies, or teaching them to fly. Those same instincts are in the child.

The nurturing of an orphan chick is a strong lesson in humanitarianism. A home has to be provided (It may be a nail keg with a small opening); he must be kept warm (An earthen jug full of hot water wrapped in flannel); he must be fed (Grit, bread crumbs, lettuce, and mash); and given clean water. He must be protected from the cat. He can be taught to come when his master taps on the floor, to snuggle in his warm clasped hand, or to perch on a stick. A true friendship develops. A child cannot gain the friendship of the chick unless he observes certain laws. These are the same laws through which are attained human friendships.

The Playing Block Age Is One of Denaturing. The blocks and alphabet books usually have A for Alligator rather than Apple, B for Boa Constrictor rather than Blue Bird, C for Condor rather than Cow. Noah's Ark is more apt to have the camel, elephant, and lion from foreign lands than the cow, horse, and dog of the child's own environment. The only nature stories are the jazz variety, such as having the dog play a fiddle while the cow jumps over the moon, or having a half-chick go to see the queen. Queens are out of date but that makes no difference. No one is expected to know how a chick gets out of the egg which is a true story and stranger than fiction.

The Child Has an Impulse to Picturegraph Nature in the Sand. This instinct should be guided and not "sat upon." It is usually killed off at the "school age." School discipline is too often sharp, cryptic, and acid. It is apt to be unsympathetic whereas sand writing is playful and experimental. We should handle this precious germ of "drawing for pleasure" with the utmost tact and gentleness. To kill it—as teachers have often done—is criminal, if not in the judicial courts, undoubtedly so in the non-expressive grown ups which result therefrom.

Sand-script is the point of origin of art; paper may be the point of departure. The expanding of this budding power is dependent upon guiding. It is an outer expression of an inner feeling. The setting up of a model, drawing from the object, which is our method of sketching a cat or apple is not the child's method at all. In school we start from where we see it and not where the child is. I would prefer that my child retain the savage enjoyment of art rather than to receive the culture that kills it and leaves it to wither and dry like an evaporated apple. If you cannot see the child's point of view why get provoked if he

cannot see yours? That is a lazy way out of the dilemma in which the unthinking pedagogue finds himself. Perspective, foreshortening, and convergence were a puzzle to me even in Normal School and I am quite sure that many of the class could not use those laws in their drawings today, if, by rare chance, they still retain that pleasant pastime.

The child, then, and the primitive hunter, find sand writing fascinating. It is a naturalistic art. By means of outlining a great variety of natural objects, particularly animals, the Indians carried on a communication by pictures. The fox, the buffalo, the tepee, the fire, the hunter, the sun and moon were easily and frequently pictured in his magic writing. Every child should have a sand beach where he may run, build, and sketch to his heart's content. Every day the tide, wind, or rain erases the old and invites new stories.

"Mud Pies" Is the Plastic Age of Childhood. Natural objects are the natural playthings of childhood. There is an infinity of materials which have played upon the five senses since the dawn of the human race. Every muscle and nerve has been shaped by the control and response to the heat and cold, rock and crag, food and hunger. The feet have been trained to be nimble or clumsy, enduring or tiring, deformed or shapely. Parents have the decision as to which materials will play upon their offspring. In the same way that there is a sand writing age there is a clay age. The clay age is a plastic age. It follows sand play. Its adhesive nature leads to modelling. The snow man and dough dolls are of the same period. The child calls it making "mud pies." Shells are introduced as molds and the scallops lead to the decorative art. The making of marbles, plastocine animals, and plaster of Paris casts of animal tracks hold the attention. The story of the first potter is of most interest at this time.

The Stone Age Is a Muscle Building Period. The stone is a natural toy. The child tries throwing for distance. He tests his skill in skipping stones on the water, or hitting an object. He glances them across the ice, jingles them in a chasm, throws them up to bat with a stick, or uses them for ammunition in a sling shot. He gets a long narrow stone to hum, a flat stone to scale through the air, and a round stone to roll off a cliff, a sharp stone for an axe, a hard stone for a hammer, and a fine-grained stone for whetting. He searches for colored stones for marking and for flat, smooth stones to mark upon. White stones make a good garden border. He enjoys pounding stones to break them. He likes to skip from stone to stone (Poison). He enjoys "duck on the rock." He is educating his arm muscles and the nerves which tie them up with the brain. This gives him the power of control over stones. His stone education extends over years. It is experimental or inventive play.

Besides the sand, clay, and stone education there must be stick education, water education, and so on ad infinitum. Children are not playing with these objects but really these objects are educating them. The individual appetite demands each one but in the end it is the stone, clay, projecting our individuality into action. There are many steps in stone education. A gang of boys playing at the stone pile usually end up in a contest, such as throwing for distance. Or it may be striving for skill in hitting a bottle. In this respect it is similar to a drill in school except in one case the desire comes from within and the other it is forced from without. It is voluntary drill as compared with compulsory.

Stones are convenient—almost necessary in the anarchistic age from eight to twelve. There is nothing make-believe about a stone. It is a solid reality with endurance. It is crude and clumsy like its student. It is not a ready-made, artificial affair. It makes a close physical contact when thrown. But a stone without space to use it is like a boy with steam up and no safety valve to release it. It lends itself as an imaginary weapon to protect one's self from imaginery foes. Large stones conceal mysterious animals, such as centipedes, salamanders, and slugs. It furnishes dark places and caves for crickets and other nocturnal hexapods. A stone pile always beckons for exploration. It is an unlimited field for the boy collector. It is a companion. It is useful in making personal acquaintances through war with a hornet's nest, or with a strange dog.

The proper environment for stones and boys is the country. There the boy gives innumerable stone tests. He harnesses fire with a stone fire place, builds a dam with stone and mud, or uses them for stepping stones in crossing streams or marshes. It is rock investigation for the personality of rocks. It is the age of science for its own sake. The city yard or block is poverty-stricken in offering stones or space for using them. The passing of the stone age is a distinct loss. To get it the city child must be transplanted to the country. And the educational value of the

stone age must start in the stone age. The child who gives and takes with stones is getting an important mechanical education. There is no village rock pile but has served in child development. The boy without stones to educate him is crippled. He lacks that much of being prepared for his future work.

Nature Affords the Most Complete Course in the Education of the Middle Ear. Crawling on all fours through the underbrush is a good scout game. Jumping logs, streams, and from rock to rock in crossing a brook, is more educative than a gym horse whose height is known and varies by a known scale. Going up a ravine or zigzagging up a steep slope trains the middle ear to cooperate with the legs and eyes. Pulling one's self up a cliff or climbing a tree is more exhilarating than stall bars. One has to live an arboreal life at the tree dwelling age or the pleasure is lost forever. Tree climbing and allied pursuits have been lost in the city through park laws, high trimming, and a sooty covering laid down from burning soft coal. Where mother nature is denied the right to unlock the doors through old time experience her pupils must either go where they can get that experience or there must be other means.

Man Is the First Animal to Have a Thumb Rule of Nature. He is the first one to have a thumb which is in opposition to the fingers. The monkey has five fingers but man has four fingers and a thumb. This is not so at first. A new born baby has five fingers like a monkey. The baby's thumb demands thumb action. Its position soon spells grasping. Man first grasped to protect himself. His thumb was in the race to throw a stone, to use a club, to pull a sling shot, and to throw a spear. He must have room—not mere elbow room but his stone age rights.

Man's thumb soon makes him a tool wielding animal. He craves to have tools to serve him. He wants to so shape his arrow that it will travel the farthest. He admires the cunning hand. Indian education was built up around the hand and the eye. The tools were all hand-made. Handmade is a trade mark that means value. The Indian had a right to his tools. They were specifications of his right to become a man. They were diplomas for graduation from infancy. Thus the viburnum became fashioned into an arrow, the ash withe into baskets, the mellow clay into pottery. Thumb-rule is the graduate school of the "feel" of nature. It is the same instinct that makes the art material of the Indian and the camp craft of the Boy Scout. It is thinking through nature materials to something constructed. It is not ready-made toys. They are self-made and self-made means self-taught for after all it is the child that is made. The arrow, pottery, and fire are making the child. Ideas are working from within instead of blocks with pictures of camels striving to impress from without. Nature provides the materials for creative art. The city is a desert. The stones are pavings, the trees are grilled, the gardens are fenced, the soil is lawned, and the flowers are "posted." Everywhere it is "hands off" nature material. Repression of impulses means unhappiness. How is the child to develop the impulses that are crying within? Does it mean lawful lawlessness? Nature's laws are older than man's laws. The child who does not learn the thumb rule of nature is not living up to his possibilities.

"Doing the Chores" Is a Country Affair. An equal opportunity does not exist in the city. Hoeing corn, sawing wood, and turning the grindstone is work. Keeping the nose on the grindstone means keeping everlastingly at it. Weeding onions is hard work. There is satisfaction in reaching the end of the row, for there is another row. It would be much pleasanter to go fishing, but there's still another row. This is the school of toil and hard knocks. It corresponds to the three R's. It is not satisfying an instinct. It is held to by pure will power. It is a training of the nervous system. Airing the bed, shaking the rugs, and dusting the gas log are meagre substitutes.

The Pocket Is the Boy's First Museum. The boy without a pocket is not a boy. The pocket is the home of the collecting instinct. It is the child's right. A game, originated by a scout executive, consisted of each boy's emptying his pocket. The lights were turned out and the boys were told to reclaim their treasures by feeling. They did it. This was vastly significant as to the personality wrapped up with the collection. Each object was a budding interest. It stood out as making a point of contact. Collectively they were the alphabet—the foreglow of what might be a life interest. They were tokens of the first growing pains of reality. They were bricks, any one of which might be used in laying the cornerstone of a future edifice.

(*To be continued*)

Nature Services of Reading, Pennsylvania

By

Lillian M. DeTurk

Reading, Pennsylvania, in the midst of abundant Berks County, offers many and varied opportunities to nature lovers. Among local organizations realizing the benefits existing in this field, and coöperating to make it possible for the greatest number to appreciate and take advantage of these opportunities is the municipal Recreation Department. Its office is becoming known as a clearing house and information bureau on matters pertaining to field and nature activities. Through this and other services of the Department, the germ of nature lore appreciation is spread wherever possible by suggesting interesting trips, field projects and explorations to the many groups with which contacts are made.

The Community Hiking Club, organized seven years ago by this city department, numbers from forty to eighty persons on its weekly trips. Attendance on a hike constitutes membership. The percentage of turnover in the group is very high. However, more people than ever before are requesting hiking information and are being seen in small groups about the countryside, so that possibly the main function of this hiking club is to attract people to outdoor activities, and when confidence in themselves has become established through several hikes with the club, they take trips in small groups of their own at times most convenient and upon projects most desirable. Many persons believe that in such small groups more benefit and enjoyment are to be derived than in the large group of fifty or more.

To encourage field trips by such groups, the Recreation Department displays at public places posters giving definite information on certain phases of nature activities to be observed at the season. Stuffers inviting people to take advantage of the services of the Department along this line are used in mail leaving the office. Several issues of the mimeographed home bulletins have been devoted to outdoor activities. Last October's number was entirely on autumn field activities. The January issue listed and described games, tracking and other activities possible when the ground is covered with snow, while the bulletin of February first dealt with bird houses, their making, erection and care, as well as additional features to attract birds.

The demands for this bulletin were so great and the requests for nature information were so many that a new monthly bulletin on the subject of nature lore and outdoor field activities was added to those already being issued. This includes seasonal material on various phases of nature lore and is mailed to 297 persons who have indicated, chiefly through personal contacts, interest in this type of recreation.

To assist further the many individuals and small groups who are interested in their environment, a pamphlet, entitled "Hikes in Berks," has been published by the Board of Recreation. It lists and routes a hike a week for one year in the countryside about Reading. A map is included as well as several short articles on hiking and nature study.

In the training courses for leaders conducted each year by the Department, several sessions are devoted to field activities with specialists in charge.

Treasure hunts of varying kinds are always popular and may be the means of introducing many persons to Mother Nature. The false clue treasure hunt of July, 1925, attracted a large group. The trail was followed from a mimeographed sheet which listed ten sets of clues varying from three to eight in each set, one of which was the true clue, the others false. To learn which clue in a certain set to follow, it was necessary to unravel the one in the previous set.

The jewel hunt is entirely different and eliminates speed as a factor. The trail is laid by three persons, one of whom marks the trail by scattering confetti rather sparsely. Over a section fifty feet wide on either side of the trail, colored paper, cut in small squares and circles, is dropped at intervals. The followers pick up all of these jewels they can find. Diamonds count two points each and circles one. The end of the trail may be marked by a pile of confetti and a sign to the effect that within one hundred feet of it are hidden ten envelopes with from twenty to fifty points in each. The winning team is decided by the total number of points scored.

Several nature trail hunts have been held in the

environs of Reading. In these a knowledge of nature is necessary, plus strategy and good observation. Notes are left in holes in trees, under stones, in bird nests, on fences and other objects found along the trail. A certain amount of deductive reasoning is usually required to locate the next clue from the directions given. The notes must be read and replaced where found without indicating their location to other teams.

A photo nature trail has just been completed. This extends four miles across Mt. Penn away from roads and buildings. The clues are supplied by a series of snapshots taken during the early spring. The identity of objects in the pictures, directions from where taken, deductions concerning their origin or age and other information to be secured are required to follow the clue of each snapshot. A sheet of mimeographed questions on nature lore along the trail is supplied with the pictures. These clues are given to groups to use and return with the answers on which they are later scored. At the end of the season a dinner for all groups is planned at which time the scores will be announced and an effort made to coördinate at least part of the field activities of the city.

These treasure hunts and nature trails may be varied indefinitely to suit conditions. Frequently objects along the trail suggest modifications. Sometimes they are participated in by individuals, more frequently by teams. Oftentimes the followers themselves add to the interest by the discovery of some unforeseen situation. The possibilities in this type of field activity are almost limitless.

From the groups reached through the clearing house service frequently come requests for specialist leaders. There are a number of old timers in the community who have specialized along various lines of nature and who are glad to be called upon to assist groups with a mutual interest. The Department of Recreation has listed such local experts and is frequently able to tie up individuals and groups with results that sometimes carry over into large group projects of a community wide nature. Local leadership in astronomy, outdoor cooking, bird lore, hiking, flowers, trees, mineralogy, and insect study, is very welcome to a group. The discovery and recruiting of such volunteers has brought to light some very interesting characters, who can contribute greatly to the nature activities of the city.

Bird house projects were sponsored by the Department of Recreation in a number of local groups last spring. The Camp Fire Girls were granted permission to erect their best completed houses in the City Park and the student nurses of the Reading Hospital attracted the birds to their grounds with their finished houses.

The west slope of Mt. Penn immediately adjacent to the city is being gradually purchased by the municipality. The hopes of nature lovers are tied up in this project, which has many recreational possibilities from their point of view.

Reading has a fine museum lately completed in the midst of a tract of twenty-five acres of land, which will be converted into a bird sanctuary. The services of the museum include story-telling and classes in local nature lore, exhibits, specially conducted trips for school children, supplying food to be distributed to birds in winter, and special assistance to Boy Scouts and school clubs.

The Berks County Conservation Society is another agency serving the community. The Baird Ornithological Society, Teachers' Nature Study Club, extra-curricular school clubs, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and other less formally organized groups also contribute very much to the nature services of Reading and Berks County.

Outdoor Museums of Natural Exhibits

At Bear Mountain, Palisades Interstate Park, New York, has been established a unique little nature museum, built of lichen covered with glacial boulders, as the center of the nature trails along which are identified and interpreted natural exhibits, in place, in the fields of geology, botany, zoology and revolutionary history. The museum is in charge of William Carr, the curator assigned to the work by President Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History. With simple materials he has made graphic and interesting presentations of the sciences that are best studied outdoors at their source.

In commenting on this, Laurence Vail Coleman, whose "Manual for Small Museums" has just appeared, says "museums have always placed emphasis upon collecting—the process of bringing within four walls examples of what is to be found throughout the length and breadth of the world. Recently, however, much attention has been given to an idea which is the very converse of the one that underlies collecting. That is the notion that

things in their natural outdoor settings are exhibits which can be used for museum purposes without being 'collected.'

"Outdoor museums are not new, to be sure. There have long been such museums as the famous one at Skansen, but for the most part these exhibits have been installed outdoors specifically for museum purposes, rather than utilized wherever chance has provided them. The new idea is that outdoor exhibits need not be created—that they exist and need only to be utilized. On the basis of this principle every museum may to some degree become an outdoor museum by interpreting in the out-of-doors the works of nature and the products of man's handwork. This function will probably never so eclipse the indoor exhibition work of museums as to produce institutions of an entirely new type, but undoubtedly as a supplement to indoor exhibition, extra-mural activity wil play an increasingly important part.

"In the field of science there is a special wealth of material. Local county and state parks, and the whole countryside offer successions of exhibits. Geologic features of the landscape, rocks, birds, insects and plants may be seen on every hand, but they are not recognized or understood by most people. It remains for museums to interpret them to the layman. The means by which this is to be accomplished are not fully defined, but experiments in progress range from tree-labelling in cities to the establishment of small trailside museums in national parks—each to expound some natural feature at the spot where nature has placed it on exhibition.

"An experiment which is especially suggestive for small museums is that described in Lutz' 'Nature Trails' (the booklet written by Dr. Frank E. Lutz, based on his nature trails in the Harriman Park, and published by the American Museum of Natural History, in several editions to meet a growing demand). It consists in maintaining a woodland trail along which trees, shrubs and herbs, rocks and other natural objects are labelled with tags. The upkeep of such a trail is an appropriate object for a group of Boy Scouts, and experiment has shown that appeal in the labels forestalls practically all vandalism. Training the public to take care of the out-of-doors is considered to be one of the most important features of the undertaking. Development of this plan at summer camps, in connection with small temporary collections, is another possibility which has had rewarding attention under museum leadership at Bear Mountain, New York, in the Palisades Interstate Park."

It is proposed to extend the trailside museum idea as developed by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission by making the new shelters now being constructed the centers of labelled exhibits, identified where they are found, so that hikers using these cabins for luncheons and overnight stays may have interpreted for them the rich variety of geological, botanical and historical material that may be found anywhere in this great public preserve.

An Opportunity for Musical Talent

Under the auspices of the Atwater Kent Foundation of Philadelphia, Pa., plans for a nation-wide audition are under way to discover the best voices in the country and to award substantial prizes of money and tuition. The Foundation is organizing in each state by arranging with some musical or civic organization to take charge of a state audition. This will begin in each local community with the two best singers—one young man and one young woman—who will be selected by competition. These two winners will be sent to a central point of the state, where a singing contest will be conducted on the air by a broadcasting station. As a result two winners will be selected for the state.

Each of the five districts into which the country has been divided will then hold a district audition participated in by the two state winners in that district. Two winners from each district—one of each sex—will be selected, making ten contestants for the final national audition to take place in New York. Two winners of first place will receive $5,000 in cash and two years' tuition in a leading American conservatory. Awards will be made for winners of second, third, fourth and fifth places.

The contestants must not be over twenty-five years of age; must never have been associated with a professional, theatrical or operatic company; must never have been a paid principal in any concert held outside his own state; must declare an intention to follow a musical career and must be free from theatrical or musical contracts.

Further information may be secured from the Atwater Kent Foundation, Philadelphia, Pa.

November, the 11th month hath 30 days,

1927 The Mad Moon 1927

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.
—Old Proverbs

1 Tu	*Weather Bureau Bulletin, first regular issue, 1870.*	Muskrats are building winter homes.
2 W	*The others are tobogganing.*	Feature story about hibernation.
3 Th	*William Cullen Bryant, b. 1794.* To a Water Fowl.	Gather cocoons of polyphemus, promethea, cecropia, and luna moths for spring hatching.
4 F	*Arbor Day in Hawaii and North Carolina.*	Read Porter's *Girl of the Limberlost.*
5 Sa	*Wilson Flagg, b. 1805.* Woods and By-ways of New England.	Dry wet shoes slowly.
6 Su	*The squirrel's tail is snug as a blanket.*	Unlike England, the wild game belongs to the people.
7 M	*Sun rises 6.44; sets 4.42.*	Beavers are busy laying in winter supply of poplar.
8 Tu	Election Day (*in certain states*).	Guard "packed away clothes against insects." (Send for various Farmers' Bulletins, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.)
9 W	*Full moon. Organize a John Burroughs Club.*	A land owner can forbid hunting on his land at any time.
10 Th	*T. Gilbert Pearson, b. 1793.* Stories of Bird Life. *First official weather forecast, 1871.*	The woodchuck is asleep below the frost line.
11 F	Armistice Day. *Moon rises 6.44.*	Have you mulched your bulbs and shrubs?
12 Sa	*The Anti-Steel Trap League, Army and Navy Club, Washington, has published a manual.*	Bayberry dipping party.
13 Su	*Length of Day, 10 h. 4 m. Moon rises 8.38.*	Expedition to gather cattail leaves, beach grass, willow sprouts, or ash withes for basket making during the winter.
14 M	*Take a tree inventory of your community.*	Frogs are in the mud at the bottom of ponds.
15 Tu	*There are 50 species of hawks and owls in U. S. The majority are beneficial.*	The symbols of the Zodiac are most useful to fortune tellers.
16 W	*Sun rises 6.58; sets 4.31.*	Prepare for American Forest Week, April 24, 1927.
17 Th	*Arbor Day in South Carolina.*	Begin winter nature talks.
18 F	*Standard time went into effect in U. S. 1883. Asa Gray, b. 1810.* Manual of Botany. *Look for Mercury, Morning Star, rising about one hour before the sun, November 20th to 30th.*	Get acquainted with the winter birds and the spring migration will not overwhelm you. Contrary to popular opinion, winter is the season to start bird study.
		The Prairie Club of Chicago has inspired the preservation of Indiana Dunes.

19	Sa	*Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, 1863.*	Pot the mullein, primrose, and other winter weed rosettes and bring into the house.
20	Su	*Peregrine White, b. 1620—first white child in New England.*	The first New England Trail Conference was held in Boston in 1920.
21	M	*Bats are wintering in caves or among the rafters.*	Story of the disappearing wild turkey, heath hen, and wild swan.
22	Tu	*Good time to call the tree dentist.*	Throw green hemlock boughs on the open fire.
23	W	*Dartmouth College has an Outing Club.*	Birds are an economic necessity.
24	Th	THANKSGIVING DAY.	Thanksgiving offering for the birds.
25	F	*Arbor Day in Porto Rico.*	Start winter weaving club.
26	Sa	*Look for paintings by the Ice King.*	Make a collection of kinds of woods.
27	Su	*A bird and game sanctuary has been set aside near Peter-*	This is the time to gather your winter bouquet, everlasting, bayberry, bush clover, grasses, cattails, and teasel are good.
28	M	*borough, N. H., in memory of Edward MacDowell, the musician.*	
29	Tu	*"Shooting stars" are meteorites.*	Native dyes give more satisfaction than Chemicals. Gather inner black oak bark, butternut husks, pokeberries, and iron rust.
30	W	*Sun rises 7.16; sets 4.21.*	

December, the 12th month hath 31 days,

1927 The Long Night Moon 1927

Being ignorant is not so much a shame
as being unwilling to learn.

—B. Franklin.

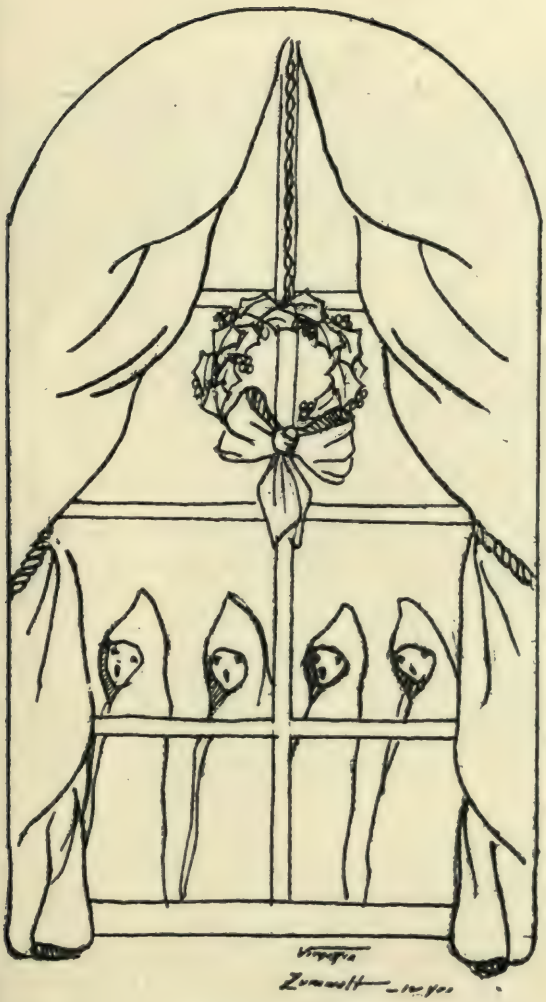
1	Th	*Wm. T. Hornaday, b. 1854.* OUR VANISHING WILD LIFE.	Read Thoreau's diary of winter.
2	F	*John D. Godman, b. 1794.* RAMBLES OF A NATURALIST. *Arbor Day in Georgia.*	Make winter feed bags for birds. Cook up suet, sunflower seeds, wheat, and barley.
3	Sa	*First American silo opened at Billerica, Mass., 1879.*	Hang feed bags in trees.
4	Su	*Saturn is Morning Star.*	Eskimo dog stories around the fireside.
5	M	*Go out and study the stars on the first clear night. Use a star map.*	Cut off brown tail moth nests when the snow is on the ground. You can see them then.
6	Tu	*Sun rises 7.23; sets 4.19.*	Remember the quail after a snow storm.
7	W	*The water in trees is now in the form of ice.*	Put up lunch counters for the birds.
8	Th	*Full Moon.*	Tell *Uncle Remus Stories.*
9	F	*Joel Chandler Harris, b. 1848.* UNCLE REMUS STORIES.	Good month to study stars when there is no moon to dim them.

10 Sa	*Moon rises 6.19.*	Set up a scenic locator.
11 Su	*Moon rises 7.24.*	How to tell the evergreens.
12 M	*How form a Nature Club? Ask for Bulletin 25, American Nature Association, Washington, D. C.*	Scouts start to pot Christmas trees for shut-ins. Same trees are to be transplanted outdoors in the spring.
13 Tu	*Is there a nature column in your daily paper?*	Campaign to prevent destruction of the laurel, American holly, creeping jenney, and other evergreens for Christmas.
14 W	*Moon rises 10.45.*	The Christmas tree farmer is realizing a profit.
15 Th	*Where is your local model forest?*	Set up Community Christmas Tree.
16 F	*Check the slaughter of Christmas greens.*	Prepare several Christmas trees for the birds.
17 Sa	*Wright brothers' first successful flight, 1903.*	Try snow sculpturing when the conditions are right.
18 Su	*Where is the best place in town for an observation tower with a binocular telescope?*	Thinning the woodlot is good forest practice. Cut out Christmas trees under the supervision of a forester. Observe property rights.
19 M	*Sun rises 7.34; sets 4.20.*	Winter camping is popular in the Palisades Interstate Park, N. Y.
20 Tu	*Nuthatches and brown creepers are inspecting tree trunks.*	There is a reason for calling the shrike the "butcher bird."
21 W	*Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, 1620.*	Get ready for skating.
22 Th	*Winter begins.*	Have you a living Christmas tree?
23 F	*Has your local museum an endowment fund?*	Use electric bulbs instead of candles on the Christmas tree.
24 Sa	*There should be a year-round nature map.*	Don't forget the hens. Give them a green cabbage for Christmas.
25 Su	CHRISTMAS DAY.	It is customary, in many places, to take a Christmas bird census. Send your list to the nearest Audubon Society.
26 M	*The American Nature Study Society, composed largely of teachers, holds its meeting this week.*	Analyze your year's experience in COMMUNITY NATURE GUIDING and plan for the coming year.
27 Tu	*Sun rises 7.37; sets 4.24.*	The woods were made for the hunters of dreams, the brooks for the fishers of song;
28 W	*Get acquainted with the Pole Star and the Dippers.*	To the hunters who hunt for the gunless game the streams and the woods belong. —SAM WALTER FOSS.
29 Th	*Length of day 9 hrs. 21 min.*	
30 F	*What are snow fleas?*	
31 Sa	*Shrews are making snow tunnels.*	*Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.*

Influencing Character Development

At a research conference Dr. E. L. Thorndike of Teachers College, Columbia University, distributed to approximately one thousand people a mimeographed questionnaire. The men and women were asked to rank under interest, intellectual development and character development, the various subjects of the school curriculum and athletic sports in the order in which they had influenced the writers.

Athletic sports were ranked first by the largest number as influencing character development. The group present at this research conference consisted entirely of teachers or prospective teachers.



A Christmas Card
Designed by Virginia Zumwalt, a twelve-year-old resident of San Diego, California



Merchant of Venice, Recreation Department
Salt Lake City, Utah



The Child's Turn to Tell the Story, Pioneer Park Center
Salt Lake City, Utah



Checkers, Recreation Department
Salt Lake City, Utah



Crokinole, Central Playground
Salt Lake City, Utah

Playgrounds Without Children and Children Without Playgrounds

By

W. S. Deffenbaugh

Chief of City Schools Division, United States Bureau of Education

"Playgrounds without children" and "children without playgrounds" well expresses a municipal playground at a school recess period, and a school playground at the same period with hundreds of children attempting to play within its congested space. Such conditions exist in almost any city that maintains municipal playgrounds. In many instances these grounds, being remote from the school buildings, are used by the children only after school hours, or on Saturday and during the summer vacation. On the other hand, it is not unusual to find the school grounds closed at these times.

Where such conditions exist, it is evident that better cooperation is needed between the board of education and the commission or person having charge of the municipal playgrounds. How to bring about better cooperation is a problem. Possibly the school board and the city department having charge of playgrounds could employ the same person to have supervision of all playground work in the city. Whenever possible, and especially if the school grounds are small, the municipal playgrounds should be adjacent to or near the school buildings. If the school grounds are large enough for playgrounds, they should be open after school, and on Saturday and during the summer months. It is a rare thing for a city to provide enough playground space for its children, but if school playgrounds in some cities were open all the time, there might not be such a lack of play space. Boards of education should see that the school grounds are used all the time either by maintaining playgrounds themselves or turning the school grounds over to the city when school is not in session.

In many cities better use could be made of the school grounds, while school is in session. If the playgrounds are small, it is evident that when 500 children are turned loose at the recess periods the grounds will be so crowded that no one can play. It would be much better if the daily program were planned so that there would be children on the school grounds at practically every period of the day. If there are ten 30-minute periods and 500 children in the school, 50 children on an average could be on the playgrounds at each period. This would give each child 30 minutes of play during the school day and would be better than the plan of having two 15-minute recess periods with the entire school of 500 pupils attempting to play at once.

In brief, every city should plan to make as constant use as possible of both its municipal and school playgrounds. Any city that does not is depriving the children of the opportunity to play. The problem of the efficient use of school and municipal playgrounds is one that needs to be studied in many a city.

From the Winner of the Aircraft Tournament

(*Continued from page* 465)

time before going to Memphis and to my surprise made some very excellent flights. These fine flights made me feel sure that I would make a very good showing in the Junior outdoor hand launched duration contest at Memphis, and the 5 minutes and 37 seconds proved my confidence. I believe that any boy in the country can build and fly model aeroplanes if he is willing to follow designs and instructions on model right.

(Signed) Jack Lefker,
Member of the Illinois Model Aero Club



ALTADENA'S MILE OF CEDARS
These beautiful Himalayan cedars rear their proud heads on both sides of Santa Rosa Avenue in Altadena, California.



WOODLAND SCENE A-BLAZE WITH CHRISTMAS LIGHTS

During Christmas week the avenue becomes the "Street of the Christmas Trees" and the majestic cedars are converted into twinkling Christmas trees shedding beauty and friendliness on the thousands who come to see them.

Extending Music

"The four necessities of life are food, shelter, raiment and MUSIC."—RUSKIN.

BY

FANNIE R. BUCHANAN

Along with courses in nutrition, clothing, poultry, and many other subjects, in certain Mississippi Valley States, farm home-economics extension service now includes little studies in *Music for the Family.*

Miss Mary Ellen Brown, Nebraska State Leader of Home Economics Extension, was a pioneer in offering these music lessons for home-makers, in connection with home courses in regular extension subjects.

Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, and Minnesota now offer similar help, and wide interest in this new service is evidenced by letters of inquiry received from twenty-eight States within the first month after a brief notice of the Nebraska music-project had appeared in the *News Letter* of the *Farmer's Wife Magazine.*

The original Nebraska plan outlined eight monthly lessons, which were issued as bulletins with explanations and annotations to aid local leaders in carrying the lessons from their training classes back to their own local clubs. The first year's lessons included (1) Music for the Baby; (2) Music for the Child; (3) Music for the Growing Girl; (4) For the Growing Boy; (5) The Age of Romance; (6) The Mother; (7) The Father; (8) The Grandparents. Each lesson was made up of two songs, two instrumental numbers and one musical game. The lesson, given by the specialist from the State office, in the local Leaders' Training Class, was carried by these leaders to their own local clubs or groups.

The lessons were so planned that any woman could use the material either with piano or phonograph. Women who were without either in the home could at least carry home the songs learned at her group lesson. These songs were simple. For the boy's lesson there were the old round, *Scotland's Burning,* and the cowboy song, *Whoopee Ti Yi Yo.* The annotations for the songs furnished the mother a story that would interest any boy in the songs. Supplementing the text of the cowboy song was this account of the making of a favorite of the western plains. "In the old days, when the western cowboys drove the cattle from Texas up to Wyoming for the summer grazing, the herd must be kept from stampeding. During the day, as the cattle moved forward, and again in the night stand, the cowboy sang to keep his cattle quiet. The song was not a wild-west song, sometimes it was even called a 'cattle lullaby.' *Whoopee Ti Yi Yo* has the rocking lope of the cow-pony in its music. The song has twenty-six stanzas, but each is quite independent, and with the chorus is complete in itself. Each verse was probably "made up" by some different boy as he rode along singing his thoughts to the tune he had heard at the last round up, and finishing off with the *Whoopee Ti Yi Yo* chorus. The second stanza is probably the thought of some boy who had been having trouble with his cattle. It is a plain warning that life on the ranges is not all roses. The third was probably the work of some boy whose range was near the Indian reservation, and who sold his cattle to the government for rations. A 'dogie' is a little runt steer that lags along behind and has to be prodded up to the pace of the herd."

The annotations for the instrumental numbers were designed to arouse discussion as well as to give information. In the girl's lesson, *At the Brook* was introduced by the question, "Does the music represent a dashing mountain stream or a rippling meadow brook?" In the lesson for the Age of Romance, the *Drigo Serenade* was traced back to the days when a young man wooed his lady-love with music. "At night he sang beneath her window to lull her to sleep in the hope that she might dream of him: In the morning he sang beneath her window to waken her to arise and greet the day with him. What difference would be heard in the two kinds of music? Is this an evening or a morning serenade?"

The games included in the lessons were suitable for family or for community gatherings. *Looby Loo, Jolly Is the Miller,* or *Pop Goes the Weasel* require little teaching or practice.

This Nebraska plan has been adapted to meet the extension service organization peculiar to each

State undertaking the music-in-the-home service. Under Miss Kathryne Van Aken, Illinois offered special county-wide one-day music training schools. Each Home Bureau group sent its leaders in for the work. In Livingston County, the first of these schools fell upon the first bright Monday in four weeks. Notwithstanding the family washing, at ten o'clock in the morning ninety farm women were ready for the opening song. At one p. m., one hundred and thirty-five were registered. These music leaders were given training in leading group singing, in presenting instrumental numbers for music appreciation by means of records, and in teaching games. Similar training schools were carried on every four months in fifteen counties of Illinois. McClean County organized a circulating library of phonograph records, which offered opportunity for each local Home Bureau to use music appreciation numbers in each meeting.

In Michigan, Miss Julia Brekke, assistant to Mrs. Louise Campbell, State Leader of Home Economics Extension, was in charge of the music project. She reports that the first year of music-in-the-home service, the bulletins went into forty thousand Michigan rural homes. Kansas and Minnesota are still in their first year's music-experience. This year, Nebraska is stressing the memorizing of songs. Each month mimeographed copies of a different song are distributed to each woman registered in the home-maker's classes. With this copy goes the suggestion that it be tacked over the kitchen work-table and the words memorized and the tune practiced while the kitchen work is carried on.

Already better singing, finer appreciation, and happier play are noticeable in home and in community wherever the *Music for the Family* lessons have been regularly carried out. "To educate a mother is to educate a race."

Cincinnati's Junior Safety League

Last summer, through the cooperation of the Public Recreation Commission and the Automobile Club of Cincinnati, a Junior Safety League was organized. Each boy and girl on the twenty-six playgrounds and ten play streets was invited to become a member. The children applying for membership were asked to sign a card embodying ten important rules regarding safety.

Every week a captain was elected for each playground and play street, whose duty it was to see that the rules regarding safety were enforced. The captain was elected from the leaders in the various activities such as baseball and volley ball. A cup presented by the Automobile Club was awarded the playground and play street enrolling the largest number of members.

The cards which the children from seven to sixteen years of age were asked to sign in order to become members of the Playground and Playstreet Safety League read as follows:

I pledge on my honor to obey and accept the following rules of the Playground and Playstreet Safety League. Upon signing this pledge I am made a member in full standing and will be entitled to wear the League Official Button.

1. Look to the right and to the left before crossing a street.
2. Not to hang on wagons, automobiles or trucks.
3. Not to run on the street after a ball without first seeing that no vehicles are coming along at street intersection.
4. Not to play too close to swings, giant stride, or other play apparatus in motion.
5. Not to throw stones or glass on the playground. To prevent breaking of windows.
6. To be always alert to prevent other children from endangering themselves.
7. To pick up from the playground any glass, stones or any objects which might prove dangerous to my fellow players or to people passing along the playground.
8. To forfeit my membership and button in the Safety League for one week for violation of any rule or rules.
9. To report to the Playground Instructor any violations of the rules.

I have read the above and understand what I am pledging to do.

Home Play in Los Angeles.—A Bureau of Home Play has been established as a special activity of the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department, and an experienced director has been assigned to promote its development in the interest of children who live remote from any of the twenty-eight municipal recreation centers. A primary object of the new division will be the development of a closer relationship between children and their parents in both in and out-of-door play and at home or in outside interests.

A Devonshire Christmas

Over the country roads, through all the little towns and villages, strolls a strange company, garbed in long hose and jerkin, singing softly yet clearly through the din and bustle the carols of Old England. These are the waytes and mummers of Devonshire come to bid us forget the great stores with their gorgeous gifts and the huge Christmas trees laden with bright electric lights, and follow them back across 150 years to the kitchen of a kindly Devonshire squire, where on Christmas eve the master of the house and his family mingle freely with the servants and villagers, for—

"The heir, with roses in his shoes,
That night might village partner choose."

Tonight the atmosphere of old Devonshire permeates our Christmas party. The room is decked with holly, mistletoe, and fragrant pine boughs, and shining pots and kettles hang on the walls between the high backed settles. Long tables are laden with bowls of nuts and apples, cakes, and jugs of cider, and in the fire place a remnant of last year's Yule log smolders and sputters as it awaits its final duty of lighting the new log. It is no longer the scene of bridge parties and it is doubtful if high-heeled slippers ever tripped to the latest musical comedy hit from the vanished radio: this is the kitchen of Squire Goodcheer's comfortable Devonshire manor and the time is the year 1777.

Here we find that rare spirit of long ago which brought the squire and his family together with the servants and village folk in the merriest of Christmas revels. And here are all our friends and neighbors. We recognize them in the coy village maidens in gay holiday attire, their caps brave with new ribbons, and in the good mistress of the house in her full-skirted dress with its tight bodice and flowered panniers. She, also, wears a cap with crisp ruffles and snowy fichu tucked into the bib of her ample apron. The squire himself is familiar to us, but in his fawn colored trousers, his figured waistcoat, and bright blue jacket he is scarcely recognizable as a modern business man. Tonight he is the ruddy-faced old squire, especially jovial as he plays his favorite role of host to all the countryside.

While the guests are assembling, a horn is heard in the distance, and we know that the horses are dragging the Yule log in from the forest. The log, which in Devon is a bundle of ash sticks fastened together with nine bands of ash, is brought in by several boys and carried to the hearth, while the entire company greet its appearance with shout and laughter. And now, as bright of apparel as he is able of wit, the Lord of Misrule, or Master of Merry Disports, as he is sometimes called, takes charge of the party. He is a practised master of ceremonies, much in demand at all the village frolics. Perhaps under his disguise we recognize the recreation leader. As the log is carried in, the Lord of Misrule bids festivities begin by proclaiming Herrick's spirited lines:

"Come bring with a noise,
My merry, merry, boys,
The Christmas log to the firing;
While my good dame, she
Bids you all be free,
And drink to your heart's desiring.

"With last year's brand
Light the new block, and
For good success in his spending
On your psalteries play,
That sweet luck may
Come, while the log is a-teending."

The great bundle of ash is placed in the fire and as each of the nine bands bursts, the host welcomes the guests, casting aside formalities. The table is spread with all good things and the guests take the apple, nuts, and cakes.

With the Yule log well a-blaze, the merry-making begins. The lord of Misrule knows that now, as 150 years ago, there is nothing which will break restraint and give the party the proper start so successfully as a rollicking game. So the games of old Devonshire begin. We play at jumping in sacks, bobbing for apples, jumping for cakes suspended from the ceiling by strings and caught in the mouth, blind man's buff, puss in the corner, and questions and commands, always a favorite with the village girls and boys. In this game any lawful question must be answered or the player's face is "smutted" as a forfeit. The "smutting" is accomplished by smearing the face with charcoal.

In the midst of the frolic there is a loud knock at the door. All turn to see who the late comers may be, while the Lord of Misrule opens the door to the mummers. In come the merry troupe—the little Doctor, the Dragon, St. George, and all the rest, dressed in the traditional costumes of the

St. George play.* The guests take places around the room, leaving the space in the center for the grand and special performance. After the unusual disasters and final triumph of St. George have been blithely disclosed, the mummers are given food and coins and go their way, perhaps to cheer the guests at the village inn.

And now comes the dancing. The squire, with dignity and old fashioned grace, opens the dance by treading a measure of the minuet with the prettiest village lass. Although its origin is French, scarcely a ball was opened in England in the eighteenth century without the stately minuet. This is followed by the merry figures of *Gathering Peascods, Haste to the Wedding, If All the World Were Paper, Jenny Pluck Pears, Mage on a Cree, Sellinger's Round,* and, last, the dance without which a Christmas party is incomplete in Devon, the *Parson's Farewell.*†

Since the revel can not possibly be too long, the guests beg to lengthen the evening. We have not yet had the charades, especially loved by mistress and maid alike.‡ And then there are always those who, with unfailing charm, recount the old Christmas story. Perhaps it is while an old tale is drawing to its close that we hear in the distance the familiar strains:

"God rest you merry, gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,
Remember Christ our Savior
Was born on Christmas day—"

Nearer and nearer draw the waytes, and now their song changes to the gay tune "Deck the Halls with Boughs of Holly." As they approach they pause and sing the traditional Wassail Song. They are welcomed into the house, gay little figures in their three-pointed caps and short velveteen jackets of red and green. After the guests have sung with them for a while, the waytes are rewarded with cakes and cider and continue on their way, caroling as they go. As their song dies away the guests prepare to leave. Thus the party ends with kindly wishes and a sigh for the old simplicity of days gone by. We are back from our little journey into the long ago, but there lingers still something of the warmth and heartiness of the day when—

"A Christmas gambol oft could cheer
The poor man's heart for half the year."

And now to show you how easily you may have just such a delightful party in your home, community center, or school. Since an atmosphere of simplicity and rude comfort is to be obtained, it is unnecessary to attempt anything elaborate. The settle, for example, is easily constructed of ironing boards or dining room table extension boards laid across chairs or stools. The high backs are made of heavy cardboards, odds, and ends of beaver board, or any other material which will give the effect. If there are any old copper kettles in the neighborhood, so much the better, but iron or aluminum utensils will do to hang on the wall. Wooden bowls may be used for the nuts and apples and wooden preserving spoons and forks might be hung on the wall with the pots and pans. An unique candlestick would lend a touch of atmosphere. The fireplace is the one essential and even this can be constructed if a real hearth is lacking. The Dennison Manufacturing Company has made a paper especially for the purpose.* It is an imitation of stone and with an artificial light for a fire creates a very good effect.

The host and his family, or the committee in charge of the party, may represent the squire and members of his household. The guests may be villagers and farm folk or visiting relatives and friends of the squire, as their fancy chooses. The costumes may consist only of a full skirt, a waist with a fichu, a large apron, and a cap, or they may include the flowered pannier and bodice worn by the gentry. The squire can be best impersonated by a large, jovial man, one well able to maintain the spirit of the occasion. The Lord of Misrule is, of course, a skilled "mixer," for it is his duty to see that there is never a dull moment.

*Copies of the St. George play may be obtained for five cents from the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. The play is also found in The Christmas Book which contains the stories of the carols, and other Christmas suggestions. It may also be obtained from the P.R.A.A. for 35 cents.

†Copies of the dance tunes with descriptions of the dances are issued separately by the H. W. Gray Co., 159 East 48th Street, New York City, at twenty-five cents each.

‡Acting Charades, by Laura Richards: Walter Baker and Co., 5 Hamilton Place, Boston. 75c.

*This paper is made in sheets 20 inches wide and 10 feet long, and sold at 25 cents a sheet by the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Fifth Avenue and 26th Street, New York City.

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At the Conventions

Eastern District of National Storytellers' League Holds Tenth Annual Conference

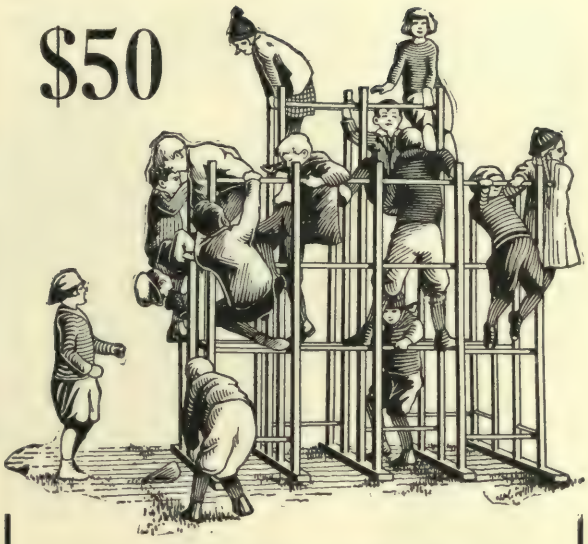
Raconteurs from eleven states evinced their determination to bring the art of storytelling back into its own at the tenth annual conference of the Eastern District of the National Storytellers' League, held at Hotel McAlpin in New York City, October 13, 14 and 15. The gathering this year was marked by the enthusiasm brought to the conference and the inspiration and valuable new ideas which the delegates took away. One of the most interesting features was Miss Georgina Speare's report of the Story Exchange where any story, from the most familiar and homely to the rarest and most delightful tale in the storyteller's repertory, can be purchased for twenty-five cents.

Mrs. Adlyn M. Keffer, of Harrisburg, Pa., President of the District, presided at the conference and carried it through three intensely interesting days with her vigorous enthusiasm and her understanding of the problems of storytelling. Following the opening of the conference Thursday, October 13, the minutes of the 1926 conference, held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, were read and the roll call which continued throughout the convention was begun. As each delegate was called, she responded with a description of her year's work, thus enabling each representative to gain fresh ideas from the experiences and achievements of her fellow workers. Delegates from Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, North Carolina, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Texas, and Washington, D. C., were present as well as associate members from Virginia, Indiana, Vermont, and Tennessee.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Darlington, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City, opened the meeting Thursday with an invocation, following which the speaker of the morning, Mrs. Mabel Foote Hobbs, drama consultant for the Playground and Recreation Association of America, gave an address on Story Dramatization, a subject which aroused much interest and discussion during the remainder of the conference.

A delightful address on "Sources of Story Material" was given in the afternoon by Miss Mary Gould Davis, of the Children's Department of the New York Public Library. This was fol-

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lowed by a talk on "Fools of Folk Lore from Out of the Way Places," by Mrs. Frances Hallock, well known to many of the audience who had worked with her at Columbia University, where she was for many years associated with the extension department. Her discussion included fools of fiction and reality who have provided merriment through the ages, from the Noodle of medieval fame to Charlie Chaplin. At the close of the afternoon tea was served.

Mrs. Ruth Sawyer-Durand, author of "The Way to Christmas," opened the evening session with French, Irish, and Indian folk stories. She stressed the fact that, of all stories, the folk tale stands the test of time. In response to a number of requests she told a humorous Christmas story. Semus McManus, who was to have spoken that evening, was detained in Ireland during the week of the conference and his portion of the program was filled by several delegates. Mrs. Martina Marnee Troup, of Harrisburg, gave "The Courtship of Miles Standish," and Miss Mary Jean Rettew, of Harrisburg, recited "The Jewel of Happiness" from "Helen of the Old House." Mary Shipman Andrews' "Perfect Tribute" was given by Ellen M. Dashiell, of George Washington University, and Brer Rabbit stories were told by Miss Daphne Carraway, of Wilson, North Carolina.

A splendid address was given Saturday morning by Miss Jessie Eleanor Moore, of the Methodist Book Concern. Speaking on "The Story in Religious Education," Miss Moore said that many ministers make a story for the children part of the morning service. This was most effectively done, she said, when the minister, without apology or explanation, stepped down from the pulpit and began, "Once upon a time—." As an example, she told of a little boy who snuggled up to her in church when he saw the minister leaving the pulpit to begin the story and whispered in happy anticipation, "Now it's story time."

This talk was followed by a report of the Story Exchange which was begun several years ago by Mrs. Keffer and later taken over by Miss Georgia Speare, secretary of the League. Miss Speare has conducted a search in out of the way places for unusual stories and has been able to supply story tellers with material for which they have been years seeking. Not only the less known stories are furnished, however. It is possible to secure any story from the Exchange by writing

to Miss Speare at 242 Powers Building, Rochester, New York.

The officers, Mrs. Keffer, president; Mrs. John H. Roby, of Riverdale, Maryland, vice-president, and Miss Speare, secretary-treasurer, were unanimously re-elected and resumed office for two years.

Mrs. Keffer has had more than nine years' experience as a storyteller. For years she has conducted a weekly story hour at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Harrisburg, with an average attendance of seventy-five children. Stories, games, and pantomime are given during this hour. She also conducts the Junior Storytellers, a group of boys and girls who organized ten years ago and who meet at the leader's home on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. The members now conduct their own meetings, outline their work and put on their entertainments. Annually they entertain their parents at a story carnival. Another group of children with whom Mrs. Keffer has been very successful meets at the Seventh Street Health Center in Harrisburg. These children, either foreign-born or of foreign born parents, meet every Wednesday evening and work out plays and pageants together.

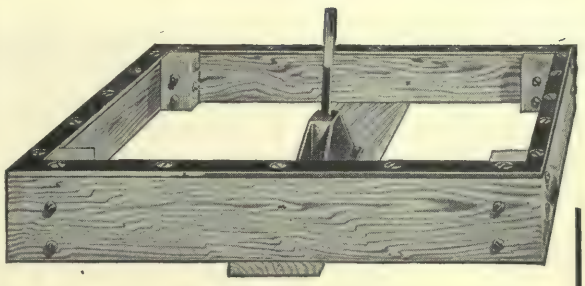
At the close of the business meeting, the Anna Wilson Reese Memorial Cup was presented to the Harrisburg League to be kept for six months and to be given to the Harrisburg Junior League for the balance of the year. The cup is awarded for outstanding activity and conspicuous service to the community.

Drama League Convention

By

Katharine S. Burgess

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Drama League of America was held at Tacoma, Washington, from June 27th to July 2nd, inclusive. The organization chose this city for its situation in one of the most active sections of the United States, for the hospitality extended by the Tacoma Center, and for the beauty in and around Tacoma, which provided an ideal summer trip for the delegates. Geographically, it was too far west for many of the eastern centers to send representatives; but the attendance, the enthusi-



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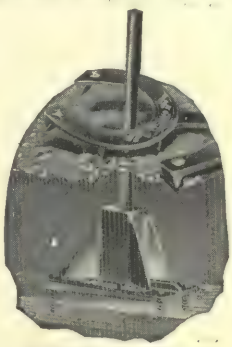
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Play and Recreation Objectives
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An Adequate Program
How Departments are Organized
Organizing the Department
The Superintendent and Staff
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asm and the amount of valuable material presented fully justified the decision of the National Board. The spirit of Drama, in its various fields, received new encouragement and life.

Among the outstanding addresses was that of Gilmor Brown, of Pasadena, who told of the marvellously successful little theatre in that community. Professor B. Roland Lewis, of Salt Lake City, gave a stimulating address on the need of some dramatist to catch the very spirit of America, as found in the Saxon distinct from traditional drama of Jew, Greek, or Roman. Professor Gordon Davis, of Stanford University, emphasized the importance of casting in play production. Religious drama, an ever-increasing interest in drama circles, was discussed by Mrs. A. Starr Best.

The Convention recommended some important policies and activities for the Drama League, among which were a European tour to be conducted by the League for the study of theatres; a concerted action by the National Board, play publishers and authors, to get royalty on a percentage basis for high schools, colleges and universities; a nation-wide celebration of Shakespeare Day; and the general observance of Drama Week.

An important part of the week's program was three evenings of plays at the Little Theatre: "Paolo and Francesca," by the Little Theatre Company, a group of one-act plays from Provo (Utah), Spokane and Portland; and "Mr. Pim Passes By," by the Moroni Olsen Players.

Added to all this, Tacoma itself entertained royalty, with constant motor service, with teas in beautiful private gardens, with a yacht trip on the Sound, with an inexhaustible profusion of exquisite flowers, with the hearty cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce, and with the most sincere and unbounded hospitality. One perfect day was spent on the snowy slopes of Mt. Tacoma (or Rainier); and at several places, the delegates entertained their hosts (and themselves) with impromptu dramatic performances—as they also did on the memorable trip westward. The week was one that not only spread and furthered the cause of Drama, but also served to cement the interests and friendships of the West, the Middle West and the East.

A SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS. Child Study Association of America, 54 West 74th Street, New York. Price, $.10

This list has been prepared by the Bibliography Committee to meet the many requests for information concerning books of special value to parents and teachers.

Book Reviews

THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION. By Jay B. Nash. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Price, $4.00

Professor Nash has put a girdle 'round the earth in his effort to gather significant facts and experiences in the development of recreation facilities and activities. He sees the recreation problem as the problem of all the people. The recreation department as outlined in this volume faces a job testing the worker's calibre and calling for statesmanship of a high order. Perhaps the weary executive, long faced with apparently insuperable problems of cooperation, might envy the buoyant optimism with which Professor Nash with a wave of the hand assigns the entire problem of the children of school age to the department of education. Perhaps he is more positive in certain of his ideas than most students of the recreation field. Professor Nash has a gift for starting discussion and he would be the last to want others to agree with him when their experience leads them to other conclusions. It is a healthy sign that men who have served long as recreation executives do not all think alike and are ready to state their convictions clearly and courageously.

The first nine chapters of the book are concerned with conditions which make recreation a major problem and the relation of recreation to other city functions. Eight chapters are devoted to a splendid discussion of the internal functioning of a recreation department, with its clerical, mechanical and activity divisions. The next thirteen chapters present a panorama of the activities division—the tremendous task of providing play for persons of every age and taste—summer and winter, in camp and in industry, big muscle and creative. The nine divisions of the appendix cover all sorts of state enabling acts, model constitutions and a long list of affiliated organizations.

From even so brief a summary something of the scope of the volume may be seen. Out of experience, thoughtfully analyzed, Professor Nash has realized the needs of those engaged in recreation and has gathered together material to which the worker will often turn. Chapter VI particularly, "Powers and Liabilities of Cities and City Officials" represents information never before made so completely available, which will be of great value.

Professor Nash is to be heartily congratulated for the real achievement in a rather new field.

FUNDAMENTAL DANISH GYMNASTICS FOR WOMEN. By Dorothy Sumption. Published by A. S. Barnes & Company, 67 W. 44th Street, New York. Price, $2.00

Miss Lydia A. Clark, Professor of Physical Education, Ohio State University, in her foreword, states that the system of Danish gymnastics as organized in Ohio State University has shown itself an excellent means in her estimation, in developing the entire body and increasing endurance. It may well be used, as a "fundamental or developmental course of training to precede sports." Dr. Gertrude F. Jones, Women's Medical Adviser of the University, in her endorsement states that classes for gymnastics should be limited to students who are physically normal—those who are considered fit to play basketball, hockey, soccer, or to take part in all track events. On the other hand, the system should not be recommended for individuals with heart lesions or similar debilitating conditions.

The volume gives directions for class formation, exercises, lesson plans and suggests a series of demonstrations.

SUPPOSE WE DO SOMETHING ELSE. By Imogen Clark. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. Price, $2.00

In this book as in Miss Clark's earlier book *Suppose We Play* children will find many delightful suggestions for activities of all kinds both indoor and outdoor, and adults in search of ideas for entertainments will not be disappointed. Games, puzzles, riddles and charades are only a few of the enjoyable activities offered. There are suggestions for special occasions.

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THE GUIDING LIGHT..... .50
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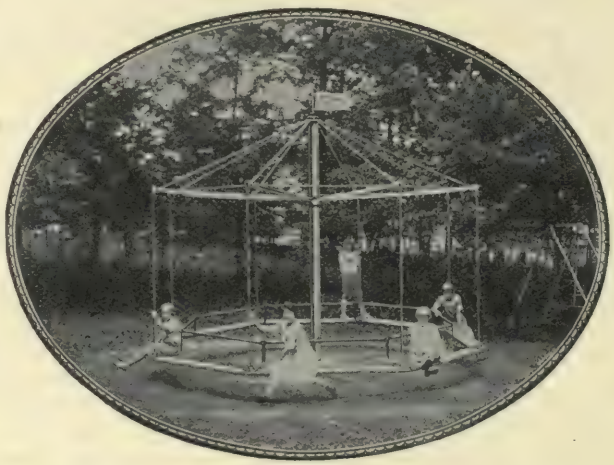
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STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Braucher who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE PLAYGROUND, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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Editor: H. S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
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The Playground

JANUARY, 1928

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Recreation in the Islands of the Sea — By Arabella Page Rodman

Suggestions from a City Planner for Block Playgrounds — By Henry Wright

A Party for St. Valentine's Day

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The World at Play	507
Life and Specialization, by Joseph Lee	513
Recreation in Fort Worth, Texas	515
With the Recreation Executives	516
Women of England and Wales Attack Rural Recreation Problem	522
Correlation of Public Recreation and Public Education Departments, by George Hjelte	523
A Chance to Play, by Harold M. Harter	526
Miniature Parachute Drop, by V. K. Brown	527
The Story of "John Smith"	527
For Creative Youth	528
Spokane's Unique Soccer Contest	528
Playground Music Contests in Birmingham	528
Houston's Labor Day Picnic	529
Playground Dramatics in Oakland	529
The York Pageant	530
Ball Events	530
Recreation in Some of the Islands of the Sea, by Arabella Page Rodman	531
Recreation for City Employees, by A. E. Genter	534
Community Singing Delights	534
Division of Musical Activities, by Glenn M. Tindall	535
Colorado's History Presented in Pageant	537
Making Scrap Books a Happy Service	537
St. Paul's Municipal Golf League, by Ernest W. Johnson	538
Rules for Hand Tennis	539
A Going Concern	539
For Block Playgrounds, by Henry Wright	540
What About the Size of City Blocks, by Joseph Lee	540
Nature Guiding—Department Conducted by William Gould Vinal	
Nature Play—Dr. Vinal's Congress Address Concluded	543
Recreation Day in Paterson	547
A High Standard of Recreational Space	548
The Sowing—and the Harvest	549
"What I Like About Playgrounds," by Playground Children	549
The Spirit of Carnival	550
A Message to Parents	550
St. Valentine's Day	551
At the Conventions	
American Civic Association	554
Book Reviews	555
Magazines and Pamphlets Received	551

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Address .....

City and State .....



In November, 1927, Amsterdam, N. Y., held a referendum vote on the question, "Shall the city of Amsterdam establish a recreation system an annual levy and appropriate for maintenance of such system not less than $15,000?" To this question the city answered "Yes." In the educational campaign which preceded the vote posters played an important part. High school students did particularly effective work through their poster appeal in putting their cause before the public.

The Playground

VOL. XXI, No. 10 JANUARY, 1928

The World at Play

Progress in England.—At a recent meeting in New York attended by men interested in boys' work, W. E. Hincks, a magistrate of Leicester, England, stated that with the exception of London, recreation opportunity in England is fairly easily accessible within walking distance to the rank and file of the population. Leicester is surrounded by playing fields and open country easily accessible whether one walks north, south, east or west from the city center. Mr. Hincks said that the movement to raise a million pounds for the National Playing Fields Association is proving very successful. There is a definite trend in England toward making large contributions for the preventive program of outdoor play and athletics with the idea that this will lessen the need for huge sums for hospitals and other curative institutions. Since the war, Leicester has acquired 200 acres of land for playgrounds in connection with elementary schools. Heretofore the secondary schools have been better cared for than the elementary schools.

Rev. J. C. Pringle, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of London, said that the most careful surveys, allowing for all errors, revealed the fact that not more than 14% of the adolescents in London are reached by educational or recreational organizations. Large numbers of London youth, after completing the required school training, move off in one sphere of life or another without the guidance of any character building agency. Mr. Pringle felt that free competition in football and other sports does give promise of improving international relations.

Recreation in Vermont's Flood District.—Writing from Rutland, Vermont, Miss Ruth Quigley tells of the conditions which existed during the flood. "The residents in the lower sections of the city suffered most," she writes. "They were all housed in the armory and taken care of there. We tried to do our bit by looking after the children, playing games and keeping them together so as not to hinder work in the other part of the armory. We played our ever popular game of slug ball, volley ball and many singing games. One especially gifted person had a store of stunt songs which she taught. We had no water so we lined the children up for a drink of orange juice, and when meal time came we saw that each child found his parents. Naps were taken in the afternoon and harmony prevailed most of the time."

One Way of Lighting.—"A few weeks ago," writes Philip Le Boutellier, Superintendent of Recreation, Irvington, New Jersey, "I needed lighting for an outdoor program. Finding that the cost of string electric lights from a pole was too costly for the activity involved, we experimented with a Coleman gasoline lamp. I found it gave as good or better results than I have had in the past with electricity. The light is strong but soft and the cost is very little. The lamp sells for $6.50 and the gas consumption is slight—about five hours to a pint of gasoline. The light from one lamp will permit of playing games in an area 25 x 25 feet; two lamps will light a volley ball court.

"I have also used the lamps indoors to augment poor stage lighting and I find they are easily adaptable for spots."

Radio Talks on Recreation.—During October Mrs. Florence Slown Hyde, Community and Good Times Club editor of the Janesville, Wisconsin, Gazette, gave a series of four talks on various phases of play for rural groups over WLS Chicago. The topics were as follows: Playtime Profits; Playtime in Rural Schools; Playtime in the Home and Playtime Plans for Rural Community Groups.

Recalling the Romance of Chess.—At Wit-

tenberg College in Ohio a huge chess board was marked off in the stadium, the various pieces used in playing the game being represented by students in elaborate costume. The action was furnished by an old game played between experts. The pageant created much interest.

"All this suggests," says Mr. Herbert Reed, "that inter-collegiate chess with the games acted out in this way might have an interest of its own. The spectacle of an intellectual battle waged in full pageant form has an unmistakable classic grandeur. Perhaps a shorter time limit would have to be set on each move to keep the interest from lagging, but whatever the details, the idea seems more truly collegiate than many of the collegiate activities now in favor."

An Airplane Club in Elmira.—Elmira now has an airplane club organized under the auspices of Community Service with eighteen boys from twelve to twenty years of age enrolled as charter members. A suitable place for the workshop has been secured where the boys can conduct their meetings and complete their activities and experiments.

A Pet Show on a Large Scale.—More than 500 "crying, howling, purring, barking and screaming representatives from the animal world" were recently transported with their owners in trucks to a central playground in the city of Berkeley, California, where an exciting pet show was held. Boy Scouts patrolled the grounds, acting as guides, ticket salesmen, informers and police. A small gate charge was made those not having pets in the show, part of the proceeds being used to pay for benching and a part being set aside as a revolving fund with which to carry on the project in future years. Over 2,000 spectators witnessed the affair.

The program consisted of flag raising and first aid to animals by the Boy Scouts, a carrier pigeon release and a large number of "Chum Stunts" supervised by the President of the Children's Pets Exhibition Association of America. The committee on arrangements consisted of a number of city officials and executives of local organizations, including the Secretary of the Humane Society. Camp Fire Girls had charge of refreshment booths.

The Elks as Hosts.—The Elks' Club of Port Chester has extended the use of its bowling alleys to the young business and professional women of the city. Under the auspices of the Recreation Commission forty-two girls and young women have enrolled in the bowling teams which meet on two evenings and one afternoon each week. There is one group of young business and professional women, and two of local teachers, all trying to surpass one another's score. The big, attractive clubhouse provides a pleasant atmosphere for the teams. The very nominal fee which each member pays takes care of the expense for three hours of use.

Montreal's Negro Community Center.—For many years the need for a community center for the negroes of Montreal—and there are two or three thousand living in close proximity to the rest of the population—had been keenly felt and greatly discussed. It remained for a colored citizen employed by one of the Canadian railroads, who had served in War Camp Community Service, working in cooperation with the pastor of the negro church, to bring results. The citizens of Montreal responded to the financial appeal which was made. A house was rented as a center and on February 1, 1927, the Negro Community Center came into being with a program of clubs and classes for children and young people and of recreation activities for adults. Two backyard playgrounds are in operation, which in winter serve for hockey, skating, and other winter sports.

Promoting Community Safety.—Under this title the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has issued a pamphlet containing a suggested plan for the consideration of communities wishing to take definite steps for the prevention of accidents. The recommendations are based on a demonstration in the city of Albany by the New York State Conference of Mayors and other municipal officials, and the Policyholders' Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The following program for playground safety work is suggested as part of the campaign:

1. Formation of a safety committee among the children at each playground to assist supervisors in the direction of safety activities

2. Maintenance of bulletin board displays, consisting of safety posters and other material prepared and mounted by members of the safety committee

3. Daily inspection of playground property and

equipment by the playground supervisor, assisted by the safety committee

4. Formation of safety patrols among the older children

5. Staging of outdoor safety playlets, pageants and motion picture performances

6. Conducting "Learn to Swim" campaigns in playground swimming pools.

The Family Backyard.—"The Backyard—the Playground for the Family" is the title of the attractive circular recently issued by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department, containing suggestions for backyard playground equipment. There is also a suggested plan for a lot 50 feet by 115 feet.

A copy of this circular may be secured on request from George Hjelte, Superintendent of Recreation, City of Los Angeles, 253 South Broadway.

Playgrounds in the Rear.—Mayor A. K. Grimmer, of the Town of Temiskaming, Quebec, Canada, writes of the efforts of the Canadian International Paper Company to provide a small playground in the centre of each residential block. The ground is so rough and hilly that thus far they have only three of these completed. These playgrounds are approximately 100′ x 60′, enclosed in a wire netting, and are equipped with swings, teeters, sand boxes, and other small contrivances for the amusement of children. They are not supervised as they are situated in the rear of the houses and the mothers are able to watch their children.

Initiative Provides Swings.—From Belchertown, Massachusetts, comes a story of a teacher, a young woman, who turned carpenter and woodman that swings might be provided for the school playground. When food sales conducted by the teachers failed to provide money enough, this teacher went to her father's woodlot, cut some poles and painted them. Then she loaded them on a wagon, borrowed her father's team and took them to the school grounds. The next step involved setting up of the poles and making arrangements for the necessary iron work to be done by the local blacksmith. The playground now has four excellent swings.

Knoxville Increases Recreation Appropriations.—By a unanimous vote of the council of Knoxville, Tennessee, the appropriation for recreation purposes during the year 1927-1928 was placed at $21,230, an increase of approximately $8,000 over the appropriation of the preceding year.

Hazelton's Winter Carnival.—Last winter Hazelton, Pennsylvania, held a very successful winter carnival, including speed and distance racing, figure skating, obstacle races, costume skating, snow sculpture, sled parade and other interesting events for adults and children.

The first sled parade ever held in Hazelton received more applause than any other events. The sleds were well decorated at the expense of much time and effort. The sled winning this event was a creation of beautiful lavender blossoms intertwined with white, attended by girls in lavender and white costumes. The snow sculpture contest was also very popular. When the signal was given, the children disappeared in clouds of snow and for some minutes it was difficult to distinguish contestants from the figures they were constructing. A potato race, sled derby and other events with general skating completed the program. The success of last year's carnival has assured interest and effort for the carnival to be held this winter.

Elmira's Winter Program.—Skating on a number of playgrounds flooded for the purpose, skiing, horseshoe pitching in a county court house basement participated in by more than one hundred men each week, storytelling at the library, schools and in private homes, hiking, coasting, snow house building, symphony concerts, dramatics, model airplane clubs and many other similar activities are scheduled on the winter program of Elmira, N. Y., Community Service.

Evening Recreation in Elementary School Buildings in Evansville, Ind.—Evening recreation is being promoted in eight school buildings from one to three nights a week. More buildings will be opened in the near future. Most of the recreation is being promoted among the fathers and mothers and in some places the whole family is invited to take part in the evening of games. Each group is organized. The school playground director supervises the evening recreation. This method will secure better cooperation between the school and community and between the school and the Recreation Department. Very effective results are being obtained by advertising the community nights through the schools.

After School Activities in Seattle.—Seattle has added eighteen part-time playground workers to serve throughout the school year, after school, on Saturdays and holidays on municipal playgrounds. Seattle's 1928 gross budget for public recreation is $700,000. Of this amount $235,939 is for recreation activities, facilities and program which include the operation of five year-round community centers, twelve bathing beaches, twenty-five year-round service playgrounds, municipal camp and an extended program of community-wide sports. The city is now completing three new bath houses and three new centers.

The American Legion Helps.—Through the enthusiastic efforts of the Playground Committee of the American Legion aided by other civic organizations, Medford, Oregon, is laying out its first central demonstration playground on city property. A city plan for public recreation covering areas within and without the city has been adopted.

Hoquiam's First Municipal Playground.—The past summer saw the opening of Hoquiam's first municipal playground with a daily average attendance of 300. The playground, which was equipped through the generosity of Senator E. C. Finch, donor of the Aberdeen Memorial Playground, has a splendid club house 20 x 40 feet with an attractive fireplace at one end.

Tennis Courts, an Appreciated Gift.—One of the most successful features of the playground service in Colorado Springs, Colorado, was the operation last summer of the battery of five concrete tennis courts, gift of W. D. Quackenbush. The courts were made available under the direction of a full time worker on a forty-five minute play schedule and served more than 150 people per day.

And All It Cost Was Ten Dollars!—An Arts and Crafts exhibit sponsored by the Department of Recreation of Pontiac, Michigan, opened the eyes of many people to the varied types of arts and crafts produced by their fellow citizens. There were 375 articles placed on exhibition with an appraised valuation of more than $3,500. The exhibits consisted of oil paintings, charcoal sketches, etchings, pencil sketches, china painting, pottery, basketry, tied and dyed work, block prints, plaques, batiks, jewelry, fine needlework, hooked rugs, laces, linens, silk bedspreads, hand painted Christmas cards, hand decorated silk scarfs, handkerchiefs, leatherwork, and hammered metal work.

The only requirement made of the exhibitors was that it should be their original work. No entrance fee or admission was charged.

In a Pennsylvania Community.—The Exchange Club of Emaus, a Pennsylvania community of 4,000 people, is young—it was organized only last year—but it is far seeing. According to the *Allentown Call,* it has purchased for $4,500 a thirteen-acre commercial park on the mountain side on the outskirts of the community and has presented it to the town. The citizens have raised $10,000 by subscription to remodel, landscape and equip the park as a playground, picnic site, public automobile camp and athletic field. A stadium, swimming and wading pools and skating pond are planned. A playground association which will include virtually the entire citizenship, with an annual membership fee of $2.00 is part of the plan.

In Ashland, Oregon.—Though Ashland has a population of only 2,500, 200 children came each day last summer to the town's beautiful playground, situated in a natural woodland park at the side of a rushing mountain stream. The program under the leadership of Miss Faye Carver included life-saving and swimming instruction, nature study hikes, dramatics and picnics as well as a comprehensive program of physical activities.

Service.—Nearly a hundred varied musical groups are under the sponsorship of the Playground Department of Los Angeles.

No less than ten thousand teams are served through the year by the municipal sports program of the Los Angeles playgrounds.

Houston's Municipal Organ Concerts.—Last year under the auspices of the Houston Recreation Department a series of organ recitals was given every Monday and Friday noons during October. So successful did these concerts prove that the Recreation Department repeated them in 1927. Organists gave their services and over 2,000 people enjoyed the series of eight concerts. It is hoped that eventually an organ will be provided in the city auditorium.

Publications on Music Available.—Among the material which is distributed by C. C. Birch-

ard & Company of Boston will be found much of interest to recreation workers. Among this material may be mentioned Operas, Operettas, Cantatas for Mixed and Treble Voices, Novelties for Children, Choruses for Mixed, Treble and Male Voices and selections for Orchestras and Bands. Catalogs listing these various types of music may be secured from C. C. Birchard & Company, Boston, Mass.

The National High School Orchestra Camp.—A new project representing the logical development of the National High School Orchestra Assembly, which was so successful in Detroit and Dallas under the auspices of the Department of Superintendence of the N. E. A., is described in a booklet issued by the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 45 West 45th Street, New York City.

A camp site has been selected near Interlochen, Michigan, with definite title to fifty acres and the use of 300 additional acres. For the first year the camp will be financed by scholarships ($300 each) subscribed by individuals, clubs or business firms.

The purposes of the camp are "to provide an incentive to all musically talented school pupils to work for scholarship awards; to give such students the advantages of the camp, including participation in the orchestra, the band and other musical camp activities; to give prospective teachers, music supervisors, symphony players and conductors a start in preparation for their life work and to interest talented students in the profession of school music."

Joseph E. Maddy is President of the National High School Orchestra Camp Association. His address is Box 31, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Golf Driving Practice in a Bath House.—The Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department is introducing a novelty in the form of an indoor golf driving practice ground and putting course to be provided in a large room at the Griffith municipal pool bathhouse. The room, which is 30 x 60 feet and is located on the second floor of the building, has never been finished inside and so can be readily adapted to the purpose. A decorative scheme will be carried out in imitation of the out of doors. Plans are under way for giving golf lessons.

A Municipal Golf Course for Springfield.—Springfield, Massachusetts, plans to acquire 161 acres of land for the provision of a public golf course. The cost, according to a local newspaper, will be $78,000, of which Nathan D. Bill, chairman of the park board, who has given the city a number of play areas, has offered to give $50,000. Announcement has also been made of a gift of fifteen acres of land by David Allen Reed for a nine hole golf course to be developed in connection with the recently acquired Blunt Park.

Tennis in Los Angeles.—Tennis has become so popular in Los Angeles that at least 100 more courts are needed in the city. More than 2,000 people have petitioned the Playground Commission for courts.

Archery in Detroit.—Though a new activity in Detroit, archery is becoming exceedingly popular, forty boys of teen age being enrolled in the Junior Archers' Club. The Department of Recreation is issuing a little magazine entitled "Archery," which contains clubs news and gives many suggestions on how to become a good archer.

A New Field House in St. Louis.—The Division of Parks and Recreation of the Department of Public Welfare, St. Louis, Missouri, has erected a new field house at Forest Park at a cost of over $150,000. The building is equipped with over 1,700 lockers, 44 dressing rooms, showers with hot and cold water, a fully equipped restaurant and refreshment stand, a golf shop and many other features. It is of a Spanish type of architecture, stucco, with a red tile roof.

A Guide to Springfield.—The City Library Association of Springfield, Massachusetts, has issued an attractive booklet entitled "Inexpensive Ways of Getting Recreation in Springfield," which lists the leisure time facilities and activities provided by public and private agencies in the city. Information is given about the facilities, cost of membership in the different groups, program of activities and similar facts. In connection with each activity, as for example, swimming, tennis and handcraft, appears a selected list of the books in the library relating to the subject.

Recreation for Children in Institutions.—Every effort should be made to provide the children with healthy play both outdoors and indoors. Simple play apparatus such as swings, see-saws, and slides more than repay their cost in giving

children definite things to do at play time. Table games should be provided for indoor use when the weather is bad, if there is not an indoor play room of any size. Well-selected books and children's magazines should be part of the education given by the institution to the children. If within walking distance, the older children should be encouraged to use the nearest public library. Occasional outings for shopping, visiting nearby museums, mean very much to the child in an institution. There shall be physical exercise every day for every child capable of taking physical exercise. Each daily program shall include ample provision for recreation and "aesthetic" play activities.—From: Classification of Standards issued by the Department of Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Donated Parks in Michigan.—The Division of State Parks of Michigan reports the addition of six new parks during the past year. Nearly all of the sixty-three parks under their supervision have thickly wooded forests and are located either on the Great Lakes or on inland lakes. With the exception of six, all of these parks were donated to the State by prominent public-spirited citizens.

The facilities of the parks are free. Campers may occupy a site for two weeks without charge. To interest the public in using the sites, the department has prepared road maps showing the parks and giving detailed information about each. They may be had without charge by applying to Mr. Hoffmaster, Conservation Department, Lansing, Michigan.

Evanston's Recreation Institute. — The fourth annual Recreation Leaders' Institute to be held under the auspices of the Evanston Bureau of Recreation is now being conducted in that city. Opening November 21st, the Institute will continue, in weekly sessions held from 3:30 to 9:00 P. M., until April 9th. Members of the faculty are volunteering their services and Northwestern University is cooperating, Dr. Norman E. Richardson serving in an advisory capacity and a number of the members of the faculty lecturing in connection with the institute.

Extra copies of the institute program are available and the Bureau of Recreation will be glad to send one to any one requesting it. Requests should be addressed to W. C. Bechtold, Superintendent Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works, Evanston, Illinois.

The Eternal Hunger.—The Hon. James J. Davis writes ("Religion in Education"—The Hon. James J. Davis, *Good Housekeeping,* October, 1927): "I believe that these orgies of jazz, flapperism, and so on, are an expression of a hungry and unsatisfied soul within us. * * * Our very excesses are our blind fumbling for something that will satisfy this restless stirring within us. We need to be given satisfying outlets for the mysteries and wonders that are in us. And drama, the most universally appealing of the arts, the art through which life, its problems and its aspirations, can be most perfectly expressed and interpreted, affords this satisfying outlet."

Traffic Association Urges Playgrounds.—The Committee on Pedestrian Traffic of the National Highway Traffic Association, in May, 1927, reported regarding the Regulation of Pedestrians between Intersections in Districts not subject to Traffic Control:

The committee feels that this phase of the problem can better be handled by educational than by regulatory methods. It recommends:

(a) The further extension and improvement of playground systems so that they be made sufficiently accessible and attractive to cause children to play in them rather than on the street.

There should be at least a playground at every school.

(b) The extension of safety instruction in the public, private and parochial schools and young citizenship organizations, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., and other clubs, with particular emphasis on the street traffic hazard. A further effort should be made to cause this instruction to carry over into the home.

Daniel Sweeney.—Workers in the recreation movement will learn with regret of the death in August of Daniel J. Sweeney, for many years superintendent of parks in Schenectady, New York. Mr. Sweeney did much to develop the city's parks for the use of the people, and playgrounds, winter sports and other recreational opportunities were of primary importance in his program of park administration.

Courtesy of The Survey.—The article with illustrations, *Play, the Architect of Man,* published in THE PLAYGROUND for December, was a reprint from *The Survey.* Credit was inadvertently omitted. Our apologies to *The Survey.*

Life and Specialization*

By Joseph Lee,

President, Playground and Recreation Association of America

Tonight I want to talk about a certain conflict that underlies the playground question, a conflict which I dare say is in all of our minds, and it may be fundamental. I think that the playground movement tends to solve the conflict and solve the problems that arise, but I want you to appreciate the conflict itself.

I think there are two main theories or beliefs of the American people. One belief is specialization—the idea that each man should be fitted as accurately as possible to his job and the division of labor should be carried out as far as it can go, so that the workman makes a few simple motions, and even in the intellectual pursuits know more and more about less and less.

The other idea, the idea of democracy, is that each man shall have an equal chance or a good chance to be the kind of creature that the Lord intended him to be, to bring out the very best and finest things that are in him.

These two beliefs have now come into very sharp conflict. The question is whether either or both can survive and if so, how.

Now specialization, even though it does come into conflict with democracy, I think you will agree with me, is the material basis of our civilization. Without specialization, special labor, we should not have art nor science, nor many of the good things we now enjoy. So back of it there is a sound philosophy, but we must put it in the proper terms; we must find the idea of specialization, and a person should make the contribution to the world that he is most capable of making. Each man plays a particular position on a team; there is no such thing as a general position.

We all know that, we all have the feeling, that it is not merely necessary in order to be useful, but it is part of your life, part of what you get as well as what you give, to be so specialized that you are an approved member of the team. And "member" is a good word—the idea of being some part of the whole in order that we may thoroughly belong to the whole; that the spirit of the whole may flow through you and you may be a true part of it. And there must be some particular position that you can hold down. That is an old philosophy and a true one.

How does that conflict with, and how does it come into the question of our present civilization?

I was in the Dennison factory at Framingham, Massachusetts, not very long ago. They are trying out some wonderful experiments there on how to overcome the narrowness of the jobs of the working people. They have not accomplished much along this line but they are trying. Mr. Dennison showed me a woman working at a job of putting round holes in cards. She did this process with foot motion and with her hands. She talked to me and looked at me all the time she was working. The job did not require much attention. She had been making those motions for a good many years and she had found her particular place in our industrial system. But is that life?

I read an interesting account the other day about the life of people on an island off the coast of Ireland. The people on this island make practically everything they use. They are put to all manner of resourcefulness and courage. The division of labor has not reached that island.

Is it better to live the kind of life these islanders are living with leisure in their winter months when they sing and develop arts; is it better to be a sailor or a fisherman, a maker of boats or houses, or to make one motion all of your life?

Are we going ahead or back?

I don't think we can do much of anything about it, as far as industry is concerned. There is no great movement to go back to the arts and crafts. Here and there something can be done and something is being done. So far as it can be done and is able to stand on its feet economically, it is a great thing. Because it cannot be done altogether is no reason for not going as far as you can. But industry on the whole is not going to go backward. If we should suddenly stop our factories, we should practically starve.

I was just thinking of the way in which our ancestors lived many years ago. The men in the

*Stenographic report of presidential address delivered at the meeting of the Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tennessee, October 3, 1927.

family were the soldiers; they enforced the laws. They made whatever was needed, shaped their own weapons and utensils. The home was also the school. All of the arts known were taught by the father and mother. It was also more or less of a church.

When the problems got beyond the control of the single family, as in a community, everything was decided at town meetings. Every law case was decided by a vote of the whole assembly. They had their foreign affairs, domestic affairs, their courts, the process of the law, military service, economics, the factory—all of those units.

Now, one after another of those functions have been decentralized. For instance, we have our police, who see that people observe the law—and that is certainly a great advance over the blood feuds as a means of settling differences, and besides, it must have been an eternal nuisance to keep arms about and always waiting for something to happen. So that has been an advance. No longer is every man required to be a fighting man.

Do you think that the position of the mother as a school teacher with little children, at least, is better taken by the day nursery? If we take away first one thing and then another from the home, there will be nothing left. And then will the home be better or worse?

The experience of manufacturing—the habit of expressing one's self through carving things out of bone and ivory and wood—isn't that now a total loss? I have talked so much about artistic impulses and creativeness that I don't dare to say much about that now. But you might say that making things yourself is life. It is part of the technique, the very act of living—the making of a thing that will stand up and represent your spirit and your ideas. You cannot make anything without wanting to make it beautiful. You cannot make anything without having an ideal toward which you aim.

Occupational therapy consists of putting life into a man by turning the stream of energy with which people are made through his body until he becomes alive and becomes himself again, so that he can see the work of his hands. Taking that out of life is almost killing people.

Every boy likes to scratch his name on a wall. Every boy likes to make a noise. A rattle is a very good thing for children because it makes a noise. In other words, we all want to get a response out of the world by making something, some particular sound. All of us want to do something, put our efforts into something that is creative in order that the thing which is in us may stay alive and we may grow and be ourselves.

Unfortunately, we have practically taken this out of life in our factory districts.

Another feature about the savage tribe was that they had a religious feature of some kind where they participated in songs and dances. That was a part of life which seems to have disappeared today.

Today we have with us the radio. I saw the other day an article by an Englishman who said we might be indebted to the radio for other things than bad amateur music. Especially is that true if television is developed. Then we can all sit still and see things and two men can do all the fighting for the world. Then we could have one best tenor who could do all the singing, and the one best specialist in every line. Is that the millenium toward which we are tending? Is that the natural way of expressing human feeling—to sit still and hear someone else do it?

In other words, in this idea of specialization we may go too far; we may keep paring off one thing after another. If we do too much we may find without some of these things a man is not a a man. Then what is man alive for? If you take the lawyer out of the legislator, if you take the mother out of the mother, if you take creation, science, song and poetry out of a man, would there be anything left at all? A man would be just a walking figure.

I think the great discovery of democracy was that you could not safely, for his own sake or for the sake of the government, take the participation of the citizen out of a man and leave him quite alive. The idea of democracy is that you have some say about things, that you are going to be a participant—you have got to belong. The country lives in the will, in the love and in the thoughts and purposes of its citizens. When those things die out, the country is dead.

A great leader creates in the minds of people the ideas that build up the country; it is not merely the particular job that he gets done. That is what is to be in America, that this country shall live.

Democracy has shown that you cannot specialize that far; you cannot absolutely separate government from men and leave the man alive. If you do, the country will not remain alive. And its citizens cannot resign. The father or mother cannot resign from their jobs; the artist, the sci-

entist, the poet cannot resign. Every little child is a poet, musician and dancer. All children have these qualities naturally and if they were not starved, they would remain.

There is an interesting thing about college degrees—Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts. The arts represent those things which belong to the human being. They are what the college stands for, and not particularly a job that is useful. You ought to hold your particular place in the world, but that is not the entire function of man. Every man must find his place. If that philosophy is correct, a place in what? In what kind of world? In what world?

The industrial system changes. We have had the industrial system of steam, and now we have electricity, and now the industrial system of the explosion engine. I have seen reports of meetings of the heads of manufacturing concerns in which they said that the best person to tend a machine was a moron. Is that a part of the demand of our civilization? Is that our ideal of civilization? Is that the ideal our country ought to represent? Are we going to conform our civilization to the demands of the industrial system?

What about our leisure time? A speaker of the Dennison Company pointed out the other day that our leisure time has increased one hundred per cent in the last few years. We have cut working hours from 66 a week to 48 a week. If you deduct the time for sleeping and meals and holidays you will find that our leisure time is just about twice what it used to be. That is an enormous increase of leisure time that is of vital interest, that is the opportunity that offers a way out, and represents everything that humanity stands for.

Recreation in Fort Worth, Texas

Writing of the municipal recreation program of Fort Worth, Miss Florence Dibrell, a teacher in the public schools and an "interested onlooker," tells of the organization of the Recreation Department and its program.

There are five distinct departments—athletics, playgrounds, community service, aquatics and golf, each in charge of an experienced director. The Department maintains three swimming pools for white people, one for colored and five wading pools. Free swimming classes are conducted at the pools, each of which has a manager and corps of life savers, and pool attendants—two shifts a day. Pools are built of concrete, each with a modern bath house, diving boards, water wheels and chutes. The fee charge makes this activity of the Recreation Department self-supporting. The average attendance at the pools is about 1,000, though on some days as many as 3,000 people are on hand.

Over 49,000 games were played at the golf course during the past year and the fee charged makes it possible for this Department to meet maintenance and operation costs. The building and course were constructed with money borrowed by the city. This is being repaid out of the surplus from golf maintenance and from the regular tax budget. On the golf grounds have been erected a club house costing $11,500, a caddie shelter and a starter's stand.

The Community Service Department is playing an important part in the program. Among its activities is the operation of free movies in six different parks, one each night. The Department also plans and conducts parties, picnics and pageants, leadership being furnished for each occasion. When scenery, lights and costumes are supplied by the Department a fee is charged. The leader of the Community Service Department frequently directs shows given by puppet troops, furnishing the equipment and showing the leader how to operate the puppets. Music for the events scheduled by the Community Service Department is often furnished by the municipal band. Story-telling hours are a part of the program, with festivals held from time to time.

One of the most interesting annual activities is a track meet held on July fourth at Sycamore Park. One thousand children took part, with about 12,000 people as spectators during the day. In the morning there were horseshoe, checker, domino, golf and tennis tournaments. At noon a picnic lunch was enjoyed. In the afternoon came bicycle races, baby doll parade and foot races for boys and girls.

Through a recent bond issue of $65,000 a municipal recreation building has been erected with an auditorium seating 3,000 people, a well equipped stage, club rooms for boys and girls, a gymnasium, handball courts, indoor tennis and volley ball courts. Here the Recreation Department has its headquarters the entire year.

With the Recreation Executives*

Tam Deering, presiding, presented Will R. Reeves, of Cincinnati, to discuss the question, "What is the greatest difficulty which the local recreation executive faces? What can be done to overcome it?"

MR. REEVES: It seems to me that the greatest problem confronting all recreation executives of this country is to create a public opinion that will regard public recreation as the fundamental and vital factor in our twentieth century civilization, and will accept it in principle and, in fact, as a public service on a par with public safety, public education and public health. When that time comes, we may still have as a form of public punishment our lean years, because of breaches of faith with the supporting public—mediocre and poor administration of public funds by incompetent executives, entangling political or factional alliances and other difficulties. The public, however, will know more about our work and will no more consider the abandonment of the principle, "adequate public support for public recreation," than at present it will consider the abandonment for similar causes of the principle of adequate public support for public streets, sewers, police, fire, hospitals, health and school systems. That that time has not yet come, I think we are all willing to agree.

Starting with public education, streets and sewers, garbage, police and firemen, public hospitals, clinics and health systems, public park systems, and then, through a microscope, public recreation, we have made great strides in creating a favorable public opinion in the last ten years. An increasing number of people are willing to subscribe to the ideal that education for life means education for leisure, but our actual relative service value is measured in terms of bond issues and maintenance funds. The public is not yet willing to dig and keep on digging. We are still informed in our bond issue and maintenance budget requests that we are "out of line" in our requests.

To bring nearer that recreational millennium, it seems to me we must more than hold up our ideals to a public which is not yet ready to comprehend those ideals; we must speak and act in terms of practical business and prove by our works that adequate support of public recreation systems properly administered and staffed, will pay dividends not only in human values but in the last analysis in dollars and cents. We must remember that public education has progressed not in years but in generations, and we must conceive and set an educational program that has an appeal to the heart and the mind and the pocketbook, and by our words and works leave no stone unturned in our efforts to make that educational program a continuing one.

The American cities as we know them today, with all of their educational, cultural and recreational advantages, are the result of efforts of men and women who have gone before us, many of whom spent their whole lives in constructive efforts to mold them nearer the heart's desire. They worked to help correct the problems of their day and generation, but they had no conception of the problem that would have to be solved in this industrial civilization of ours.

It is our task to carry on the work so well begun by forging and using new instruments for public welfare. One of these new instruments is public recreation. We must be prepared as they were, to meet with indifference and even suspicion and distrust, and to spend ourselves again and again in efforts to create public opinion that is awakening to the need for new social instruments and determined to secure and use them.

C. E. BREWER (Detroit): While I think the previous speaker has touched upon a great problem, he has got the cart before the horse. I think the greatest problem of any modern recreational department is the personnel problem. I assume, of course, when we talk about personnel we have public sympathy and have our appropriations all set. We probably have not educated the public to what we want and we are not going to educate the public to what we want if we don't have the proper personnel. It is the work which you demonstrate and the character of personnel you have on the playground which will interest people in recreation.

You can have all the newspaper publicity and photographs you want, but if people don't actually see the things in operation, they do not get across so very well.

The selection of the proper personnel is a start on this subject, and the way to get the proper personnel is to start educating the civil service commissions.

*Report of meeting held at Memphis, Tennessee, October 3, 1927.

That is the greatest problem which the recreation executive, particularly in the large cities, must face—to make the civil service examiners realize the problem. It is not like school teaching in which children are required to attend school. You do not need to attend a playground and people will not attend playground activities unless the work is made attractive enough to draw them.

So we must do two things—first, educate the examiners to the real need of a recreation department, and second, we must go further and see that the proper people take the examinations by interesting people and seeing that the right calibre of people apply for examinations.

G. S. DeSole Neal (Birmingham, Ala.): I should like to hear some discussion on civil service requirements for recreation, how it has worked out where used, and whether the members feel that civil service in recreation is the coming thing.

Thomas W. Lantz (Orlando, Fla.): We don't have as much difficulty as the larger cities in civil service problems, but we have great difficulty in educating public opinion. People say that they pay out their money to this person to play with their children, and it is a cinch of a job. That is something we have to overcome in the smaller cities under one hundred thousand. One of the ways we have overcome that in Orlando is by newspaper editorials and publicity, trying to show the people the great need for organized recreation. I think the biggest problem of all is to show the taxpayers something tangible in the way of facilities, such as municipal bath houses, municipal athletic fields and municipal tennis courts—things they can actually see with their own eyes.

Ernst Hermann (Newton, Mass.): I don't think we have such an awful problem of educating the public, judging by the way our movement has gone forward since the time I started in. I think we have pretty well succeeded in doing it. The difficulty in many cases is that some of us have tried to undertake too much. The movement has been good, it has been successful, I believe, where we have had conservative people who have demonstrated a sound lesson. You cannot do it all at once. I believe that doing at least one part of our work really well, is the best way to prove the worth of a playground system. We should all try to get really worth while field houses and other facilities in our cities. Only by faithful performance and by the conservative promotion of our program can we make it as popular as we want to, or ought to.

Katherine Park: On this question of educating the public, I think we found in Asheville that public opinion was fairly sympathetic on the need of a playground system, but that the public opinion was not educated far enough to realize what was needed in the way of managing a playground system and therefore the question was easily sidetracked. It seems to me before we try to convince the public generally, the greater problem is to educate a small group in the community who will give leadership and assist in getting the public opinion of the community behind the program.

Corinne Fonde (Houston, Texas): Mr. Brewer has shown that we have a tremendous problem to face in our work in the matter of personnel, and certainly we have another important problem in the question of salaries paid to playground directors. The playground director is the one person in our department who meets the same public every day in the week and every week in the year, and she is the poorest paid person in the department. She is really an overtime person—or a part-time person. She is a school teacher who wants to make some extra money, or a college girl. In other words, the playground director I consider, needs all of the training of a good teacher and she is not paid anywhere near the amount paid good teachers.

But, on the other hand, one cannot judge everything on the basis of money. One of the big problems is to obtain full time salaries for playground directors and the recognition of the standard for playground directors that goes with it.

Z. Nespor (Elmira, N. Y.): The contribution I would like to leave in this discussion is that you must educate your lawmakers or those who handle the pocketbooks. You must work pretty closely with them, even if you sometimes have to go into politics.

H. D. Bent (Evanston, Ill.): I represent the other side of the fence; I am not a playground worker, but it seems to me one of the big faults of playground work is that the playground people try to go ahead too rapidly. You start off with the children, for instance, and before you know it you have the adults, and a thousand and one different branches or activities are going on at the same time. Those things scare the men who have control of the city budgets. They get the idea that this thing is expanding so rapidly that it is going to require a lot of money—more than they think they can afford to give to that particular branch of city activities. The result is there

is an objection and reaction against the work. That has been my experience.

L. P. Dittemore (Topeka, Kansas): We had 12 playgrounds in operation in the summer with poorly paid workers. By considerable persuasion, I secured permission to cut the playgrounds down to five and carry the same amount of money, and we have a larger attendance on the five playgrounds than we had been having on the twelve.

Mr. Reeves: Now to sum up this discussion: I am still convinced that in the final analysis the great problem, in spite of what we have discussed, is what I put forth as my conception of the matter —how to place public recreation on a parity with public education, public safety and public health. The council is not scared when a request comes in to improve the streets, no matter how many streets are included in the request, because the average person today wants to see and walk upon good streets. The average person today has no conception whatever of the financial returns that may accrue to the city with proper public recreation systems, nor has he any conception yet—and I am talking about the rank and file, the taxpayers and also the councilmen—of the returns in human investment values.

Now the problem of personnel is an important one but how we are going to get personnel without a proper maintenance fund and proper salaries, I don't know. That is a great problem which we have to consider. It will probably be a long and continuing process of education, but it is up to us in every way we can to make Tom Jones feel that recreation is just as important as the garbage disposal of a city.

The Relationship of Municipal Recreation Programs to School and Church Recreation Programs

C. E. Brewer, of Detroit: The relationship of municipal recreation programs to the church and school program is essentially a service relationship, but before we render service we should analyze the problem from a church viewpoint. Most clergymen agree that religion must reach young people through the agency of their most vital interests, and here the most powerful appeal for making of Christian character must be made. Young people must recreate, if not wholesomely, then under demoralizing influences, and, therefore, church recreation programs should be vitally interesting and exciting and develop Christian character as well as all physical and moral processes.

Dr. F. M. McDowell says, "The value of church-centered recreation should be found in its aim or purpose. The aim of church recreation is to see that all leisure time activities lead toward the aim of religious education in general. For the past fifty years we have been making people more comfortable. The crying need of the world today is to make them better. Church recreation should put life first and leave profit out of consideration. It should not only make man happier but better. Church recreation should lead to a higher social order, through the greatest of all arts—that of human beings living together."

Therefore, the municipal recreation program should aid the church by promoting in the church itself, or through institutions or volunteer training classes, activities which will give people a better understanding of each other. The municipal recreation system can provide competent leaders to conduct activities, plan church socials, and hikes for young people, swimming classes, athletic teams, gymnasium classes and handcraft. In fact, almost any activity which is promoted by a municipal recreation system can be conducted in the church, provided there are adequate facilities and the governing body of the church is sufficiently broadminded to permit it.

Excellent service can be rendered by giving advice regarding the building of the church plant, in training leaders for the church and giving assistance in church recreation programs. Many churches are poorly constructed because of the inexperience of the building committee in the necessary requirements for a gymnasium or other recreation features of a church. Too often the governing body builds a gymnasium and then forgets that it is in the church and no use is made of it. Then, too, many make the fatal mistake of thinking the gymnasium will run by itself after it has been constructed, and no thought is given to leadership. The recreation executive should convince the local council of churches of the necessity of leadership in its church recreation program. It is as necessary as Sunday school teachers in a Sunday School.

The real question as to the relationship of a municipal recreation program to the school program is this: Can the games, dramatics, plays, handcraft, and other recreation activities be organized and conducted by the municipal recreation department, which will develop the character of the individuals in the leisure time activities they

are directing? In other words, can the leisure time activities, outside of school time, be controlled and conducted to yield educational results?

Recreation executives claim they can be, and school officials admit it, because in some cities the boards of education have recreation departments, but the results are not obtained in the same pedagogical way they are accomplished during school hours. If they were, then recreation executives would be open to the criticism of duplicating the educational program.

Recreation workers and educational leaders should work in the closest harmony. All available facilities and equipment should be mutually used to the advantage of all concerned. Activities which are similar to educational activities should be organized by recreation workers from the viewpoint of permitting the people participating to do what they are interested in. In other words, give them a chance to ride their hobbies. If they have none, then they should be interested in one by the recreation leaders.

Nothing need be said concerning the activities which recreation workers should organize in school buildings, but emphasis should be laid on the cooperation of education and recreation workers. The municipal recreation department can supplement the work of the board of education with leaders, facilities and equipment, which the board of education does not have. If possible, provide competent leaders for recess play. If the school system does not have a physical education department organize athletic leagues, provide ball diamonds, gridirons, and play space for the public and parochial schools.

If you use school buildings, grounds or equipment, uphold the school staff ideals of the preservation of their school property and discipline. The receipt of a letter at the close of the playground season from the principal stating that not a single window was broken, or an act of vandalism was committed during the summer, means a lot to a recreation system which is endeavoring to secure a wider use of the school plant.

WILLARD L. HAYES (Cedar Rapids, Iowa): The churches in our town, up to about two years ago, all had the desire to do some recreation work, but no program, and they came to us and asked us to give them a yearly program. We sat down with about twenty-five out of the thirty churches in the city and worked out with those churches on a piece of paper the program for a year, so that all members of those churches, children and adults, had a program of recreation, and everybody knew when this group met or that group met and what they were going to do a year ahead.

We have followed that plan for two years. We have given the churches their programs and they come to us and consult with us about any changes —if they want to add this or that. They also want us to train leaders for their work and bring in leaders. By having a permanent yearly program with the churches, you can get somewhere. It is through church recreation that we got our start in the town; we branched out into other things, but it was that particular activity which gave us our start. We have a permanent relationship with all of the churches in our recreation department.

W. T. REED (Muncie, Indiana): We had one of our churches come to us and inquire whether or not they could come out to our park and hold a church service. I said I had no objection as long as it did not interfere with the recreation. They wanted to have a church program and we wanted to have a recreation program between the church services. They asked me to help organize some sort of program that would fit in from the time they ate their lunch after the morning church service until the evening service.

W. C. BATCHELOR (Pittsburgh): In Pittsburgh we have a very fortunate relation between the schools and the Bureau of Recreation. Each has its own program but there is a wide interchange in the use of the properties. There are about twenty-one athletic fields of the Bureau of Recreation which are used by the Board of Education, for practically all of its organized activities. They have only five athletic fields of their own. On the other hand, the Bureau of Recreation uses about nineteen school buildings of the Board of Education. Permits are issued in either case between the two organizations. I think there is one point that might be brought up, and that is that school principals rather expect the same discipline and the same atmosphere in the use of school buildings in the evening by recreation groups as they have in their own evening groups or schools. We all know that the type who attend the evening schools are an entirely different type from those who attend recreation classes. But that problem is a minor one. The relationship on the whole is very cordial. Each conducts separate programs.

MR. DEERING: I should like to raise the question as to how far we might be able to hitch on to the tremendous strength that the public education program has in America, in resources, in money and in public confidence, and the part that it

plays in the imagination and thinking of our people. Would it be possible to include in the public education program a provision such as that every child would go out of the school system imbued with certain interests in recreation and having certain recreation habits that would be lifelong? That would be something which would insure a recreation program for all America for all the people. I don't answer the question; I simply raise it.

MR. BREWER: Going back to the church problem, I think that many cities are losing the opportunity for an excellent contact if they overlook the churches. That brings us to the subject of furnishing to the church paid recreation leaders out of our own pockets, or rather out of our own departments.

In Detroit we have adopted the policy of furnishing to the Catholic church, the Jewish Synagogue, the Protestant churches, or any other church, competent paid play leaders who go into that church and conduct recreation activities on a community wide basis. Those activities are open to any of the people in that community.

At the afternoon session, W. L. Quinlan, of Tampa, Florida, presiding, introduced Leo Lyons, of Rockford, Illinois, who had as his topic: "What is the maximum number of children of practically the same age group which one play leader can effectively handle?"

MR. LYONS: In my opinion there are three fundamental principles entering into this question. The first is the type of activity, which has much to do with the number of persons one play leader should handle. Perhaps the second principle is the ability of the leader or the type of leader, and the third consideration is the age of the group to be handled.

It was decided after a study of schools in a number of cities that the number of pupils who could be effectively handled by a classroom teacher would range from thirty-five to forty pupils. If your recreation program is of the school type, perhaps that rule would hold. With a year-round staff and a well organized program, under certain conditions it will be possible to handle a larger number. This depends largely upon the type of activity. In our gymnasium program we run from sixty to even one hundred children.

MR. DEERING: In San Diego we estimate that any employed director should have at least ten volunteers and we do not employ a director unless we are assured by him that he can go out and secure fifteen, twenty or thirty volunteer directors who will come in and take charge of special activities. We employ school principals and people of that calibre who can go to the state college and into the community and secure volunteer leaders. We have eight summer play centers. We try to find eight people well equipped to handle effectively a summer play center, we pay them $150 or $200 a month and give them associate directors. If the director is a man, we give him a woman as an assistant, paying her perhaps the same salary. Then we look to them to find volunteer leaders or teachers or college students or people gifted along the line of special activities who will come in as staff workers without pay. At our eight summer play centers we had 175 volunteer leaders. These volunteers do not last a minute unless they agree they will be present whenever they are needed. A careful record of their work is kept. They are experts along some particular line; they are in charge of some special group or activity and come three or four times a week or perhaps only once. They are not even allowed carfare. They pay their own way and it is assumed they will do their job.

MR. REEVES: I think that is one of the most remarkable plans I have heard of. I am wondering if these volunteer leaders are dependable; in outlining your program for a day, a week, month, or season, do you arbitrarily say when certain events shall take place in certain hours? If you have an attendance of 200 or 300, or perhaps 500 or 600 at a peak hour, naturally two paid directors cannot take care of them. Is it your experience that these volunteer leaders will turn up when they are supposed to? Can you count on them day after day? Don't you find that sometimes the children are left "hanging in the air?"

MR. DEERING: I will say again that these volunteers are only for the summer season—about eight weeks. We say to a volunteer: "Will you come once a week for one hour to conduct a specific activity for a group?" Of course, we know in a few days how many will be in the group. On these summer playgrounds, the children can come and be there under the general supervision of the director, but we don't want the employed directors to conduct activities, because if they did, they could not handle the situation. The director is the one who goes from volunteer to volunteer and sees that the program is working. If the volunteer is not effective, we dispose of him. When they volunteer for the

work they are supposed to do the job and if they fail, we don't keep them.

MR. REEVES: It would seem that you must have an inexhaustible supply of volunteers.

MR. DEERING: In San Diego there are nearly 150,000 people. Our point of view is that every one among them should be a volunteer. That is the job of the recreation organizer to interest these people and bring them in, not now, perhaps, but ultimately.

MR. REEVES: I might say that we have had considerable success with volunteers when we have given them a chance to do the things that pleased them very much. We had 427 volunteers this summer with our traveling theatres, but they all felt they were potential actors and actresses, or singers or dancers. We had great difficulty to get volunteers to come at a definite hour to conduct some definite activity, but when they were pleased with what they were doing, they didn't have that difficulty.

W. C. BECHTOLD (Evanston, Ill.): It seems to me that you get exactly what you pay for. If you don't pay for something you cannot depend upon it. But there is an opportunity to develop leaders in the groups themselves. Every playground instructor may develop leaders among his groups, and you can depend upon the boys and girls coming regularly to your play centers every day to assume the leadership that they are interested in. And that type of leadership is the volunteer type, of course, but it is participating leadership. This is a type of leadership which works very satisfactorily, and the children receive credit for it in some sort of playground award that is made. We have that type of leadership on our playgrounds and on our beaches as well—a volunteer corps of lifeguards to render assistance because they enjoy doing it and are a part of the participating people. The ordinary type of volunteer leader whom you find in the community, it is my experience, cannot be depended upon or he is not about when you want him. In the long run you get exactly what you pay for. If you don't pay enough for it, you get mediocre service in return.

The number of activities that come within a paid leader's jurisdiction, depends upon whether those activities are indoors or outdoors. We cannot concentrate on a certain group; no system has enough money to pay for leadership that is needed on the playgrounds on the same basis that the school systems follow—from 35 to 40 children. We do not have a playground in Evanston which does not have registered in it from 200 to 600 children. Our maximum number of leaders is three, and our minimum, two. We have some part time fill-ins, but no system I think is able to carry a budget—certainly we are not—that is going to pay for the actual amount of leadership needed, and the only way for the instructor to carry out his program is for him to develop group leadership within the groups themselves.

Z. NESPOR (Elmira, N. Y.): Do you consider your system ideal, Mr. Deering? Do you have any trouble getting leaders—teachers, for instance, who are not paid but who know the principal is being paid?

MR. DEERING: We have a drama supervisor, for instance. She supervises all year round. She does not conduct the drama classes in the play centers, but in the play centers she will have thirty dramatic groups, for whom she secures volunteers. She meets with them twice a week and then they go back to their centers and handle their work. They are absolutely dependable. The same is true of certain other activities. In addition we have the directors whom we employ on condition that they get the people to assist them. And there is no trouble, because the director goes out to get the volunteers and naturally turns to those who can handle handcraft or tell stories, or do whatever is necessary.

P. V. GAHAN (St. Petersburg, Fla.): I would rather sit in a meeting and see the program being formed, without its being approved and released as a program of a particular organization or society, than to have the chairman of that body think that before that program could start to function I should have to put my endorsement on it. I think that is a bad situation for any group of free-minded American citizens to face, working as a volunteer group in a project they are interested in, if they feel that they have to get an approval of someone paid by the municipality before they can carry out a specific piece of work.

Willard Hayes, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, discussed, "What is the saturation point in promoting a municipal recreation program?"

MR. HAYES: When you are saturated, you are full.

Now, what is the saturation point as it relates to our work? First of all, it depends a whole lot upon how much the executive is able to do,

how much endurance he has and how much endurance his wife possesses!

Next is your leadership. Have you the leadership to do it? You can do lots more after you have been in a town for a year or more, because then you have certain folks interested and trained.

Your saturation point depends a lot upon the facilities that you have in addition to your leadership, and also the number of centers. Some cities have very few facilities.

Your point of saturation also varies according to the length of time your work has been going on, and how fast has been the growth of public education along the line of playground and park activities. If a city has been interested in this movement for ten or fifteen years, the point is way up, but if the city has awakened only in the last two or three years, the point is way down. It rises as education progresses. The saturation point is reached in your city when you are doing all of the things that you can do and do well. The very minute you take on something that you can not do well, your enemies and your friends who are lukewarm make capital of it, and it does you more harm than good.

MR. NASH: It seems to me that the problem of volunteer leadership, as one speaker has brought out, and the problem of what is real leadership, has a connection with saturation point. We can take a lesson from Denmark in connection with leadership and direction. I think it would be worth your while to read two little volumes—one a translation from the Danish—*Berglund,* which can be gotten from the People's College Group at Henryville, Pa., and the other is J. K. Hart on *Light from the North.*

MR. PRITCHARD: There is a chapter of another book that is published in pamphlet form which also seems to me to be particularly pertinent to our discussion. I think we can apply it more directly to our own field of work. It is a chapter from a larger volume—*The Relation of the Expert to the Creative Group,* by Mary P. Follett, published by the Peoples Publishing Company. It is from her book called *The Creative Experience,* which deals with the application of the contemporary German psychology point of view. She has some very practical suggestions to make as to the relationship of people who are expert in materials and methods, and it should be useful in connection with volunteer workers, and all of the activities that we have been discussing here today.

(*To be continued*)

The Women of England and Wales Attack Rural Recreation Problem

The women of England and Wales are conducting institutes in rural sections of the country to improve conditions of rural life and through them are providing the means for educational and social intercourse of activities for the study of domestic science, hygiene, social welfare, domestic and rural economics, and for training in home crafts. Funds for maintaining the work are raised by annual subscriptions of two shillings per member and by the organization of entertainments and fairs.

The institutes in the counties are united into County Federations of Women's Institutes—bodies which work through elected County Executive Committees. County activities include the organization of annual or biennial exhibitions of handcrafts or produce, musical, dramatic, folk dancing and gardening competitions between the institutes, arrangements for tours of lecturers and speakers and many other activities.

The County Federations combine to form the National Federation of Women's Institutes and the policy of the entire movement is framed at the annual general conference attended by a delegate from each institute, three delegates from each County Federation and the members of the National Executive Committee, meeting each May in London. A particularly interesting piece of work of the National Federation Executive Committee is to train selected voluntary organizers whose duty it is to work with the County Federation Committees in their own counties in the formation of institutes. There are at present, according to the September issue of *The World's Health,* over 320 of these trained volunteer workers.

Most individuals can with advantage be advised how to work wisely, how to play safely, how to live happier lives in a hygienically constructive manner, with the logical sequence of a fuller life with greater duration—a longer life and a merrier one.—*Dr. Donald B. Armstrong.*

Correlation of Public Recreation and Public Education Departments

By

Geo. Hjelte,

Superintendent, Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles

The end and purpose of all government is the happiness of the people. Political economists from the days of the Greek Republic to the present day have agreed that all government is organized fundamentally with this end in view. Most of the activities performed by government indirectly contribute to this objective. There are, however, some activities which make a direct contribution to the happiness of the people. Among these direct means may be mentioned the provision of opportunities for public education, the administration of publicly owned properties for recreational use, the establishment of parks, highways, playgrounds and libraries.

Perhaps the most direct effort on the part of municipal governments in the attainment of this objective is the establishment of departments of recreation. Although the municipal recreation movement had its origin in the latter part of the 19th century, today every progressive municipality of considerable size has a department of government set up specifically for the purpose of organizing the recreational life of the community and utilizing its natural and artificial resources with this end in view. Leadership in the use of recreation facilities is provided by a staff of trained play and recreation leaders, which is augmented by large numbers of volunteer leaders.

The public recreation movement had its origin in an effort to provide "breathing places" in the most congested parts of the largest eastern cities for the children of the less well to do classes. From this beginning the movement has grown to its present proportions in which its activities serve all classes and relatively large numbers of the population of our cities. Now an effort is made to serve "all of the children of all of the people" and to give service in certain activities to adults as well.

The objective of the movement has also greatly enlarged. At first the movement aimed at the provision of leisure time activities for children as an antidote to the destructive and dangerous activities which children in certain parts of large cities were wont to engage in. Today, however, municipal recreation departments conceive of preparation for citizenship through participation in constructive leisure time activities as their objective.

The program of public recreation departments of today is an extremely diversified one, including numerous activities which boys and girls and men and women find worth while during their leisure hours. It is plain that all leisure time activities cannot become a part of the public recreation program. Those kinds of activities which prove to be most worth while from the standpoint of their value in the development of good citizenship are selected and given major emphasis. Those activities in which relatively large numbers of people can be served with a minimum of promotional effort are stressed in order to serve economically large numbers of people. Certain of our traditional recreative activities lend themselves well to commercial exploitation. Public relation to these activities must be in the nature of legislative and police control. A municipality cannot compete with commercial interests in providing for these types of recreation.

In its growth the movement has tended to standardize its procedure. It is well recognized at the present time that the primary function of the municipality in connection with recreation is to provide the place and the facilities which make certain desirable forms of recreation possible and to set in motion such procedures in organization and in general promotion as to make for the most extensive and efficient use of them. A secondary function consists in general promotion of certain activities of civic value and of more

or less universal appeal, such as community music, pageantry and sports, without relation to the nature of the ownership of the location at which they may take place.

While the developments mentioned have taken place in the public recreation movement, corresponding developments have taken place in the public education movement. The public schools, today aim to give a universal service. State laws force all children of school age, with few exceptions, to attend the public schools. It is only in comparatively recent years that schools have attempted to reach "all of the children of all of the people." If there is any one thing which characterizes modern education, it is the increasing universality of the service of the public schools.

The present objective of public education is understood generally to be complete preparation for citizenship. For convenience this objective is often thought of in terms of seven sub-objectives as follows:

Health
Ethical Conduct
Civic adjustment
Vocational efficiency
Worthy home membership
Command of fundamental processes
Worthy use of leisure time

Increasingly schools are giving attention to the last named objective. Practically every department of instruction in the public school makes, or should make, some contribution toward this objective, so diversified are the worthy activities which people engage in during their leisure time. The department of physical education has a very great opportunity to contribute to this objective, since our leisure time activities are in so large measure physical in type.

The school program has become increasingly diversified. The school curriculum of a few years ago contained relatively few subjects of instruction. The school program of today includes numerous subjects with a vast variety of activities included in each. Preparation for life implies participation in life's activities, which are extremely numerous. The school curriculum must be diversified, it is well recognized, in order to contribute effectively to complete preparation for living in complex society.

Significant improvements have been made in the method of school instruction. The old method was formal and subject-centered. The new method is informal and child-centered and consists of leadership of children in activities with a view to the accomplishment of certain outcomes in knowledge, habits and skills, and attitudes.

The developments in the play and recreation movement and in the public education movement have many points of similarity. Twenty years ago there could have been little similarity between the school program and a public recreation program. Today there are striking similarities. Both movements aim to give universal service. Both conceive of better citizenship as their objective, the one emphasizing the accomplishment of the objective through several programs of activities, the other emphasizing its accomplishment through leisure time activities.

So similar are the two movements in the forms in which they express themselves in our modern cities that there is the greatest desirability and indeed necessity for bringing about a close correlation between them. It has been suggested by some that it would be desirable to have the public school organization take over the functions of public recreation departments. There are some reasons which commend this plan, and others of a practical nature which render it inadvisable. Without discussing both sides of this question, let it be pointed out that the present type of organization in which there are two municipal departments interested in the problem of leisure time has become quite traditional. What the future may bring forth in better organization we cannot predict, but for the present we must accept the situation very much as we find it.

A plan of correlation can be devised which will eliminate working at cross purposes and which will secure the largest returns to the taxpayer from the operation of public schools and public recreation departments in connection with the solution of the leisure time problem. Some of the elements of this plan are as follows:

(1) Municipal recreation departments must recognize the preeminent position occupied by the schools in relation to the child. The leadership of the public schools in matters of child welfare must be accepted. In connection with child activities, therefore public recreation departments should be contented to perform supplementary functions to those performed by the schools. Schools are devoting increasing attention to that part of the program concerned with the worthy use of leisure time. It is highly improbable that they will handle the entire problem. Public recreation departments should devote their attention to work not done by

the schools and to the service of people not reached by the schools, among whom stand out prominently the children of pre-school age, the working boys and girls, and adults.

(2) In the placement of playgrounds, swimming pools and other recreational units, the public recreation departments would do well to attempt to serve other neighborhoods than those already served by schools. There is no doubt that the school of the future will offer neighborhood playground service to those living in the immediate vicinity of schools. The neighborhoods lying between two schools are those which should be served by the public department with recreation facilities similar to those offered by the schools. Since schools endeavor to make extensive provision for adolescent boys and girls, to whom athletic activities are of such great appeal and importance, the school facilities will include wide provision of athletic fields and facilities. Assuming that schools in the future will be well provided with such facilities, municipal recreation departments need not emphasize, to the degree that has been necessary in the past, the provision of athletic facilities. They should strive increasingly to establish playgrounds located and equipped to serve the smaller children who cannot travel as far as their older brothers and sisters to play, and facilities to serve families through those types of equipment which are not a part of the standardized school equipment.

(3) The school method is characterized by personal instruction, whereas the method of public recreation departments is characterized by general promotion. The public departments should leave to the schools the performance of instructional functions and be content with general promotion of activities. The economics of the situation force us to this position. The public appropriations for recreation, apart from school appropriations, are relatively so small, in proportion to the number of people to be served and in relation to the school appropriations, making any extensive program of instruction untenable. The cities which are now thought of as making generous appropriations for recreation service through their park and recreation departments allocate an average of about $1.50 per capita per year to this purpose, which is entirely inadequate to carry on any extensive instructional service.

(4) In the organization of adult leisure time activities, public schools do not occupy a very prominent place. Adult education, as carried on by the schools, usually has a specific outcome in mind in the nature of specific skills, usually vocational in nature. The adult recreation field is open for public recreation departments. The provision of recreation beaches, camps, parks, zoological gardens, libraries, and golf courses will remain the special function of other public agencies than the schools and will be a major contribution that the municipalities will make to the solution of the adult leisure time problem.

(5) It becomes desirable in the operation of one department interested in this problem to use at times the facilities under the administration of the other. All public agencies should work closely with each other and yield to each other the use of their facilities when they are not otherwise engaged. There should be enough confidence in the administration of the several agencies to enable an interchange of facilities to be worked out with the utmost advantage to all concerned.

(6) Above all it is important to realize that the public school organization and the public recreation department are two members of the same family—in other words, two public organizations working toward a common goal. For this reason it is desirable that the greatest mutual understanding be developed between the two to bring about the greatest correlation of effort. The task of bringing about a more beneficial use of the increasing leisure of the American people is itself such a tremendous one that there is need for the greatest harmony on the part of all agencies concerned in the problem.

Parent-Playground Associations. — There were community organizations at twelve of the Reading, Pennsylvania, playgrounds last summer, the purpose of these Parent-Playground Associations being to create a better understanding of the program in their community, to arrange festivities and picnics for the children, secure better facilities for the grounds, obtain funds for apparatus and salaries of additional directors and purchase equipment for which public funds could not legally be expended.

The associations met weekly either at private homes or on the playgrounds. Some were instrumental in providing transportation facilities for the children to the folk dance festivals held weekly, to picnics out of the city and for athletic teams in their inter-playground games. A few advanced money for the purchase of handcraft material and paid for costumes used in special folk dances.

A Chance to Play

By

Harold M. Harter,

Executive Secretary, The National Exchange Club, Toledo, Ohio

Very nearly every Exchange Club in the United States, and there are more than six hundred of them, has engaged in some phase of child welfare work. While some clubs have worked independently, many have taken advantage of the expert advice and assistance of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

The problem of recreation for the child is found alike in the small town and the larger city. Recreation periods offer opportunities for acquiring both good and bad habits. During the playtime stages of life, the mind of the child is very plastic and impressionable. The results of evil influences as well as good are soon reflected in children's actions. Play under leadership helps to build stronger bodies and to develop happier and cleaner minds.

The undernourished child is given particular attention by many Exchange Clubs of the United States. This work is done in conjunction with school authorities and public health officers. The object is through careful feeding and adequate recreational facilities to bring the undernourished child up to the proper weight. The Exchange Club of Toledo has had marked success in this particular phase of its community work. The club sponsors and maintains a summer camp, supplies hundreds of quarts of milk and employs a trained nurse throughout the year.

In Monroe, Michigan, the Exchange Club has worked directly with the Playground and Recreation Association and Monroe's recreational facilities are a credit to both organizations.

Many cities now have swimming pools as a result of the activities of local Exchange Clubs. These swimming pools are particularly valuable to the inland community, and Exchange Club members are well repaid for their work and sacrifice when they see the happiness of the little folks throughout the summer months. Proper supervision is one of the essential factors in successfully conducting a public swimming pool.

In many cases Exchange Club members have not stopped with contributing money towards the installation and building of recreation places. The Exchange Club of Pasadena, California, built a large and comfortable cabin for the Camp Fire Girls of their city. By intercession with municipal authorities they obtained a beautiful wooded canyon near the spot where the cabin is located. Exchangites, some thirty-five in number, devoted two Saturdays and two Sundays to the construction of the building. Most of the members contributed their own labor while those who were not in a position to do this hired carpenters and masons to represent them. The materials were provided by club members.

A movement started in Nashville, Tennessee, several years ago has since become a part of the Exchange Club's national program. On the first Tuesday in August the Exchange Clubs of the country plan a special program which has been called "Sunshine Special." Very nearly every club arranges a huge picnic and field day for the under-privileged boys and girls in their community, many of whom live in orphanages and other institutions. The whole idea is to give during the year at least one day of unalloyed happiness to these children. Only a confirmed statistician could estimate the amount of lemonade and the number of ice cream cones consumed by little folks all over the country on the first Tuesday in August.

It is agreed that the most effective recreation is that which goes on throughout the year. Under this heading might come the large number of musical organizations for boys and girls sponsored by Exchange Clubs. There can be no finer recreation than that afforded by the study and practice of music, and under capable leadership many of these bands and orchestras become unbelievably proficient. At the last Convention of Exchange Clubs held at Atlantic City, a boys' band from Bellmore, L. I., won the "stunt cup" and won it in competition with several adult musical organizations. The losers expressed perfect agreement with the decision of the judges. It would be difficult to find a happier group.

Miniature Parachute Drop

By

V. K. Brown

Our boys have been working for the past two years to launch a parachute from a model airplane in flight. Some of our experts have puzzled over the problems involved, without finding a satisfactory solution. Eddie Marcouiller listened in a discussion of the matter. He is a very quiet lad, but at the conclusion of the discussion he stated that he thought he could see a way to accomplish the feat.

At the next meeting of the club, a week later, the boys asked him whether he had made good on his expectation, and he invited them to see his model plane fly. The plane rose, and made a circuit of the hall, and when starting its second circle, suddenly discharged a parachute, which drifted down to the floor while the plane went on. The boys, of course, examined the mechanical means of accomplishing the stunt. They consisted of a very simple device. Underneath the fuselage of the plane, in the stream-line of the big propeller, was a smaller propeller, fixed to its shaft so that the shaft rotated with the turning of the propeller. Fastened to the shaft he had a thread, kept from tangling by a bead strung as weight on it. The slack in this thread permitted the propeller to rotate and wind up the extra length on the shaft of the small propeller until finally the slack should all be taken up, whereupon the tightening of the thread would pull a pin which kept a small trap-door in the bottom of the fuselage closed. Pulling the pin as the propeller turned resulted in opening the trap-door, whereupon the parachute was permitted to fall, and open as it descended.

The Story of "John Smith"

The following case of John Smith, 15 years old, was taken from the records of the Juvenile Delinquency Officer of Pontiac, Michigan:

10-7-26—Skipping school
11-9-26—Throwing glass and cans on porch
2-2-27—Truancy from Junior High School
3-10-27—Wanted for breaking into school
6-4-27—Attempted rape
7-12-27—Stealing $9.00 from another boy
7-16-27—Placed on probation
7-25-27—Fighting

During the latter part of July, John came to one of the city playgrounds. All of the boys on the ground knew John and the number of scrapes he had been in, so they informed the playground leader that he was a "tough guy," and the playground leader said he would keep him under observation.

He succeeded in getting John interested in playing baseball with the Junior Team and the Senior Team. Gradually, John's confidence was gained and he was placed on different occasions in charge of groups of younger boys on hikes and when the Junior Team went to play teams at other parks.

His conduct since coming to the playground has been such that the playground leader has seen fit to award him an honor certificate for baseball and sportsmanship. The playground leader states that he has never heard John swear since coming to the ground and that his conduct on the ground has been above reproach.

At another playground which was just opened by the city this year, out of seventeen boys present one day, the Juvenile Delinquency Officer is familiar with thirteen of them and five of them have court records. This year they have been interested in baseball, horseshoes, and even in making baskets. There have been no reports of juvenile delinquency from this district during the months when the playground was open.

Father and Son Contest for Honors.—That youth has no advantage over age in horseshoe pitching was demonstrated at the horseshoe pitching tournament held on October 1st under the auspices of the Recreation Department of the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission, when a father and his twenty-four year old son met in the final match for county honors. "Father" won the championship trophy while "son" found consolation in a gold medal as runner-up.

The best pitchers from various sections of the county came together at Warinanco Park for the tournament. Because of a large number of entries, it took two Saturday afternoons to complete the tournament which, it was thought, would be finished in one day.

For Creative Youth

Beauty in door knobs, wall paper, porridge bowls and other objects of every day utility will be the aim of an important new group of industrial and fine art contests for American high school students this year, according to Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of the public schools of Pittsburgh and chairman of the committee in charge of the Scholastic Awards, the annual competition held under the auspices of *The Scholastic,* the national magazine for high school classrooms.

The new contests, embracing hand metal work, pottery, bookbinding, applied design in textiles, and civic art, will supplement the already established divisions of the awards in fine arts, literature and community service. The contests in art will be sponsored by leading department stores, art leagues and school art supervisors throughout the nation, and will culminate next spring in a national exhibition of the prize-winning work at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh and other museums.

The Scholastic Awards, founded three years ago, have attained wide prestige as the only interscholastic contests in America in all branches of creative achievement for boys and girls. More than 16,000 manuscripts or other entries were submitted in the 1927 contest, the best of which were declared by the distinguished judges who served on the juries of award to be on a par with the work of competent professional artists and writers.

The closing date for the 1928 awards is March 12. Complete rules and regulations may be obtained from *The Scholastic,* Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Houston's Labor Day Picnic

At the Labor Day Picnic held under the auspices of the Houston Labor and Trades Council and Affiliated Unions, the Department of Recreation took charge of the contest for girls and boys under eighteen. The following program was conducted:

Athletic Events and Races

1. Children 6 years and under
   (a) Peanut Scramble
   (b) Kiddie Kar Race
   (c) 25-Yard Dash
2. Boys 12 years and under
   (a) Sack Race
   (b) Ostrich Race
   (c) Three-Legged Race
3. Girls 12 years and under
   (a) Sack Race
   (b) Ostrich Race
   (c) 40-Yard Dash
   (d) Three-Legged Race
4. Boys 15 years and over
   (a) 75-Yard Dash
   (b) Go and Go Back Race
   (c) Sack Race
5. Girls 15 years and over
   (a) 50-Yard Dash
   (b) Go and Go Back Race
   (c) Sack Race
6. Boys vs. Dads: Tug-o-War-Rush

Spokane's Unique Soccer Contest

Benjamin A. Clark, Supervisor of Playgrounds, Spokane, reports great success in a soccer contest put on at the request of the local Soccer Club, on the plan of the baseball pitching and football contests of Seattle.

"The soccer contest uses three items of soccer play: dribbling, goal shooting and corner kicking. Dribbling is on a time basis but the other items are as in football and a contestant may make twelve kicks each providing he does not miss. A miss ends his scoring. The corner kick is made from the corner of a field fifty yards wide and must land 'on the fly' within a space of the goal area that is made up of lines drawn from each goal post out to the cross line of the goal area instead of the regular lines that are six yards from each goal post; in other words a rectangle in front of the goal, 24 feet long and 18 feet wide, the long distance being the distance between goal-posts. The corner kick scores one point; twelve points may be made. The goal kick is from the outside angle of the penalty area; each kick scores two points and twenty-four points may be made. The dribble begins at the center point of a field 100 yards long and the ball must be dribbled without taking more than three steps between kicks to any

point within the penalty area but without the goal area where it must be kicked for goal and to legalize the dribble the goal must be kicked; or, the kick must score a goal. A stop watch is used for the dribble, started when the contestant first kicks the ball and stopped when the ball passes the goal line. Eight seconds is considered perfect and a contestant making eight seconds or less is given 36 points. If more than eight seconds are taken the contestant gets 36 divided by the fraction made of his time for a numerator and eight for a denominator. For instance, nine seconds gets 32 points. Or, divide the factor 288 by the contestant's time. We had one boy make 8 seconds.

"The soccer contest turned out to be very popular. Perhaps one reason was that the schools here had organized soccer last fall for the first time and the boys were very eager to practice these fundamentals."

Playground Music Contests in Birmingham

On August 31 the playgrounds of Birmingham, Alabama, held an inter-playground music contest. The selections, with the classifications were as follows:

Chorus (Group Singing)
- Under 14 years of age—*My Old Kentucky Home* and one optional number
- Adult (14 years and over)—*Love's Old Sweet Song* and one optional number

Male Quartette (Barber Shop Quartette)
- *Carry Me Back to Ole' Virginia* and one optional number

Harmonica Band (Use Key C Instruments)
- Under 14 years of age—*Home Sweet Home* and one optional number
- Adult (14 years and over)—*Old Folks at Home* and one optional number

Ukulele Band
- Any two numbers selected by the individual bands

Orchestra
- Any two numbers selected by the individual orchestra

Band
- Any two numbers selected by the individual bands

Playground Dramatics in Oakland

The Recreation Department of Oakland counts among its most successful summer activities the work of the Educational Dramatic Section for Little People.

Children from all parts of the city from three to eighteen years of age took part in the program, which was conducted under the direction of three leaders who worked in turn on the various playgrounds of the city in cooperation with the playground directors in charge. Eight large municipal playgrounds and twenty-three school playgrounds had organized groups of children taking part in the little dramas.

Only one or two rehearsals, never more than four, were held before the plays were presented in outdoor theatres or on the park lawns with only the shrubs and flowers as scenery. The costumes were provided by the Costume Department of the Recreation Department and the audience consisted of the friends and families of the little players. In one corner of Mosswood Playground is an outdoor theatre which was used not only by the groups of children from Mosswood but from other playgrounds. Here eight matinees were presented, seven being given at other playgrounds. During the matinees three or four plays by different groups were given, all in costumes. In all fifty plays were given by 556 children during the summer, no play being repeated. The list included *The Queen of Hearts, Toy Symphony, Forest Spring, In the Kitchen of the King, Fire of Icicles, Fairy Old Boy* and *Darby and Joan.*

In addition to the plays 312 stories were told to groups and 29 dances were taught. It has been estimated that the combined size of the audience for the season was in excess of 14,000 people.

So successful was the program that toward the end of the summer the Department built a traveling or "vagabond" theatre on an automobile trailer which was sent from playground to playground. Before the eyes of the interested audience the vagabond theatre would be put in working order—the scenes put in place and gay colored awning hung to hide the wheels and make a real theatre. In this vagabond theatre the three matinees which were given proved some of the most delightful of the summer's activities.

The York Pageant

On September 30, 1777, there arrived in York Town, Pennsylvania, then a colonial village of 286 houses and 1500 inhabitants, a weary and fugitive Continental Congress. Here, in this city of refuge, for nine months during the gloomiest period of the fight for independence the seat of government was located, Congress holding its sessions behind closed doors in York County's first court house. Congress remained in session in York Town until June 27, 1778 when, Philadelphia having been vacated by the British, it was resolved "that Congress adjourn until Tuesday next to meet at the Statehouse in Philadelphia."

York Town of yesterday has grown into industrial York of today—a city comprising within its corporate limits and immediate environs a population of more than 75,000 inhabitants. While proud of its present, York is mindful of its colonial past and of the important part it played in the founding of the nation, and on October 13, 14 and 15 the city and county celebrated the 150th Anniversary of its colonial history, with a pageant based on the history of York and vicinity during colonial days.

More than 2500 people, many of them descendants of the early settlers took part in the pageant, providing a choir of 1,000 voices, 750 trained dancers and pantomimists and 2,750 well coached actors. Two hundred and seventy-five mounted figures, Conestoga Wagons and ox teams found their places in the scenes of old York.

The pageant was produced under the direction of Percy J. Burrell at the Fair Grounds of the York County Agricultural Society. The audience was seated in a grandstand of steel and concrete, which has a seating capacity of 9,000. The action of the pageant was on four stage levels; the oval, 830 by 325 feet; the stage 70 x 90 feet; the ¾ mile track 60 feet wide and the two great towers. On these four planes the dramatic and symbolic action took place.

Ball Events

Baseball Pitching

The boys of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, last summer enjoyed a baseball pitching contest conducted by the Playground and Recreation Association of the Valley, which extended over a number of weeks. Each playground held a weekly competition to determine a champion for the week in each of the two classifications—junior and senior. A final contest was held on each playground during the week of July 25th to 30th to decide the season's champion of the playground. The next step was the determination of league champions in each classification. This was carried on during the first week of August. Division championships followed, and finals were held on July 11th when the junior and senior champions of the East Side and West Side divisions contested.

The pitching frames used were made roughly with the help of the boys from old pieces of lumber. (If made at a carpenter shop 2 x 4 lumber is best). The lower end or bottom of the opening was 18 inches from the ground, the average height of a boy's knee, and the opening was 38 inches from the bottom to top—average distance from a boy's knee to his shoulders. The opening was 17 inches in width. For juniors the pitcher's box was 45 feet from the frame; for seniors, 55 feet. Each contestant threw nine balls; each ball passing through the opening without hitting the edge counted one round. The pitcher making the highest number of points in nine throws was declared winner.

Fungo—Hitting for Distance with Playground Ball

This event was popular in the program of the Houston Playground.

There were three divisions—juniors, intermediates and seniors—and the contest was conducted as follows:

"Each boy and girl will have three tries at the fungo hitting. Take the bat in one hand, throw up playground ball and knock it as far as you can from a given point.

"Conduct a throw for distance in the same way.

"All winners will be given certificates."

Volley Ball Service

"Place a peg in the center of one court; serve three times from other courts, standing well behind the line, the ones hitting closest to the peg are your winners.

"All winners from each playground going to the finals will be awarded a special certificate."

Recreation in Some of the Islands of the Sea

By

Arabella Page Rodman

My family and my friends declare that my first interest when going to a foreign land is to find out what they have done in recreation. What plan, if any, has the Government or municipality made for the rational recreation of its people?

In this two years' adventure of mine, first to the islands of the Pacific, then on to Africa to make the trip from Cape Town to Cairo, I suspect they were right for as a broken shaft delayed us for a week in Honolulu, I immediately got in touch with the Recreation Commission there. I found them in the midst of a sixteen weeks' course for training teachers for playground directors and for anyone interested in play as a means for the development of character. In A. K. Powlison, Superintendent of Playgrounds of Honolulu, I found one greatly interested in showing me what had been done since my last visit in 1919, and my amazement was great, for they had developed and worked out a great system, of which I was to learn more. I did not realize the influence later when I spoke to them of the fine Honolulu plan which really now means the conservation of the leisure time of the people.

In Australia, New Zealand, and the other islands I visited, I found four groups interested in working on the development of recreation. First, the colleges, working as with us and having intercollegiate games and sports; second, the schools, not doing so much as we do in America for athletics and games, but wanting more trained directors; third, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. often starting the city groups on the recreational road; fourth, the municipal efforts at work in some cities, unorganized, doing more to acquire land than to develop the uses of grounds. I was thrilled and delighted at the large spaces they were acquiring. The crown lands are a wonderful possession in many of these islands.

In Australia, New Zealand, Java, Singapore and Colombo, and in other smaller islands, I found the residents facing the same problems of climate, mixture of races, as in Honolulu. I tried to bring to them the realization that one of America's greatest contributions to modern life is its recreational program as worked out by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. In Honolulu Mr. Powlison, Mrs. Swaney and Miss Lawrence, President and Secretary of the Commission invited me to meetings where I told them of the work of the Los Angeles Commission and one afternoon I spoke to the training class of the University of Honolulu on "The Spirit of the Playground Director." In July, 1928, there is to be a Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in Honolulu and a part of the program is to be devoted to playground and recreation problems. I was the ambassador of the committee to the islands of the Pacific and talked in many cities and towns urging the women to attend and stressing the recreational program at the conference. I saw Governors, Lord Mayors and statesmen, as well as the recreational groups and aroused much interest in recreation at the Honolulu meeting.

Mr. Powlison's course for playground directors was very popular in Honolulu; more than forty specialists assisted in the course. First the history of the Honolulu Commission was outlined, and, of course, the planning of Honolulu; play spaces, present and future. "Play for all and all in play," the inspiration of physical training in schools, the observing of national holidays, nature and geological talks, health education, rainy day and indoor games, how to coach track athletes, swimming, dramatics, and many other topics were discussed by large groups. More than a hundred were taking the course to prepare themselves for work in Honolulu and the nearby islands. The system in Honolulu had increased from nine playgrounds to fifteen with twelve directors and thirteen assistants. Governor W. R. Farrington had set aside five acres in Kaokaukuki as a playground.

I find that people living in tropical lands are now convinced that only through sane and regular recreation can they keep healthy, and in the last few years there has been a great increase in tennis,

football, polo, cricket, and even in track games. In Honolulu, both the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. are doing much recreational work, as are some of the churches.

For years I have been interested in special recreational programs for harbors, for they afford different opportunities from inland cities. Nothing can surpass in beauty and grandeur the harbours of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. They not only afford wonderful anchorage for the ships of the world, but their inlets and outlets give many chances for swimming, diving, boating and punting, water polo and yachting. Then, because there is such beauty in a harbour, fine parks and good motor roads are made to the top of hills. This means many hiking clubs and camping parties. I spent many a delightful hour going to the tops of these hills to watch the most glorious sunsets in all the world.

At Play in Australia

I reached Sydney just after the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York and found everything and everybody keyed up. The city was decorated with acres of bunting and there was a feeling of satisfaction that all had gone well and the royal couple were more gracious and appreciative than could have been imagined. There was much excitement over the lovely young duchess, who is interested in many movements. She is, for instance, chairwoman of the Girls' Division of the Forward Movement of the Y. W. C. A. in London. She opened hospitals, visited clubs of all sorts, and did everything that was gracious and kind. As the duke is greatly interested in games, they went also to all sorts of games. There were games and drills and polo and always races and horse and cattle shows. It was a good time to be in Australia and I came in for much that I would at another time have missed.

In most British lands there is always a great open space in the center of the town called by various names—the Maiden in Calcutta; in Australia and New Zealand, the Domain. This space is used for all sorts of public recreational and civic affairs. The Domain in Sydney you see as you approach from the harbour. In it is a beautiful botanical garden of many acres, with large open spaces for marching of troops and for the many games such as I witnessed on Anzac Day. The Australians are interested in the sport side of recreation and in swimming. One of their greatest swimmers came over on the boat with me and told me much in regard to their swimming meets. They have planned in the building of their cities many open spaces, but as yet have not the recreational system as we have it in America. They have not yet caught the idea of play with leadership, and in various talks I stressed this point with them, telling them how necessary it was to have properly trained people supervise their play fields. Some of them have the idea now but say they cannot afford it.

On my arrival in Sydney I was instantly pressed into the service of the Girls' Sports League, which is made up of the girls from the large department stores. They were just starting a campaign for a sports field and I made speeches, went to committee meetings, saw the Lord Mayor, and spoke at a morning tea, thus helping raise money for their work. There is very little provision made by the municipality for recreation of women and girls, but they are beginning to see that the right use of leisure time is the thing to work for. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are strong in Australia and, as always, have fine recreational programs. The Y. W. C. A. has just opened a large new building and put into my hands some interesting recreational programs. One I have before me is for girls from 15 to 18—gymnasium work, sports, classes studying games, parties, singing, discussion, dramatics, arts and crafts, camps, outdoor fun. Another consists of corrective exercises, gymnastics, a reducing class, rhythmic dancing, hockey, and basketball, folk and Morris dancing. The Y. M. C. A. carries on in its building many sound recreational programs.

The University of Sydney has a fine sports committee. They showed me their Oval and told me they wanted much more space and money to make further improvements. This committee controls and furthers football, cricket, tennis, rifle shooting, hockey, rowing, athletics, swimming, and some baseball. There is a women's college and university and I met with the committee and heard the story of their efforts in the field of sport. They have many fine teams, some of them very successful. The municipality of Sydney is getting more land in congested areas and the Lord Mayor and his Council are interested, but they cannot see their way to pay leaders and in consequence the grounds are not so much used as they should be. Among the younger boys and girls swimming and boating are much stressed, and they are very keen about it. I was entertained by the Women's

Swimming Club of Sydney and was amazed at the exhibition of their skill.

Parks and Playgrounds in Melbourne

No modern city known to me has such a fine system of parks and playgrounds and sports fields as has Melbourne. It is a metropolitan system with well-planted broad avenues and connecting the open spaces. It is a magnificently planned city, a great surprise and delight to me. The early city fathers had a vision of what a perfect city should be and those who followed have carried on. The present Lord Mayor, Sir Steven Morrell, is deeply interested in recreation and he, Sir James Barrett and a fine group of citizens are working to get properly supervised playgrounds and sports fields. They have the land, and I am more hopeful, because of Sir James Barrett's interest, that they will soon make a beginning on proper leadership of the playgrounds. I spoke under the auspices of Sir James Barrett and the Lord Mayor at the University of Melbourne and in Queens Hall and at several clubs and everywhere there was great interest and understanding of the value of directed play. They realize that the grounds are practically useless without trained directors. More people in Melbourne are intelligently interested in the supervision of playgrounds than in any other city of the islands of the Pacific. The Minister of Education and his assistants know from taking The Playground magazine how necessary is such leadership. Greater Melbourne has 6,720 acres of parks and playgrounds. At a meeting of the Town Planning Association, at which I spoke, several of the members felt that the spaces were inadequate. What would they think of the small play areas of some of our American cities?

The program for the University of Melbourne, which is co-educational, is fine, and I was fortunate enough to see them demonstrating it. They have some famous men athletes and the girls seem to me to be in very good form. They have a promising baseball team and are more interested in our national game than any group I met anywhere. Rowing and swimming, cricket and boxing, football and lacrosse, rifle practice and tennis, make a strenuous program for the men. I found the women more active in athletics of all sorts in Melbourne than anywhere else in Australia. In the women's swimming contest of Australia, the Melbourne girls won five places out of eight in 1926. In the University the girls have their basket ball and hockey teams. The National Council of Women of Victoria in their reports strongly recommend the "obtaining and supervising of playgrounds for all ages in all states."

Progressive Brisbane

Brisbane is the capital of Queensland and was incorporated as a city in 1859. Its growth and development remind me of some of our California cities. It possesses 4,215 acres of park reserves within the city boundaries. Every suburb has at least one park and is trying to add more. There are bowling greens, tennis courts, cricket and football fields. Afternoon band concerts are given which are well attended. Some of the parks are lighted and used for games at night. The Botanical garden and the Domain around Government House is fifty-seven acres in extent. There are a few small grounds for the little children equipped with swings, teeters and sand garden. In the ninety-three State schools of Brisbane, some of which I visited, the boys are coached in rugby football so that when they enter college they may there join some of the famous teams. Of course, not all boys go to college, but all boys are interested to work that they may get on the great teams, some of which have made a world reputation. I was taken to the University and some of the schools by one of their famous footballers, and made of him and of some of his friends, friends for America, for he did not like us and thought we were not as a nation interested in sport. When I showed him the letter from the Playground and Recreation Association of America and told him that for twenty-five years I had worked for sport and recreation and that we have gone further than just sport and are working for the conservation of the leisure time of the people, he was very much interested and gave me some comprehensive books on football and city sports. He took me to the Memorial Library on the university ground; which had been erected in honor of the boys who had given up their lives in defense of the right in the Great War. He told me most of them were football men, some of them their greatest. He had fought with them and was generous in praise of their strength and bravery.

In one of the South Brisbane parks there is this sign, "This is the first giant board in the Southern Hemisphere and one of the largest in the world, measuring 16 feet by 16 feet, border 20 feet by 20 feet." This when explained to me

by my football guide meant that draughts are much played both in and out of doors. In Brisbane the Y. M. C. A. has a well equipped gymnasium and I was told there were ten others. In all the islands of the Pacific that I have visited there was always tennis and football. After four o'clock any afternoon the public and private courts are full of enthusiastic women and men, usually playing together and often in the early morning I found people indulging in this same exercise No word about sports in Brisbane would be complete if I made no mention of the football matches played by the great team which in June, 1924, defeated England by 25 to 10 in the presence of 35,000 people. Brisbane has held her head higher ever since and with good reason.

(To be continued)

Recreation for City Employees

A. E. GENTER,

Director of City Recreation, Pontiac, Michigan

The organization of modern city government in its scope of activities is comparable to that of industry. The City of Pontiac according to a recent survey renders 143 different services to its citizens. Some of these departments are Fire, Police, Water, Health, Parking, Municipal Market, Parks, Playgrounds, Sewers, Garbage, Public Library, Welfare, Band Concerts, Streets, Public Buildings, Street Lighting, Hospital, and many others.

To maintain these services, the city employs an average of 400 persons per year. With such a large number of employees there is little opportunity for personal contact. Hence the city encourages the recreation activities of its employees in which they may come together and become better acquainted. These activities are carried out by a general committee consisting of two employees from each department. Many of the programs are initiated and planned by the Recreation Department and submitted to the general committee for approval.

This year the city employees have a Men's Bowling League of eight teams which bowls once each week. The girls have a Bowling Team in the city-wide girls' league. The general committee held a Hallowe'en Masquerade, and another party will be held after the first of the year. These parties are put on at a cost which makes them available to all city employees. The masquerade was held on the second floor of a new Fire Station. Refreshments consisted of cider and doughnuts. The city employees gave two such parties last year at a cost of fifty cents per person and there is a constant demand for more.

Each year a basket picnic is held in June near some lake outside of the city. Ice cream, pop and transportation are furnished free by the city. All employees are required to attend. The Recreation Department plans and supervises the recreation program of races, baseball, horseshoe pitching, and swimming. An orchestra is also provided for dancing.

Community Singing Delights

"When one takes a college glee club on a long trip," writes Paul J. Weaver, editor of the *Music Supervisors' Journal,* in the October issue, "he is bound to have interesting experiences. The trip with the University of North Carolina Glee Club was no exception to the rule.

"We had just sung a concert in Paris to an audience gathered together from many parts of the world. We sang extras galore, and there seemed to be no way to stop. Suddenly someone appeared with a supply of the familiar *Twice Fifty-Five,* and for an hour we had a community sing which, for sheer joy, equalled the best one you have ever seen. Americans, English, French, Germans, Austrians and many others were all lost together in the melodies which belong to the whole world.

"Another night, we had sung a program at the American Club in London; and a group gathered in one of the card rooms to sing—club members, American and English business men. A charming young Englishman led song after song and then made a remark which is worth remembering: 'If thirty American college men would sing in London each summer, and if thirty English college men would do the same thing in your country, we should have no further need for peace treaties and disarmament conferences."

Division of Musical Activities*

By

Glenn M. Tindall

Supervisor, Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles, California

Realizing the effectiveness of music in the development of good citizenship and in providing wholesome recreation for leisure time, the Division of Musical Activities was organized by the Department of Playground and Recreation in February, 1927. The reported attendance for the month of February, 1927, showed that there were 762 people taking part in all musical activities. In June, the last month of the fiscal year, this attendance was approximately 14,000, and in the last four months of the year there were about 35,000 participants in the seventy-seven musical activities of the Department.

For the week ending June 18, there were 11,466 attending all activities on the Playgrounds; 2,857 of these people, or 25% of them, took part in musical activities. The following week there were 13,022 people in all activities, and 5,715, or 44%, in musical activities.

Self expression in music has been considered of primary importance but at the same time opportunity has been given for the public to hear and learn to appreciate good music. Since the problem of this Department is one of recreation rather than of education, emphasis has been placed upon such "low type" instruments as the harmonica and the ukulele, with plans for future development of the ocarina, the toy symphony, the fife, the Jew's harp, and other similar instruments of popular appeal, which are easily mastered. In many cases the children who learn to play these simple instruments become interested in the more legitimate instruments of the orchestra. The better the grade of music, so much more is its effectiveness in the building of good citizenship. Leading from the organization of "low type" instrumental clubs, the Department has sponsored the organization of orchestras and bands for children and adults as well. Likewise in singing, the informal group "sings" should and do lead to community choruses, and it is believed that the community chorus will be the forerunner of the choral society and choral and glee clubs.

Harmonica Bands

In the calendar year of 1926, there were approximately 4,000 harmonicas sold in the City of Los Angeles. The total sale of harmonicas during the first six months of 1927 has surpassed the entire sales for 1926. Figures from the music houses would indicate that the harmonica business in Los Angeles will be more than doubled in 1927. Seventeen harmonica bands have been organized in our own Department, and by providing leadership and advice service to other organizations, we have assisted in the forming of as many more such bands. Since February there have been 125 meetings of various harmonica bands, with a total attendance of 2,400 boys. One of these bands broadcasts weekly to an estimated audience of 750,000, and plays before approximately 1,500 people each week.

Ukulele Clubs

Fourteen ukulele clubs have been organized on as many playgrounds, and several hundred children have learned to play melodies and strum chords at the playgrounds. Many children from these clubs have formed smaller groups of their own, and in some instances have combined with harmonica players to form duets, trios and quartets. Expert leadership was provided in the organization of ukulele clubs. After a few lessons with the ukulele instructor, leaders were selected from the playground clubs and sent to a central point where the instruction was continued. These volunteer leaders in turn gave instruction to their classes.

Orchestras

The eleven orchestras of the Department have been organized largely upon requests originating with patrons of our playgrounds, and in most cases

*Because of the growing interest in the development of musical programs in connection with the work of the municipal recreation department, we are reprinting this section of the Annual Report of the Playground and Recreation Department of Los Angeles.

the orchestras have been community projects which have grown from within the organization itself. A variety of types of orchestras exist in the Department. One or two are jazz orchestras, a few are children's orchestras, a few adult community orchestras are included in the list, and we have one civic orchestra which approaches very closely to a symphonic instrumentation. Ten of these orchestras are new in the Department; others are in the process of organization.

Bands

The Playground Department provides facilities for practice for two Boy Scout bands, and has one brass band of its own organized and operated by a group of colored boys on one of the playgrounds.

A general playground band has just been organized. This city-wide band meets at the Municipal Men's Club, and consists of boys from practically all playground centers.

Los Angeles Reed and Brass Symphony Society

The Los Angeles Reed and Brass Symphony Society is an organization which was formed at the Municipal Men's Club during the past year. As its name would indicate, the purpose of this Society is to interpret and perform the masterpieces of symphonic composition upon a combination of reed and brass instruments. It is one of the few organizations of its kind in the world, and is entirely different from any other musical organization in this section of the United States.

Quartets and Small Groups

Smaller combinations for the performance of instrumental and vocal music have been formed at several playgrounds. In one center four boys have purchased saxophones, and have formed a saxophone quartet. Several male quartets have been harmonizing at a few of our playgrounds.

Community Singing

Informal singing in connection with playground events, has been used effectively on thirteen or fourteen of our playgrounds. Interest in singing on various playgrounds has been stimulated by folk dances and singing games which have been conducted under the direction of the supervisor of playground and community center activities prior to the organization of the Music Division.

Five community choruses meet regularly at various playgrounds and community centers.

Listening to Music

In connection with the community choruses, a program of music is usually presented. These programs vary from solo numbers to glee clubs and orchestras, and it is not an uncommon thing to have a group of Indians, a musical movie star, a famous actor or grand opera singer, appear before our various community choruses.

Playground directors throughout the city have been quick to recognize the value of music in recreational work, and practically all directors have at one time or another presented musical programs at their playgrounds.

Informal musical programs are given on one or two of the grounds, and several other grounds have programs each week. This type of program is entirely spontaneous, and is provided by the talented children of the district. Such gatherings are usually very well attended. The director at one playground is experimenting with a radio set, and in the past few months it has proved to be a popular attraction at this ground.

Miscellaneous Musical Activities

In cooperation with the director of handcraft, and with one or two playground directors, several dozen children have made cigar box fiddles and cigar box ukuleles. These instruments were just completed at the end of this fiscal year, and it is planned to use them in the musical activities of the Department for the coming year. Opportunity has been given a number of children to practice on playground pianos.



Members of Boys' Band, Elmira, N. Y.

Colorado's History Presented in Pageant

Thou shalt give us richest treasure
Who have brought thee heart and strength;
Each bestowing fullest measure
Through thy happy breadth and length.

—From Hymn to Colorado
by Lillian White Spencer

In the summer of 1922, at the sunset hour, the beauty of Colorado cast a magic spell over a poet and a pageant director. Though they did not meet for several years, each then expressed a desire to present the story of the history of beautiful Colorado in the form of a pageant.

Lillian White Spencer, a local writer and author of the song "A Hymn to Colorado," the official song of the Denver Music Association, said to Mrs. Althea Rutherford, who composed the music for the song, "I shall never be happy until I have written a Colorado pageant based on the theme of this hymn."

Dr. Stringham of Denver, to whom Percy Burrell, then with the Playground and Recreation Association of America, inspired by Colorado's magnificent panorama, had expressed a desire to present a pageant worthy of the glory of the scene, kept alive the idea of a pageant for Denver. Week by week in the local paper suggestion was made that when the Moffat Tunnel was ready for use, there should be an event staged in honor of its completion.

A few years later a prominent Denver musician suggested to Mrs. Spencer that she write a Pageant of Colorado. The idea was taken up with the Music Week Association, the officers conferred, and the plan was enthusiastically received. The leaders of the Association realized that to present a pageant worth staging would be expensive and so enlisted the interest and support of well known business men who through the city administration and council pledged financial support.

The completed manuscript of the pageant was placed in the hands of Charles Wakefield Cadman, who composed the forty odd musical numbers that make up the score. The task of orchestrating the score for fifty musicians was accomplished by Dr. Stringham.

Percy Jewett Burrell was called to Denver to take charge of the pageant, working with Horace E. Tureman, Director of the Denver Civic Symphony Orchestra, who conducted the music rehearsals. Both local and State artists in various fields gave freely of their time and talent that Colorado might be adequately presented in an historical pageant.

In order to increase the scope of interest and to make the production of the Pageant a truly Colorado event, as well as a community one, recruits from every county in the state to the number of 1500 were called to take part. Audiences of over 3000 crowded each performance and were deeply moved by the magnificence and beauty of the scenes.

The pageant was divided into three epochs—"The Coming of the Runner," representing the triumph of the Red Indian over the brown cliff dwellers; "The Coming of the Horse," depicting Coronado's quest for the Seven Cities of Cibola, and "The Coming of the Wheel," showing the white pioneers in the early days when they first settled in the great western wilderness.

Many who saw the pageant believe that tourists of the future should have the opportunity periodically to see "The Pageant of Colorado," presented in the great out-of-doors, surrounded by natural beauty as a proper setting.

Making Scrap Books a Happy Service

Last summer on playgrounds conducted by the Playground Commission of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, five dozen scrap books were made by the children and presented to various welfare organizations in the city. Two dozen were given the local hospitals for the children's wards; one went to the Public Health Nursing Bureau and two dozen were sent to Europe through the Junior Red Cross. This year it is hoped to double the number made, as the Commission had requests for many more than it could supply.

To secure material for the scrap books the Commission put an appeal in the local paper for Christmas cards and other picture cards, poems, stories, and jokes. The response was prompt. Bundles of material were brought to the office of the Commission or the Commission called at the private homes for packages.

St. Paul's Municipal Golf League

By

Ernest W. Johnson

Superintendent of Playgrounds and Recreation

Sixteen firms and organizations comprise St. Paul's Municipal Golf League, the first league of its kind in the Northwest. The movement to organize the league was started by the golf editor of the *Pioneer Press and Dispatch* and the Superintendent of Playgrounds, and after two meetings the league was in operation. On May 22nd, the mayor, the city commissioner of parks and playgrounds, and the president of the golf league were present at the official opening in which the sixteen teams participated. The constitution and by-laws of the league are as follows:

Membership and Eligibility

1. Membership in the St. Paul Municipal Golf League is confined to corporations, firms and organizations located in St. Paul and each member enters a team of four players and as many substitutes as desired.

2. Players must be amateur golfers, employed or connected with represented organizations for at least three months. The three months time limit may be altered in specific instances by a three-fourths vote of the board of commissioners.

3. Member organizations will file lists of eligible players with the secretary. All eligibility lists must be approved by the board of commissioners and must be kept up to date.

Government

1. A board of commissioners, who are captains of teams entered, will govern the league.

2. The commissioners will elect officers who, if not captains of teams, will be ex-officio members of the board. It is suggested that the secretary be connected with the St. Paul Department of Recreation.

3. The board of commissioners will settle all disputes.

Schedule

1. The schedule will be arranged by the board of commissioners.

2. The schedule will permit each team a period of two weeks in which to complete a match.

3. The schedule will match each team at least once with every other team in the league or in its division of the league.

4. On the twentieth of each month each captain will report to the secretary the status of his team's schedule for that month.

Matches

1. Matches must be completed within the period allotted in the schedule.

2. The draw will specify one team as the home team in each match and it will be the duty of the captain of the home team to arrange the match with the captain of the opposing team. The captains will designate the course or courses on which the match will be played.

3. Each captain must submit the names of his players to the opposing captain one week before the beginning of the two-week period in which the match must be played.

4. Captains will be responsible for the presence at the time of the match of eligible players.

5. All play consists of single matches. Captains are urged to arrange matches so that all members of contending teams play at the same time.

6. Play is from scratch and opposing captains will arrange individual matches so that players are paired approximately according to their relative strengt hon their respective teams.

7. Stymies are not played. Otherwise the rules of the United States Golf Association, as modified by the local rules of the course on which matches are played, will prevail.

8. At the conclusion of each individual match, players will date and sign their cards which must be forwarded at once to the secretary of the league for permanent record.

9. Each player is responsible for his greens fee.

Scoring

1. For scoring, each single match is divided into

three units, first nine, second nine, and the match. One point is awarded the winner of each unit.

2. In case of a tie at the completion of either nine, the point will be dropped. In case of a tie at the end of 18 holes, play will continue until one contestant wins a hole.

3. In case of default three points will be awarded the contestant appearing for play in each individual match.

TROPHY

1. A trophy, emblematic of the St. Paul Municipal Golf League championship, is offered by the *St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press*.

2. The trophy will be the permanent possession of the winning team.

3. In case the league is divided, divisional trophies will be provided by the *St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press* in addition to the city championship trophy.

Rules for Hand Tennis

1. *The Court*—Is forty feet long and 16 feet wide and is divided in the center by a net two feet four inches high. Three feet from the net and one each side of it, there is a line called the foul line the full width of the court.

2. *The Ball*—Any rubber ball that bounces well.

3. *The Hands*—The ball may be hit with either hand. It is legal to turn the hand so as to cut and curve the ball.

4. *In Play*—The ball is put in play by the server who must stand behind the rear line of the court and drop the ball to the ground, then hit it over the net underhand after the first bounce. The receiver must allow a served ball to bounce before returning it. After the ball has been served it may be returned on the fly or after the first bounce.

5. *Two Serves*—The only time two serves are allowed is when the first serve hits the net and goes over. If the server serves into the net or out of bounds, he loses his serve and the ball goes to the other side.

6. *Good Balls*—If during play the ball hits the net and goes over, it is a good ball.

7. *The Server*—The server continues to serve so long as he is scoring points. When a server fails to make a good return, he loses the serve. It is a hand-out, as in handball.

8. *Points*—Points are scored when a player fails to return the ball over the net or fails to return it so that it strikes the ground inside the opponent's court. The court runs from the net to the baseline. Points can be scored only by the side that is serving.

9. *Foul Line*—Stepping over the foul line during the game is a foul and the offender loses one point. If the server fouls, he loses his serve.

10. *The Winner*—The winner is the one who first scores fifteen points.

11. *Doubles*—When playing doubles, the serve alternates between partners every time they win back the serve, which means that both members of a team serve before the serve goes to the other side.

A Going Concern

From the Division of Community Centers of Cleveland

A "Going Concern," says the Division—

1. Is motivated by responsible adult groups
2. Maintains "feeders" such as dances, community nights, exhibitions, movies
3. Has a proper balance of
   1. The young athletic type of the sixteen to eighteen years old;
   2. The exclusive social club type of the eighteen to twenty-five year age;
   3. The adult parent group over twenty-five years.
4. Runs on a well-defined program
   1. Director should know what to do each evening—should inspire staff with progressive spirit.
   2. Special planning for each two-week period.
   3. A season's objective for the center.

   Each department should have such an objective

   What special holiday celebrations

   Have a motto for your center, such as:

   "The People's Club House"

   "The Center of Neighborhood Life"

   "The Community Meeting Place"

   "Recreation Headquarters"
5. Runs smoothly
   1. The director must be a diplomat, a good mixer, tactful as a politician, tolerant of others' ideas, patient as JOB, an inspirer, an organizer, a leader, a strong disciplinarian.

For Block Playgrounds

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
Washington, D. C.
Henry Wright, Chairman
56 West 45th Street, N. Y.

November 11th, 1927

Mr. Joseph Lee, President
Playground Association of America
Dear Mr. Lee:

I note with unusual interest your statement in the article in the November Survey Graphic that "the problem (of adequate playgrounds) is still unsolved and will remain unsolved until the inside playground in each inhabited block—perhaps the inside primary school also—has been established."

The full significance of this statement can only be appreciated by those who have known and have maintained for years, that the absence of ample playground space is chargeable only to the unpardonable stupidity of our methods of land development. This committee has convincingly shown that large areas of internal block park and play space in either small home or apartment house development may be had for practically *no initial cost,* often at an actual saving, and always at a permanent saving in street maintenance per house lot to the community. That is to say the larger size block enclosing such an open space requires less street length per lot. There has been no difficulty in showing not only that we are continually plotting miles of utterly useless streets, but that the cost of these streets as well as their land area could be converted into even larger areas of park and play space at no cost whatsoever. Our difficulty has been that American engineers and playground experts have doubted the practicability of maintaining such space. The City Housing Corporation at Sunnyside, Long Island, has eliminated the backyard garage and has placed inner-block gardens and play space throughout its development. But the size of these has been limited by the narrow New York standard block, to a width of sixty feet, which has proved too shallow for comfortable use for play space.

However, in any initial subdivision of land where land is less valuable than the full cost of street improvement and utilities, (that is all land below $5,000 per acre, which is a top price for such land), acres of internal park and play space may be had for *less than nothing.* The example on Page 17 of "A Primer of Housing" was taken from an actual instance of one of the largest subdividers in the country. After adding a 100% profit on the land, they admitted that it was cheaper per lot (of the size chosen 40 x 120), to produce 36 lots in a single block with a 1 1/5 acre park than to produce 44 lots in two blocks, requiring 440 feet more street and no park space. But they did not want the bother of providing for and explaining the use of this park. Otherwise a park of 1 1/5 acres could have been obtained for nothing and the community would have had 27½ feet instead of 35 feet of street per lot to maintain permanently.

The claim of this Committee is that in all new suburbs today, we are laying out 50% to 75% more streets than there is any need for; and that we are wasting large areas which could be park and playgrounds at no initial land cost.

If your Association is ready to advocate seriously the internal park and playground we can demonstrate its economic possibilities in whatever size and extent you care to suggest.

Very truly yours,
HENRY WRIGHT.

What About the Size of City Blocks?

The question of planning blocks with playgrounds in the middle involves the depth of the block and so raises the whole question of town or city planning. Equally involved in that question is the plan of houses.

Height is another question involved inasmuch as more height means more children to use the space.

Therefore, in planning city blocks, the Playground people and the Housing people ought to get together.

Would it be worth while to have a study made of this question? The people to study it ought to be very judicious-minded people with imagination, and they ought to either include or work very closely with city planners, students of housing and playground people, and of course the people who have been directly attacking the problem like the City Housing Corporation.

It is the city residential block unit that is involved and the whole city plan depends on it.

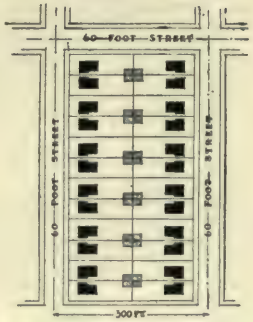
Readers of THE PLAYGROUND are asked to send their suggestions. JOSEPH LEE

BETTER HOME SITES
AT VERY LITTLE ADDED COST

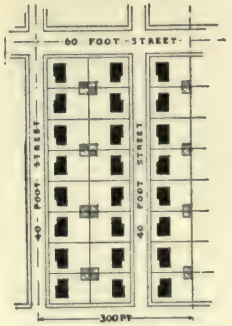
24 SITES ON CITY LOTS 40′x120′

Houses on these lots must be:

Narrow and inefficiently planned with narrow dark side yards lacking in privacy.



Streets unnecessarily wide and expensive for small homes.



Same total land and lot area put to better use.

24 SITES ON CITY LOTS 60′ x 80′

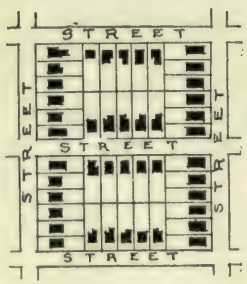
Houses can have:

Broad front and be well planned with plenty of sunlight and added privacy.

BETTER HOMES BY BETTER PLANNING STARTING WITH A GOOD LOT PLAN

Of course main traffic arteries should be wide and paved in the best manner. Money may be saved by reducing the paved areas of residence streets and shortening the sewer and service runs. If land values allow no other way it is possible to give wide frontages by reducing the depth of the lot.

MORE PARKS—FEWER STREETS
TWO WAYS OF DEVELOPING A SMALL TRACT



Present system wasteful and uneconomical

SUBDIVISION OF 6¼ ACRES INTO 44 LOTS EACH 40 x 120

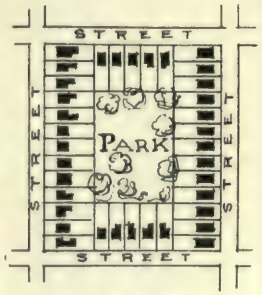
The land developer is so interested in getting the "most lots" he actually misses opportunities.

6¼ acres of land @ $2,000=$12,500
1,520 feet of street @ $24 = 36,480
44 lots selling expenses @ $400= 17,600
Total Cost $66,580
44 lots sold @ $1,800 each= 79,200
Possible Profit $12,620

SUBDIVISION OF 6¼ ACRES INTO 36 LOTS EACH 40 x 120

DEVELOPER profits by omitting a street. CITY has less street expense. OWNER has park.

6¼ acres of land @ $2,000=$12,500
1,040 feet of street @ $24 = 24,960
36 lots selling expenses @ $400= 14,400
Total Cost $51,860
36 lots sold @ $1,800 each= 64,800
Margin and Profit $12,940
ON AN OUTLAY OF $15,000 LESS



Same tract with one acre park

Many Promoters' organizations make extra profits on the streets and on the sales. They skimp on improvements and pick up extra money for some of the things they don't do. They supply the things they "think" people want. Parks within blocks will come when people demand them.

Courtesy of Workers Education Bureau Press, Inc.

Henry Wright suggests that since in the construction of streets there is as much expense underground as surface cost, the (improved) wide lot plan would be more expensive, and is recommended particularly for southern sections of the country where large spreading houses need very wide lots and where absence of basements, or sewers altogether, reduce the cost of underground utilities.



Municipal Bath House, Outdoor Swimming Pool, Cement Tennis Courts and Sunken Gardens, Salt Lake City, Utah



The Pasadena California Community Play House

Nature Guiding

Department Conducted by William Gould Vinal

Nature Play

Attic Natural History Is an Outgrowth of the Pocket Museum. It usually originates from an overflow of the pocket. It may be in an old bureau draw or a home-made cabinet. It is still a junk heap of old coins, foreign curios, shells, twigs, wood, wild fruits, insects, stamps, and minerals. Perhaps there is the beginning of a classification. It may be four shelves where materials may be arranged by size. The passing of the attic and its treasure chest is much to be regretted. In some places the cabin serves this function. To prevent an outlet for the collective instinct is to cut from the child's future life one of the favorite recreations of many adults.

When Dad Takes Us Fishin'. There comes a time in the life of a child—just as it comes in a certain season—when it is time for Dad to take his family fishing. Whether any fish are caught or not makes no difference. Anticipation is a goodly share of the fun. Such a time is usually a warm sunny morning in April. The buds on the trees are beginning to open. The children are ten and twelve years of age. You may have noticed that if you do not go fishing when the first urge comes that you just don't go. And if the call has not come by the first warm days in June it probably never will. If it does not call before you are eighteen years of age the chances are that it is too late for you to have a good time fishing. Most fishermen get their first lessons when young—at about the beginning of the scout age.

The Bear Age: When It's More Fun to Be a Bear Than to Dress Up. When it's great to growl and jump like a bear. When we discover a world of living animals rich and suggestive for impersonating. The country furnishes an unlimited opportunity for imitative play. It is a world of bow-wows, moos, cock-a-doodle-doos, and singing birds. These are the country child's playmates. What a wholesome joy it is to imitate, to make believe that you are "the swamp fox" and trick your neighbor. And it is not so much make believe either. You were in as dead earnest as a pursuing dog. It was not a matter of showing off but of comprehending or interpreting what it means for a dog to trail and bark.

A child has to blow off his dramatic steam. He looks about to see what he will imitate. He may not find anything to hitch his imagination to. The day is almost gone by when the modern city child will prance like a fire horse. He must choo like a dredger or blow like an auto horn. He may baa at an opposing team but not in comradeship with Mary's lamb. On the playground he may dramatize bird walks (Hopping, wading, striding, stalking, swaggering, waddling). He can imitate the styles of flying (Soaring, flapping, fluttering). The cries of animals or the songs of birds lend themselves to imitation. He can use simple costume to show distinguishing characteristics as a cotton tail, long beak or ears, horns, and big eyes. By facial expression he can portray the state of mind (Fierce, frightened, affectionate). He prefers a rock cave to a packing case for a bear den. Swishing leaves is music of ocean waves or a dashing moose as he wades through the autumn pile. The squirrel is easily imagined as another bear—probably escaping from a common enemy rather than the make-believe bear. The dramatic impulse is there and the character of its outlet is determined by the environment.

As village children we played Memorial Day. We had a flag, the necessary drum, and on one gala day a real bugle. We paraded and carried flowers to a neglected and almost forgotten cemetery. We were imitating something we had seen every Decoration Day, as we called it. We were very susceptible to the martial sounds, the uniforms, the mystery of the dead, the symbolism of flowers. Our imaginations were strong enough to use sticks for guns and paper hats were sufficient to represent soldiers. If an uncle had not provided me with a drum, I have no doubt but what an old wash tub or tin pail would have answered for the complete brass band. There was nothing necessary for a complete Memorial Day that we could not create. Three, five, or six huskies made a regiment. We were in dead earnest. No column of tramping feet ever entered

Dr. Vinal's Congress address. Continued from December issue.

a cemetery with greater respect. True, of course, that the sombre ceremony might soon change to a battle with strife and yells, so pent up was the dramatic instinct. The impressive thing is that we were utilizing the suggestions of our environment. We never would have played Memorial Day if there had not been a Memorial Day in our environment. There cannot be this inner sympathy with plant and animal life if they are not in our surroundings. Our children must be given the dramatic opportunities of the country—where the impulse has a natural chance to work from within out.

The Woodlot Gang Is a Young Commonwealth. Along about the time that the ice is breaking up in the ponds there is something deep within ourselves that begins to yearn. The forests are calling. It is like an unseen magnet. The call is urging you to turn your back on brick walls. You do not know how nor why. And you go to the forest mystified. If you have not been wood trained you come away unsatisfied. Your longing has not been allayed.

This call first comes at the woodlot age, about twelve years old. Youth likes to think that he has outgrown the hearthside age with its purring cat. (The dog is still a member). He wants he-man stuff. He likes the gang. He wants a shack in the woodlot where the gang can gather. He is one of the gang. They act as a gang. They go nutting as a gang. They fight the yellow-tailed hornet as a gang. They eat as a gang. They like to have a common fire, the same story, and to yell as a pack.

The woodlot age is the working together age. It is the sprouting of a young democracy. They settle once for all whether they shall wade in the spring, whether to take turns chopping wood, building fire, and washing dishes. It is better not to have too much leadership. Leave them alone until the pangs of hunger overcome disorganized kitchen work. Division of labor, organization, team play, common consciousness—is the great lesson of cabin life. A good citizen in the cabin is a good citizen in the larger community. The building of a cabin is the launching of a young ship of state. It needs the crew to pull and haul away together. It's an age of shoving off the raft—everyone with his shoulder to the pushing. The woodlot gang is an ideal commonwealth.

The boon companions of the cabin boy are caves, fire, water, hunger, trees, noise, missiles, and big game. They are the nature elves of the forest. They are inborn demands. The cave instinct, for example, is strong. If we are being chased we want to get behind or under. The cave offers both. It is the mother-nature protection in us. The enemy likes to steal up and surround his foe. He comes in leaping from rock to rock letting out blood curdling yells which echo and re-echo in the bouldery chasm. "Smoke 'em out," is said with immense satisfaction. It may be the enemy in hiding or bees in a hive. Drowning out a woodchuck is done with true gusto. It is the age to read *Robinson Crusoe* and *Swiss Family Robinson.* All of these tally up with the cave man stuff.

And there is a time of life and a season for each of these activities. Timeliness is the watchword in the cabin school. The response of youth is like a growing plant. Just as there is a season for marbles, football, and kite flying, there is the right time for fishing, popping corn, berrying, and evergreening. Just as there is a time and order for planting seed, thinning, transplanting, hoeing, budding, blossoming, bearing fruit and harvesting, there is the right age for pets, fishing, bear stories, camping, having a hobby horse, calling the rabbit a bunny, rocking the kitty to sleep, imitating wild animals, teasing, chasing, and living like a cave man. Wrong actions must be nipped in the bud and it is equally important that other buds have opportunity for growth.

In the woodlot age, for example, there is the impulse to strike with an axe. Satisfaction may be sought through cutting and marring a tree that is destined to become good timber. The same satisfaction may be derived from cutting a sound dead tree for a log to be used in erecting a cabin. It is no use to talk about the right use of the axe in the "Bunny stage" any more than to talk "Bunnies" in the axe age. And talking axe in the city does not mean axemanship in the country. They do not go together. Satisfaction through right action is the golden rule.

A Camp Fire Appeals to All the Senses. No gas log can take its place. A wood fire appeals to the sense of smell through the gathering and breaking of resinous pine wood. The first wreaths of smoke curling up through the branches is an elixir to the old woodsman but pungent and offensive to the novice. The fire builder gathers, totes, and breaks up the wood. The sounds about the fire are music to the camper. Rustling leaves on the forest floor, snapping twigs, and crackling fire wood mix with merry voices. And finally

the puffs of smoke, the dancing flames, the glowing coals, and the wind stirring the ashes enliven the imagination. The chill from the lake, the waves on the shore, the tall trees silhouetted against the sky, and the darkness beyond; the warm glow of the fire, and the social feeling of being in a circle—just which one of these sensations, or which combination makes for the individual enjoyment of the camp fire? In one case it may be the mere pleasure of warmth. Then there may be an intellectual pleasure. Some may feel that no camp fire is complete without a song or story or possibly the copper flame of a driftwood fire. A complete fire recalls the mysteries of the ages—the council fire of braves. It is like a familiar song that we love to hear again and again.

The Cabin in the Forest Usually Harbors a Young Explorers' Club. First there is the gang range or territory. The up-streeters had their pastures, berry patches, and woodlots. We had ours. If we had a hut it was within our own territory. Berrying was occasionally in the next range but a raid was always on an outsider. The best explorations, tracing streams, fishing, and tracking was in the next range. When off our own stamping ground we were wild as the pack. It was difficult for a stranger to get near enough to talk to us. The chances are that he would not see us.

The explorer's club usually emanates from the cabin, which is the center of the range. The gang sets off to discover and unearth a muskrat's winter home. They may even try to burn him out. They come home—leg-weary and begrimed—tired and hungry—often "wet to the skin," but the spirit always aglow. Perhaps the expedition was to dig out or drown out a woodchuck. Or it might possibly be a "skunking" enterprise, by moonlight. This is one of the highlights of my boyhood adventures. My chum "Dandy" was adept at the game and the neighbors used to borrow him. One night we started on a cooperative plan. My investment was the dog. "Eddie's," the colored boy, contribution was an ability to skin the beast and still have the fur saleable. The others had a brimming measure of good will. As I remember it, there were six in the gang. What a night. We tramped the moonlight fields—skirted the woods—and climbed fences. Prospect Hill, Burnt Plain Swamp, Ridge Hill, 'Snapit, Bowker Lane, home. Prospecting in the rear of hen yards proved most fruitful. Dandy's voice through the frosty air was a sure sign. We would dash over frozen ground with clubs in hand. Dandy had learned to leave skunks alone—not a difficult lesson by any means. He would engage the skunk's attention, however, until the executioner got a vantage point—when biff. A dull thud meant another pelt. Seventeen skins we got that night. It was considered a good night's job. I could hardly pull one leg after the other as we wended homeward. I now know that salvaging skunk fur was not the only reward. It was an outlet for the exploring instinct. And there was an unconscious education there. Darkness, shadows, and night noises were taken for granted. There was nothing uncanny about them. The whole thing was a natural course of events.

"It's a dark night," is too often said with awe. It gives a shrinking feeling. The obliging ghost is still a cornerstone in our beliefs. It is easier to go around the cemetery at night. Shadows in a dark forest are awry. An echo on a moonlight lake or in a glen is disquieting. The bogey man still roams and the terrible punishment hovers near. The eclipse is a warning. The shooting star, seen over the right shoulder, brings good luck. Strange creatures, half man and half beast, mermaids, sea serpents and angels puzzle young minds in spite of the lack of confirmatory observations, dreams are still given prophetic values, although psychologists tell us that they are rearranged ideas of past experiences. Why do these old prejudices weigh so many down like the old ball and chain? Why do so many parents still persist in hobbling their children? Why are the horoscopes from evil or good stars still thriving? Because nature study and wood experiences have not had the right of way. Too many are living in the superstition of the dark ages. Nature study should put the child in sympathy with the stars, moon, and darkness. It should supplant false ideas. It should promote healthful activities.

The Gang Has Predatory Instincts. We recognize it when we say, "A band of young pirates." Living by preying on others is in us. To become a complete person the instinct of plunder, or its equivalent, must be given vent. Leaders who appreciate the value of guiding rather than fighting instincts have gone a long way in child education.

Fishing in a forbidden pond is exciting. It's not the number of fish you catch. I do not remember that we caught any. But to be off there in the deep woods, surrounded by dismal white cedars,

not knowing at what moment the farmer might dash out of the cedar swamp with his thirsty hound was adventure.

And to get over a high fence into an orchard with the peach trees at the far end of the stalwart rows is not ordinary adventure. Every shadow is the "old man" with a shot gun. And when those fourteen calves were stampeded from under a shady nook it was not difficult to believe that we were surrounded or ambushed. We made good time. We did not go into the peach orchard with bushel baskets, for we had none. We had not arranged with the market to purchase peaches. It was not a business enterprise. It was the old predatory game of long ago. Far be it from me to say that every boy should "swipe" peaches. But we must recognize his predatory instinct and direct it. We must cooperate with the laws of nature. The scouting program is admirably adapted to recognizing these laws.

Nature Appreciation Comes Through Training. We inherit impulses. We do not inherit the habit of going afield, wearing a camp uniform, or appreciating bird music. We can go through life and never hear the birds.

In breaking in a colt we accustom it to man-made devils—the auto, the shriek and grinding of a locomotive—perhaps to a brass band, or a cannon. In some cases we put on blinders so that he will not see too much or shy at some fearsome but imaginary foe. Rearing of the human animal parallels the colt. The child starts off in life with two or three fears at the most. Some parents so provide that he acquires several others, such as the fear of darkness, snakes, dragonflies, bears, and policemen. Some parents put on blinders so that the child cannot observe without prejudice. When they become adults they cannot consider big principles or discoveries without sentimentality or animosity.

What has been said about the accumulation of fear in nature may be said of various stimuli of nature. We can become more and more sensitive or we can inhibit it. Our training in this respect depends upon many surrounding circumstances. Before nature appeals there must be an attitude. A farmer will hear the warning cry of poultry. A hawk is nigh. If he fails to respond to the alarm notes of the hens he soon fails to hear the cry. Suppose that the hawk begins to take a chick a day. The alarm notes reach him more easily and he responds more quickly. His ear becomes sensitive to that particular tone or language of the poultry yard.

The noise of rattling milk bottles comes through my open window and strikes my ear drum. I do not register the noise. I do not hear it. A moment later the song of the first robin of spring strikes my ear and I hear it. My muscles take me to the window at once and my eye catches a flash of color, and my whole being becomes vibrant. Why am I sensitive to bird song and not to the jangle of milk bottles?

I have a class on its first bird trip. A meadow lark across the field whistles "Spring of the year." The whole class listens but only a few hear it. I hold up my hand and close it to signal that the lark is singing again. A few more hear it. Why do they not all hear it? What is lacking in their complex nervous system? Why does not this sound excite their sense of hearing? Why is it not transmitted to their whole being? Some of them have had musical training but that makes no difference. From sound to recognition is a long jump in education.

A new girl arrives at camp on Cape Cod. Let us say that she comes from Missouri. Everything is new. The salty air, the bay, the sail boats, the snug white colonial houses, the pitch pines; the sea gulls, and herons; the fog, sunsets, and clear nights; the sea lavender, beach pea, and dusty miller; fishermen on the beach or in their skiffs, wharves, channel buoys, and so on. There is much to learn. Why does that fisherman say "Good mornin'" when he does not know me? She enters the village dry goods store. What business has that man with side whiskers to ask me where I come from? What are those red berries? Oh yes! Cranberries. How do they taste? Can you eat them raw? She bites one and her face writhes at the acidity. An old camper eats a raw oyster. A delicacy to one—slimy, slippery mass to the other. She thinks that she can throw a stone from the top of the cliff into the water. The distance is deceiving. She doesn't realize that the tide runs out persistently and on time until she misses dinner, because of a head wind or tide, or no water at all. A steamer in a dense fog blows its whistle. She strains her eyes to see if the boat is on shore. She cannot judge distance by new sounds. She hears some one calling Barbara. She investigates and finds that it is a sheep saying bä bä. Someone else could distinguish the sound without looking. The Onondaga Indian thought that the quail said Koo-Koo-e and we think that it says Bob White. Nature education, like charity, begins at home. It is where we are. It is knowl-

edge through the school of experience. Omit nature experiences and there can be no nature knowledge.

Take the word *cow*. It is pronounced one way in Georgia, another in New York City, and still differently in New England. When one becomes grown up it is almost impossible for a New Englander to pronounce cow as a Virginian does. A favorite pastime around camp was to imitate each other. It would seem as though our vocal organs get frozen or that they harden in some way in our early days. Foreigners coming here as adults have trouble in pronunciation. We call it broken English. Baby talk and whining are easily picked up and may become persistent reflections of the home. And what has been said about our vocabulary may be said of our fears and nature habits. They should be formed when our brain is soft and pliable as putty and not when it becomes as hard and indelible as cement.

The responses of the urban ear are not those of the dog, nor the hunter, nor the bird lover. What is true of ears may be said of the other sense organs. Early man was required to use these receptors. His very existence depended upon it. Today he must be sensitive to the autohorn and the telephone bell. Failure in this respect may be inconvenient, even of importance, but not vital. The human body is a huge radio station, capable of receiving, coordinating, and sending messages. The forces of nature were one time the raw stimuli which trained the human dynamo. The whole natural environment acted upon the living being—oxygen on the blood, the snap of a twig on the ear, a falling rain drop on the skin. We may have to get a cinder in the eye to become conscious that we are blinking, a mosquito bite to realize that there is an insect on our skin, a sudden whiff of fresh air to know that we are sitting in stale air. These are simple reflexes but it is their accumulation that gives us our repertoire. We do not hear some people talking. To some eyes the Big Dipper is just stars and to others it is "the clock of the sky." The color blind do not fully enjoy a sunset or rainbow. The newly born child is tone deaf. So are some adults. Many of us are unnecessarily color blind and tone deaf. We have all the sense organs and a full complement of sense possibilities yet "no sense" at all. Such people never go beyond the ABC stage of development. This is especially true of the man whose horizon is the city limits.

The University of Nature is enthralled in the civilization of the "Twentieth Century Limited." Education is neither knowledge nor power. Knowledge and power are by-products. Education is growth through action. Complete growth is brought about by a complete quota of stimuli from the outside. Teeth will grow but they grow best with vigorous exercise. The stomach will function but to the best advantage when stimulated by proper food. Each muscle has a use but it acquires that use through practice. A manual skill requires material as well as hands. Observing, judging, hearing, rhythm, and appreciation require an environmental training. A vacuum will not develop observing. Moral power works best with opportunity of choices from the beginning. If the modern city takes away the courses of stalking, fighting, hunting, killing, raiding, and nurture there must be new courses adapted to meet these fundamental impulses, or else we will have starved souls. There will be hulks or shells but with no power. Until two generations ago man's body and mind was reared by nature's curriculum. We are suddenly faced with the problem of taking the city child out to this nature school or of bringing in the best substitutes.

The following table is offered as a suggestion.

Inborn Impulses	*Hoodlum Way*	*School Way*	*Nature Guide Way*
Stalking	Sneaking	Tip-toeing.	Nature games, bird photography, plaster casts.
Fighting	Brawls	Boxing, Football,	Games, camping.
Hunting	Chasing domestic animals, stoning.	Tag, Hide and Seek.	Fox and hound.
Foraging	Raid on fruit stand, stealing in orchards.	Geography lesson.	Foraging.
Killing	Killing frogs, birds and snakes.	Pickled nature cage lessons, humane education lectures.	Intimate first hand knowledge.
Gang	Gang.	Class	Gang or patrol.
Raiding	Movies.	Stories	Exploring.
Nurture	Dog for pal.	White mice, canary.	Individual and family pets.

Recreation Day in Paterson

August 31st was celebrated as Recreation Day on the Paterson playgrounds with the following program at Pennington Park:

9:00-9:15—Buses leave from playgrounds

9:30-10.00—Assembling at Park

10:00 start—Horseshoe Pitching. Boys under 16

10:30—Playground Ball: Girls, four district champion teams, semi-final and final

11:00—Playground Ball; Senior Boys, four district champion teams, semi-final and final

11:30—Playground Ball: Intermediate Boys, four district champion teams, semi-final and final

11:30—Jackstones elimination matches in pavilion
12:00—Harmonica contest in pavilion
12:30—Dodge Ball Girls, four district champion teams, semi-final and final
1:00—Swim—25 yds. Girls under 95 lbs. wt.
1:15—Swim—25 yds. Boys under 95 lbs. wt.
1:30—Swim—25 yds. Girls under 110 lbs. wt.
1:45—Swim—25 yds. Boys under 110 lbs. wt.
2:00—Plunge for Speed, 30 feet distance, Girls
2:15—Plunge for Speed, 30 feet distance, Boys
2:30—50-yard Dash—Girls under 75 lbs. wt.
2:45—60-yard Dash—Girls under 90 lbs. wt.
3:00—75-yard Dash—Girls under 110 lbs. wt.
3:15—100-yard Dash—Girls over 110 lbs. but not 16 yrs. old
3:30—50-yard Dash—Boys under 75 lbs. wt.
3:45—60-yard Dash—Boys under 90 lbs. wt.
4:00—75-yard Dash—Boys under 110 lbs. wt.
4:15—100-yard Dash—Boys over 110 lbs. but not 16 yrs. old
4:30—Freckle Face Judging at pavilion.
4:30—Volley Ball—Boys, four district champion teams, semi-final and final games
5:30—Horseshoe Pitching—Men's City Championship
5:30—75-yard Dash—Women's City Championship
5:45—100-yard Dash—Men's City Championship
6:00—1000-yard Run—Men's City Championship
6:15—440-yard Relay—Women's City Championship
6:30—880-yard Relay—Men's City Championship
6:45—50-yard Swim—Women's City Championship
7:00—50-yard Swim—Men's City Championship
7:15—Volley Ball Men, 4 district team champions semi-final and final

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A High Standard of Recreational Space

The National Playing Fields Association of London in its annual report has the following suggestions to offer regarding open space standards:

"After mature consideration of every need and difficulty, the association has decided to urge all local authorities to aim at a minimum standard of five acres of public open space for every 1,000 persons, of which four acres should be set aside for team games (i. e., cricket, football, hockey, tennis, netball, bowls).

"An analysis of the recreational needs of the average population will show that four acres of playing fields is the barest minimum provision, if facilities are to be found for all who want to play.

"According to the 1921 Census, every 1,000 persons in England and Wales include 180 children under 10, and 320 adults over 40; so that 500—exactly half the population—are between the ages of 10 and 40, when active games are mostly played; 189 of these 500 are between 10 and 20.

"Of the 500 persons between 10 and 40 years of age it may be assumed:

(1) That 150 (at the most) do not desire to play games or are prevented by physical infirmity from doing so;

(2) That 150 are attending schools or colleges which have playing fields of their own, or are members of private sport clubs, or employees of firms which provide recreation grounds for their own people.

"This leaves 200 per 1,000 of the population who are neither too old nor too young to play games, who for financial or other reasons do not belong to any private sports club and who may therefore be assumed to be entirely dependent on the public pitches and courts.

"In view of the fact that a football or hockey pitch requires at least 1¼ acres; that an acre will only provide five netball pitches or five tennis courts and that additional space is required for playgrounds for small children under 10, it will be found that at least four acres of playing pitches and playgrounds are required per 1,000.

"The association therefore appeals to all local authorities and Town Planning Officers, when calculating the amount of public open space and playing fields required for their respective populations, to work to this minimum standard."



BRIDGEPORT, CONN. CREATIVE PLAY THROUGH WEAVING

The Sowing—and the Harvest

In September, 1908, a meeting was held in Yonkers, New York, at which a report on playground development was presented to a small group of people. This report incorporated findings of Lee F. Hanmer, at that time field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, who had made a brief study of conditions and needs in Yonkers for the purpose of recommending particular sites for development as playgrounds.

Michael Walsh, a member of the Recreation Committee deeply interested in playgrounds, presided at the meeting. Almost twenty years later his son, William A. Walsh, Mayor of Yonkers, who has made the promotion of recreation and public recreation in his city one of his primary objectives, wrote the Association that the two properties recommended by Mr. Hanmer in his reports are now two of the most prominent playground and recreation centers of the city.

"We have this year spent thousands of dollars on these two, as well as our other parks to make them model playgrounds. They now are equipped with handball courts, tennis courts, wading pools, baseball diamonds, and Glen Park has a quarter of a mile athletic track which is admittedly one of the fastest in the country. This should be of exceptional interest to you because it is precisely what Mr. Hanmer recommended to the City of Yonkers in his report of twenty years ago.

"The fact that my father was so deeply interested in this work years ago, and that I, almost twenty years afterwards, should become Mayor of the City of Yonkers and bring to completion what he had planned, makes it very dear to me.

"We now have about eighteen playgrounds in the City of Yonkers all equipped as recommended by your Association, and we feel that during the last year Yonkers has taken its place among the leaders of the cities throughout the United States in carrying forward the great work which your Association has spent so many years developing and extending throughout our country.

"I presume you are already aware of the fact that our Community Service Commission this year spent upwards of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in carrying on recreation work in our city, exclusive of any moneys spent for the purchase of property for that purpose. This I am very proud of because it is the greatest amount ever spent by our city for this purpose. Prior to last year, nine thousand dollars was the greatest amount spent in any one year."

"What I Like About Playgrounds" from Playground Children*

"In the summer time the children think, 'What am I going to do this afternoon? Oh, yes, I know what I will do. I will go over to the playground and play.' The playground is nice and shady."

"The playground is nice because you play games and make things and everything else, and you have sand to play in and ringers to play and balls."

"The playground is a fine thing to have because when you are there you do not do so much mischief around the house."

"I like the big swings because they go the highest."

"The playground is a place where your parents do not have to worry about you."

"I prefer the playground for in some alleys they throw rubbish and you can cut yourself on some glass or tin cans."

"There is plenty of room for boys to play different games without breaking windows."

"I like the playground because it has swings, a pool, a ladder, and a bar to make tricks on."

"I like to make up plays and other things, such as all different kinds of dolls and animals. I think it would be nice to have more shade."

"When I think of the playground, I think of nice teachers, nice games, Jack contest, parades, parties, nice playthings."

"What I enjoy most on the playground is 'Snatch the Handkerchief,' and the boys do not bother us so much."

"We are also very fortunate that some young men and women act as our teachers and directors."

"I like the playground because I do not like the boys."

"What I didn't like about the playground this year was that they did not go hiking."

*The above statements about playgrounds were gathered from the playground children by E. D. Antoniu, recreation executive for Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in September, 1927.

The Spirit of Carnival

The following editorial from the *Detroit Free Press* of August eighteenth, regarding the civic musical carnival held in Detroit, pays a splendid tribute to the Recreation Department, which promoted the event:

"When music allies itself with the spirit of gaiety to produce such a festival as the civic music carnival, which for two nights made a gala place of Washington boulevard, the community benefits greatly. Detroit needs every possible opportunity for joyousness.

"Grownups forget easily how to play. Some of the fraternal organizations provide their members occasion for dressing up in fantastic garments and marching the streets released from the limitations of their everyday selves. The desire to pretend does not die with youth; only the pretenses grow more elaborate, less free and naïve as age advances.

"In the old countries of the world the carnival spirit dwells unashamed among villagers and townsfolk alike. Buffoon and Pantaloon have their chance to gladden work-weary souls. It is good to be as a child again, to rig one's self in outlandish garb, to imagine one's self a different being altogether.

"In America, this isn't done—at least, not done enough. Perhaps the nation is still a little too self-conscious to play and sing and dance in the true carnival spirit. Down in New Orleans and other gulf-coast cities that spirit lives in the Mardi Gras, but only slowly is it spreading to the nation as a whole.

"Detroit has the Department of Recreation to thank for its efforts to establish the music fete. This department has proven its usefulness by organizing healthful activity for the leisure hours of citizens. The new idea comes properly as a development of its work in connection with play centers, pageants and water festivals."

A Message to Parents

The *Playground Herald,* the official publication of the Playground and Recreation Department of Lynchburg, Virginia, has as its opening article *A Message to Parents*—an excellent suggestion for arousing their interest in the local work. It also suggests a way of using the statistics provided by the Year Book. The message reads as follows:

Have you ever thought of the fact that:

For the child, Recreation is growth, the gaining of life—

For the adult—it is RE-CREATION.

We are always glad to have you attend the playgrounds:

If you are already a playground member—we appreciate your cooperation; if you have never visited the playgrounds we believe that by coming you will find them interesting places.

Perhaps these facts will be of interest to you:

Recreation under supervision was begun in Boston in 1886.

The National Recreation and Playground Association was formed in June, 1906.

Ours is now one of the 790 cities having supervised play.

Ours is one of the 400 cities having year round Recreation and Playground work.

Our city is one of the 12 cities in Virginia having supervised Recreation.

Our city is one of the 53 cities providing supervised Recreation for our colored people.

Commercial Intangibles

Every community reflects the common denominator of the culture, intelligence, education, vigor and well-being of its people.

It would astonish many to discover the emphasis placed by management upon such commercial intangibles as schools, churches, parks, boulevards, libraries, public art collections, musical resources and like cultural and recreational attributes of a city. They spell better, more contented labor, with less turnover. Even the number of week-end trips possible to the family flivver, the public golf links and playgrounds are charted. I have known more than one instance where the conditions that make one city a better place than another in which to live and bring up a family have been the deciding factors in the building of a new plant. Many executives will not permit an industrial investigation of a city until first assured of civic conditions making for a high standard of living. They argue that it is easier to find suitable manufacturing sites and conditions than high social standards. True today, this emphasis will be truer tomorrow.

From: Keeping Up With Jonesville by John F. Clark, *The Saturday Evening Post,* September 10, 1927.

St. Valentine's Day

"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower which smiles today,
Tomorrow will be dying.

. . .

"Then be not coy, but use your time,
And while ye may, go marry;
For, having lost but once your prime,
You may forever tarry."

—Robert Herrick (1591-1674)

St. Valentine's Day, with its tender suggestions, and gay coquetries, still has its charm for the young people of today, and modern youth, scorning the flowery overtures of old-fashioned courtship, continues to thrill to the traditional messages of affection which characterize the day.

Strangely enough, the saint from whom the celebration takes its name has very little connection with the origin of the day. St. Valentine, a Roman priest, martyred in the third century, would probably look with amazement upon the frivolities of the festival. The boy who mulls over the Valentine counter and shyly posts his message, emblazoned without and sufficiently saccharine within to melt the stoniest heart, might find his counterpart back in the old Roman days when during the month of February the Lupercalia was celebrated in honor of Pan and Juno. On this occasion the youths of the city drew from a box placed in some public place the names of the maidens who were to be their partners in the revels. Each young man then sought the girl whose name he had drawn and they proceeded to enjoy together the riotous merry-making which marked the holiday. The early Christian fathers attempted to do away with the pagan celebration and substituted a saint's name for the name of the maiden in the lottery. But, worthy as their intentions may have been, they could not succeed in banishing the spirit of the day. It has lingered through all the centuries and we still cherish Valentine's Day as an occasion for wearing the heart on the sleeve.

In the sixteenth century the proper ceremony for St. Valentine's Day was still the drawing of maidens' names. In the villages throughout England and Scotland an equal number of bachelors and maids assembled. Each girl drew a man's name and each youth a maiden's, thus giving everyone two "Valentines" for the ball which followed. The Valentine's ball, like the revels in fairy tales, lasted several days and nights and often ended in marriages. Because of this old custom of drawing for one's partner we now ask, "Will you be my Valentine?"

In mediaeval times it was the general belief that the birds and animals chose their mates on Valentine's Day. Chaucer wrote, "For this was on Seynt Valentynes day, Whan every foul cometh ther to chese his mate." The poet Lydgate, who died in 1440, also referred to the day and Shakespeare's characters took advantage of the occasion to send love tokens.

Perhaps Valentine's Day, more than any other holiday, retains the spirit of the ancient rites and ceremonies. You may hang up your modern cardboard hearts and festoon your colored crepe paper, but Pan peers out from behind each gay trifle and Juno smiles on the party. The shades of those Roman youths and maidens linger about, warming themselves at your feet, while good St. Valentine, no doubt, looks on in consternation and embarrassment.

A Valentine Party—An Affair of the Heart

By Era Betzner

The invitations, decorations, favors, games, and dances should all take on something of the atmosphere and romantic quality which "affairs of the heart" suggests.

Invitations

Draw a heart with red ink on white paper. Inside the outline of the heart write your invitation, asking the guests to come to the party "prepared to put their hearts in it."

Decorations

Red and white are always the accepted decoration, but willingness and careful planning will transform any setting into a place which will create the desired atmosphere of romance in which the guests will appear at the best possible advantage to each other. When that is achieved, much

has been done toward the success of the party. Use white with two shades of rose and red paper cut in narrow strips. These strips are fastened above the lights and caught together beneath them with the ends allowed to hang free. Enough paper should be used to give the effect of a lantern. Suspend red cardboard hearts, about eighteen inches long, from the ceiling and hang them along the walls. The centers should be cut from the hearts and from the apex of each narrow white streamers are hung. These are seen through the cut-out portion and hang below the heart. A dainty and festive appearance results. As a final touch of color, red berries or carnations and red candles may be used.

Getting Acquainted

Two large white baskets are placed on either side of the door. As the men enter, each takes from one of the baskets a slip of red paper on which is written the name of the girl who is to be his partner for the first few games. The girls take from the other basket small red hearts to which pieces of wire have been attached. When the young men have found their partners, they are given the hearts to wear as boutonnieres.

The Pursuit of Hearts

Conceal old-fashioned candy hearts with nonsense verses about the room and give the couples a certain length of time to hunt them. The hearts are then counted and dropped into a large transparent glass bowl. A fish bowl would do very well. The hostess may call upon the guests to read what is written on the candy. The couple finding the largest number of hearts is entitled to lead the grand march, each carrying a large heart, attached to a stick, as a banner. Before the march begins all the guests are asked to estimate the number of hearts in the bowl. The person guessing nearest the correct number is given the candy and must eat five hearts before the assembled guests. He then takes his partner and follows the leader in the grand march. The second couple also carry banners. The others fall in behind them with the girls on the right and march down the center of the room. At the end, the girls turn to the right and the men to the left, so that the march will end with the girls on one side of the room and the men on the other, facing each other.

Dance—Valentine Fancy

To a lively march tune, the two lines advance toward the center of the room pass through, and, when they have reached the opposite side of the room, turn and repeat. The girls face right and march in a circle around the room. The men face left and do the same. Thus two circles are formed with the girls on the inside and the men on the outside. With hands joined the girls slide right eight times and the men left. This is repeated. They then move four steps toward the center of the circle, keeping hands joined, four steps away, and repeat. The girls then face about to find their partners for the waltz or fox trot which follows.

Advertising Slogans—Put Your Heart in Your Business

Each guest is given a heart with a well-known advertising slogan written on one side of it in white ink. A number is written on the other side. The same slogan and number will appear on a number of hearts, thus dividing the guests into groups. For instance, if there are forty guests, eight slogans might be used, dividing the guests into groups of five. The hostess will then ask those having the same number to get together and each group will dramatize its slogan while the others attempt to guess it. This dramatization should be based on the action or product suggested by the slogan and the pantomime should be depicted as energetically as though the performers were trying to sell the article they represent. Such familiar slogans as "It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans," "His Master's Voice," "Chases Dirt," "Nothing Over Ten Cents," which may be dramatized by asking the prettiest and most popular girl in the group to stand on a dime, "A Skin You Love to Touch," which may be amusingly pantomimed by using banana skins, and "Three in One," cleverly acted by stretching a bungalow apron around two girls and a man.

Heart Ballads

Each group is now given ten minutes in which to dramatize and sing a ballad, such as "Roaming in the Gloaming," "Comin' Through the Rye," "The Last Rose of Summer," "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean," "Love's Old Sweet Song," and others. The hostess may call upon them to sing

in grand opera style, vodvil fashion, in the manner of an old-fashioned singing school, or in tenor, bass, or any other way which she thinks will be amusing or entertaining.

Flickering Flames

Divide the party into two teams and line them up in couples as for a relay race with tables on which lighted candles have been placed as a goal. Each couple must decide upon a wish and at a signal the first two walk to the table, whirl about twice and try to blow the candle out in one breath. If they do not succeed, they must tell their wish, chanting it in unison as quickly as possible, but distinctly enough to be heard. They then walk to their places and the next couple starts.

Cupid's Dart—Tag Dance

A tag dance may be conducted in a novel way by giving red cardboard darts to several of the men who cut in by handing them to the men with whose partners they wish to dance.

Heart-Strings

This is a test of your guests' dexterity. Fasten pieces of red cord, several yards long and all the same length, to white cardboard darts. Twist this cord around the dart and to the end attach the red heart. The partners line up at one side of the room and at a signal the girls take the hearts and walk away from their partners, unwinding the string from the darts which the men hold. When the girl has walked as far as the cord will permit, the man starts after her, winding the cord on the dart again. The couple finishing first is given a heart-shaped box of candy. This may be used as a preliminary for a dance.

Refreshments

The refreshments may be served on a table covered with a white cloth and a large red heart from which the center has been cut to match the hearts hung from the ceiling. A silver bowl with red berries or carnations and two silver candle sticks in which red candles burn make an effective center piece. Place sandwiches, cake, and other refreshments on the outside of the heart to give the table the effect of a Valentine, the dainty plates of food giving the appearance of a lacy frame.

Note.—This article will appear in a bulletin which will also contain a Valentine playlet, "New Loves for Old," by Lucy Barton, directions for staging a number of tableaux, and a list of recitations, dialogues, songs, and plays suitable for the occasion. The entire collection of Valentine suggestions will be issued for twenty-five cents.

Costume Service in Oakland

The loaning out of costumes for dramatic performances by the Recreation Department of Oakland, California, has reached such large proportions that it has become necessary to ask those wishing to borrow costumes to fill out regular costume loan blanks and to conform to the following rules:

1. A deposit shall be made on all costumes taken from the Costume Room. This shall be refunded in full if the costumes are returned on time and undamaged. The scale for deposits is as follows:

a—Orders of 10 costumes or less.....$1.00
b—Orders of 11 to 20 costumes..... 2.00
c—Orders of 21 to 30 costumes..... 3.00
d—Orders of 31 to 40 costumes..... 4.00
e—Orders of over 40 costumes..... 5.00

2. A service charge shall be made to all playground directors or teachers from the Oakland Public Schools or representatives from any other organization on all costumes taken from the Costume Room, according to the following schedule:

	Per costume
a—Orders of 10 costumes or less.....	$ .10
b—Orders of 11 to 20 costumes.....	1.50
c—Orders of 21 to 30 costumes.....	2.25
d—Orders of 31 to 40 costumes.....	3.00
e—Orders of 41 to 50 costumes.....	3.75

3. No service charge or deposit will be required of Community House or Municipal Playground Directors for costumes or equipment.

4. No service charge or deposit will be required for costumes used by participants in the Christmas Pageant or in the Annual May Festival organized by the Recreation Department.

5. Costumes will not be loaned or rented for use of persons or organizations outside the city of Oakland.

6. Costumes shall not be loaned or rented for a period longer than four days.

At the Convention

A Convention on Wheels

In substituting a bus tour of the Boston, Providence and Connecticut Valley regions for its traditional annual convention the American Civic Association set a precedent in methods of giving a national organization a first hand view of civic problems and achievements.

Travelling in swift comfortable busses for five days the latter part of October, sixty-five directors and members of the Association, city planners, landscape architects and engineers viewed parks, playgrounds, streets, highways, boulevards, parkways, public works, civic centers, municipal buildings, bridges and art galleries in a score of communities. A boat trip about Boston harbor one afternoon gave variety to the means of locomotion. Guides on each trip explained and interpreted what was seen in relation to the regional plans.

The convention was received by city officials in the three regions and intoduced to local plans and achievements. In Providence large audiences of citizens at all the sessions showed their interest in the civic future of their community. Before the motor trips, the delegates were conducted to the roof of the Biltmore Hotel for a birdseye view of the region they were to traverse. Maps for each person helped him to follow the itinerary intelligently. Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations joined in making the trip comfortable and informing.

Though the daylight hours were given mainly to sightseeing, evenings and mealtimes were devoted usually to short addresses by city officials, regional plan consultants, and other experts who explained local plans or discussed the principles of regional planning, the central theme of the convention. A few of the significant statements are given as follows:

Christian Lantz, chairman of the park board, Salem, Mass.: "The civic improvement movement has got beyond the promotion stage which demanded speakers and writers primarily to a stage when organizers and administrators are needed."

Arthur Shurtleff, landscape architect, Boston: "The metropolitan water supply, sewerage, highways and parks of Boston are the result of the realization of crying needs in health and sanitation, not so much a result of the idealistic dreams of community leaders. The dreams and ideals have been there, but all the time the feet of those who sat down and worked out the plans have been solidly on the ground."

Discussing the future of through highways in residence districts, Edward T. Hartman, state consultant of the division of housing and town planning in Massachusetts said he believed that these highways would eventually be devoted to humanistic uses. "They will have residences, but fronting on side streets. There may be marginal parks with play spaces set back from the streets, shrubbery and trails for hiking, that people may be encouraged to use their pedal extremities."

Thomas Adams, Director of the New York Regional Plan, defined regional planning as follows: "The application of the intelligence of the community to the study of the social and economic conditions and the planning of the future growth of the community in the interest of its health, comfort and convenience." Continuing, he said, "Country and city really are one; therefore rural planning must go hand in hand with city planning. In New York we have failed to keep enough of the country in the city; therefore we must provide for circulating the people of the city in the country. We have failed to have enough Central Parks so now we have Bear Mountain Park. The New York region has tremendous areas which are fit only for open spaces. The best kind of open space is that which surrounds the home."

Mrs. Edward T. Biddle of Philadelphia, vice president of the American Civic Association and a director of the P. R. A. A., speaking at the principal session in Providence gave the history of the Civic Association and made a plea for the preservation and development of the beauties of Washington, D. C. President Faunce of Brown University also spoke.

"In planning your city, keep it distinctively Providence," Frederic C. Delano, president of the Civic Association, admonished the people of the Rhode Island capitol. "Our towns have too little individuality; there is too much imitative work," he declared. He urged a comprehensive state plan for Rhode Island, as the state, he said, is small enough for such treatment.

In the Philadelphia region, care is taken to avoid superimposing a Philadelphia plan upon the satellite communities, according to Howard Strong of the Philadelphia Planning Committee. "Not a plan for the region but by the region," was his slogan. It was agreed that regional plans must

be sold to the people of the area somewhat according to commercial methods.

Dr. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., advocated that the national capitol be made a demonstration center and laboratory in civic beautification for the inspiration of all other American cities. He made a vigorous attack on billboards as nuisances. George B. Ford, regional plan consultant, at Springfield, Mass., and other speakers were heard at the final sessions of the convention.

The trip showed that conservative as the eastern cities are, they are moving forward steadily to a greater beauty and liveableness. The parks and parkways perhaps are the most outstanding examples of this advance. Many of the newer municipal buildings like those in Springfield, Waltham, Newton and Boston, Mass., are architecturally satisfying. The greatest problems are traffic and transportation. Gradually by the constuction of radial and circumferential roadways, the cities are seeking to relieve the worst evils of street congestion.

The crowning event of the tour was the trip on the final day through the Connecticut Valley, which in its autumn garb of multicolored leaves was indescribably lovely. The flavor given the whole trip by the numerous colonial antiquities and historical landmarks also served to make the convention on wheels memorable.

Book Reviews

A Research into the Economics of Land Subdivision. By Robert Whitten. Published by the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University

In this book, Mr. Whitten, City Planning Consultant of New York, shows that in spite of city urban growth, population per acre has, in general, been decreasing in nearly all the cities studied; that a great deal of land subdivision is uneconomical because so large a proportion of it remains for so long a time unbuilt upon; that this means excess cost to the developer and also to the city which has to supply streets, sewers, water, fire protection, police, and it shows the lack of economy of unregulated subdivision, the checkerboard streets, regardless of land contour. It demonstrates the possibility of greater financial success from a carefully planned layout in which, through a slight reduction in the depth of lots and through a reduction of the width of non-through-traffic streets, an adequate space is saved for parks, playgrounds, breathing spaces, schoolyards, even when the land is predominately developed for one family houses. It shows how it is possible for a development of this kind on a sufficiently large area or through a combination of operators to stand the cost of setting aside these proper space areas even though the buildings erected are $4,000 or $5,000 houses.

Proceedings of the First Pan Pacific Conference on Education, Rehabilitation, Reclamation, and Recreation. Published by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, $1.00

In conformity with a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, a Pan Pacific Conference was held in Honolulu, April 11 to 16, 1927, under the auspices of the Department of the Interior. The conference brought together 224 delegates from the United States and representatives of twelve foreign countries. Its purpose was "to establish a basis of cooperation for the promotion of peaceful arts and pursuits among the countries participating; to provide a medium for exchange of knowledge on the subjects under discussion; to afford a wider field of service for certain technical activities: and to be of assistance to the territories of the several participating countries."

A Complete Instrumentation of the Golden Book of Favorite Songs. Published by Hall & McCreary Company, Chicago, Illinois. Price, $.80

Many recreation workers are familiar with the *Golden Book of Favorite Songs* containing the words and piano parts of many old favorites. In this new publication will be found the instrumentation which supplies an orchestral or band accompaniment to the Golden Book of Favorite Songs and at the same time furnishes a comprehensive collection of strictly instrumental numbers of wide usefulness. Over 180 selections comprise the book, including numbers for practically every purpose, from simple little arrangements of children's songs to relatively difficult arrangements of such masterpieces as the *Anvil Chorus* and *Largo*. Every instrument in a common use is provided for in this instrumentation.

The School Song Book. (Students' Edition) Edited by Osbourne McConathy. Published by C. C. Birchard and Company, Boston, Mass. Price, $1.00

This book is the result of a serious effort on the part of the editor to place the subject of choral music for older students on a thoroughly educational basis. The collection includes both songs of the people and of the masters, the selections for the most part being those that have attained lasting popularity because of their beauty. A large number of excellent unison songs are provided.

The *School Song Book* is issued in two forms—the Students' Edition, giving only the voice parts, and the Complete Edition containing the full score for voice and piano, and historical and biographical notes. The cost of the Students' Edition is $1.00; of the Complete Edition $3.00.

School, Church, Home and Gymnasium Games. By George O. Draper. Published by the Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Price, $1.75

Many recreation workers are familiar with Mr. Draper's book on Games, which appeared after the war. In this revised edition Mr. Draper has included many of the games previously suggested for schools, and the sociable games, outdoor games and games for special occasions, but has added new features in American folk dances, programs for church sociables, Sunday school games, games for the home and suggestions for conducting a circus.

Coping Saw Work. By Edward F. Worst. Published by The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Price, $2.40

Recreation workers will be glad to know of this book containing a variety of coping saw patterns that are attractive and educational. The book covers coping saw work in light wood, one-piece toys, jointed animals on movable stands, mechanical toys, parallel movement toys, doll house furniture, toy vehicles, bird houses and kites. One hundred and twenty-one patterns are given with full directions for making. One of the admirable features of the book is that the articles described call for little working equipment.

Homemade Playground Apparatus. Bulletin No. 68

Department of Public Instruction, State of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan.

Exceedingly helpful for rural districts is this practical little pamphlet which tells how to make a number of pieces of apparatus, gives the material required and the approximate cost. The equipment described includes teeter board, sand box, slide, horizontal bar, flying rings and giant stride. There are suggestions for the laying out of a number of game courts—basketball, hockey, soccer, football and baseball and for the placing and use of apparatus.

OFFICIAL INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCCER GUIDE, 1927-28. Spalding's Athletic Library No. 108R. Published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York City. Price, $.25

Records, championships, information regarding the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America, plans for a soccer field and laws of the game are to be found in this booklet.

OFFICIAL RULES FOR SWIMMING, DIVING AND WATER GAMES. Spalding's Athletic Library No. 91R. Published by American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York. Price $.25.

The official intercollegiate swimming guide for 1928 contains many championship records and a number of articles. There is a recommended list of officials for swimming meets and a directory of college and school swimming teams. The rules section is separately bound in detachable form.

PLAYGROUNDS OF THE NATION. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1927, No. 20. Published by U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, $.35

This booklet with its many attractive illustrations is designed to furnish projects for lessons in nature study, geography, history, civics, art and literature, by presenting information regarding state parks. The material covered is as follows:

In Chapter I, the relation of people, especially of boys and girls, to the use of parks and forests for rest and recreation; in Chapter II the state park and forest as a sanctuary for the wild life of the country in danger of extermination; in Chapter III the conservation of forests; in Chapter IV the subjects of erosion, mountain folding, and earthquakes which various parks exemplify; in Chapter V, subjects in history of the great men for whom the parks and forests stand as memorials. Each chapter gives a background of facts upon which the teacher may build her projects supplemented by reading and study.

Recreation workers will find this booklet helpful in connection with their nature activities program.

THE NATION GARDEN PROJECT. By C. M. Townson.

In this booklet for institutions, schools and community groups, Mr. Townson of the Agricultural Department of the National Orphan Home at Yonkers, N. Y., outlines aims, methods and results for projects of this kind. Mr. Townson will be glad to receive inquiries about the project. His address is Box 122, Tuckahoe, New York.

ATHLETICS FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

The new Official Handbook on Athletic Activities for Girls and Women prepared by the National Committee on Women's Athletics of the American Physical Education Association contains this year a section on Moderate Sports which will be of special interest to recreation workers. Among the games suggested as meeting the interest and the recreational health needs of girls, without the elements of overstrain are the following: Base Crick, Bat Ball, Volley Club Ball, Captain Ball, Captain Basket Ball, End Ball, Hit Pin Baseball, Hockey Golf, Kick Ball, Long Ball, Newcomb, Nine Court Basket Ball, Paddle Tennis, Ring Tennis, Soccer Baseball, Volley Baseball and Volley Ball for girls and women, the rules of which have been prepared by a special committee. Tests are suggested for stimulating interest and developing skill in volley ball strokes. Diagrams are given for the layout of courts and full directions accompany each game.

In addition to the Moderate Sports section, the booklet contains official rules for Swimming, Baseball, and Track and Field, and the general policies of the Committee.

The book, which may be secured for 25c from any Spalding store, is full of practical help for the recreation workers.

OFFICIAL BASKETBALL GUIDE 1927-28. Spalding's Athletic Library No. 700x. Published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York. Price, $.35

This recently published handbook contains the official rules for basketball as codified and adopted by the Joint Committee representing the Young Men's Christian Association, Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

SAM LLOYD'S TRICKS AND PUZZLES. Published by Experimenter Publishing Company, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price, $.50

"An explanation of the fascination that recreational puzzles possess for so many of us is found in the dominant characteristic of the human mind—curiosity. Human nature is ever inquisitive and flares with interest when confronted by a mystery. A puzzle is a direct, if jovial, challenge to this fundamental attribute of our being. 'You can't discover me!' jeers the puzzle from its craftily concocted concealment. 'Oh! can't I, though!' is your mental response and the tussle is on."

Here are 107 pages of tricks, puzzles and conundrums arranged for the layman, student, puzzle fan or scientist. A book containing the answers may be secured free of charge from the publishers. In the quiet game room of the social center, and in the home, such a book as this has a real place.

COURSE OF STUDY IN INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORCHESTRA. For Junior and Juvenile Clubs. By Mrs. William John Hall. Published by The National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 45 W. 45th St., New York. Free.

Here is a very interesting booklet for the use of youthful orchestra members, describing, as it does, the various instruments in an orchestra and giving suggestions for the organization of juvenile clubs. Programs are suggested for a series of club meetings and other information is given which makes this booklet practical and helpful.

THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD. By the Faculty of Public School 53, Buffalo, New York. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Price $2.00.

This, the most recent edition to the "Pageants with a Purpose" series of which Linwood Taft is editor, is designed to show the contribution of the nations to civilization.

The pageant was very successfully produced by Public School 53 of Buffalo. It has been written for a cast of from 300 to 400, although this number may be reduced to 100. It is in simple form and can be staged by people who have had little experience in pageantry.

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS ON COMMUNITY MUSIC

The National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 45 West 45th Street, New York City, has recently published a number of pamphlets which will be of keen interest to recreation workers. They are as follows:

THE TOY SYMPHONY—Suggestions for developing the rhythm orchestra as an educational and recreational activity for both children and adults

GIVING OPERA WITH THE PHONOGRAPH—An elastic plan for utilizing the talking machine in a creative way as an educational and recreational instrument

QUIZ YOURSELF ON MUSIC—A Game and a Test. A list of questions on music and their answers, designed as a human interest text book for classes in music appreciation in the schools and for club study groups

STORIES OF AMERICA'S SONGS—Descriptive notes on twenty favorites in song literature

MUSICAL QUOTATIONS—Statements by well known people on the importance and value of music.

AIDS TO THE PLAYGROUND MUSIC PROGRAM

The M. M. Cole Publishing Company, 615 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, has published three books which recrea-



Where Large Numbers of Children Gather

in open places Solvay Calcium Chloride should be applied to the surface in order to prevent discomfort caused by dust.

***SOLVAY* CALCIUM CHLORIDE**

is being used as a surface dressing for Children's playgrounds with marked satisfaction.

It will not stain the children's clothes or playthings. Its germicidal property is a feature which has the strong endorsement of physicians and playground directors., Solvay Calcium Chloride is not only an excellent dust layer but at the same time kills weeds, and gives a compact play surface. ***Write for New Booklet 1159 Today!***

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40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK

tion workers will find useful in connection with their music program.

NEW STANDARD ENDORSED UKULELE SONG BOOK. Contains 200 songs with words and introduces new three chord system. The book is written in the key of C. $.25

NEW STANDARD ENDORSED HARMONICA COURSE. With a new system and 200 songs. $.25

NEW STANDARD HARMONY COURSE FOR THE HARMONICA. A carefully compiled collection 2 and 3 part musical selections for harmonica bands, especially adapted for advanced work and exhibition purposes. $.25

HARMONICA BANDS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Published by National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 45 West 45th Street, New York City. One copy free

In this attractive booklet will be found an account of the experiments in harmonica playing conducted by Albert N. Hoxie, well known as a pioneer in the movement, a description of what is being done in other cities, suggestions for the organization of classes and contests and directions for playing the harmonica. A number of illustrations add to the attractiveness of the booklet.

THE BOYS' BUSY BOOK. By Chelsea Fraser. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. Price, $2.50

The boy in his workshop is the concern of Mr. Fraser in this book in which he tells boys how to take care of their tools and shows them by a simply worded test and illuminating diagrams how to make all sorts of articles—useful things for the kitchen, simple articles of furniture, material for games, both indoor and out, wind devices and many other articles of wood. There are special chapters devoted to work in metal, cement, paper and leather, so that no matter what the boy's bent, he will find practical help.

1000 AND ONE. Published by The Educational Screen, Inc., 5 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Price, $.75

The compilers have listed here a thousand films which seem to them to be the best available in the non-theatrical and educational fields. The films are classified according to subject matter. Names of the distributors and other necessary information are given and a brief description of each film.

THE TOY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. By J. Lilian Vandevere. Published by C. C. Birchard & Company, Boston Mass.

In this booklet of twenty-two pages the instruments making up the toy symphony orchestra are listed and described. Suggestions on organization are offered and music suggestions.

HEART AND ATHLETICS. By Dr. Felix Deutsch and Dr. Emil Kauf. English Translation by Louis M. Warfield, AB., M.D. Published by The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Mo. Price, $2.50

"There is no single volume in the English language to which one can turn to find authoritative opinion upon the influence of athletics upon the heart," states Dr. Warfield, formerly Professor of Internal Medicine at the University of Michigan. Dr. Warfield has therefore felt it worthwhile to translate the volume, thereby giving the English speaking public interested in this important question the opportunity to read for itself the results in careful study made by Dr. Deutsch and Dr. Kauf of the examinations of several thousand men and women athletes whose cases the authors have followed for a number of years.

ORGANIZATION OF RURAL COMMUNITY BUILDINGS. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1192. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Many people throughout the country have found much information of value to them in the series of bulletins on Rural Community Buildings issued by the Department of Agriculture. The first of these Rural Community Buildings in the U. S. (Bulletin No. 825) gave a history of the movement and the story in detail of a few



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representative types of buildings. Bulletin No. 1173, the second of the series entitled "Plans of Rural Community Buildings" contains the floor plans of 21 buildings. The present bulletin is designed to give suggestions on financing and control of such buildings.

CHILDREN'S THEATRES AND PLAYS. By Constance D'Arcy Mackay. Published by the D. Appleton and Company, New York. Price, $3.50

Constance D'Arcy, whose plays for children and books and articles in the dramatic field are so well known and so widely used, has given us in *Children's Theatres and Plays,* the results of her study in this country and Europe over a period of years. There are chapters on church plays, the school theatre and its festivals and notes on the art of children's plays in general, on both the writing and producing side. The pageant and outdoor play come in for their share of discussion and there are lists and suggestions for the summer camp for pageantry and plays in gardens. Suggestions are offered for the celebration of a number of holidays and special days. The illustrations are unusually beautiful and many of them, in addition, are valuable in their suggestions for staging.

Magazines and Pamphlets Received

Containing Articles of Interest to Recreation Executives

MAGAZINES

THE AMERICAN CITY. October, 1927.
- Planning and Administration of a Modern City's Recreation
- New Park and Playground, Los Angeles, California
- Do Small Playgrounds Increase Property Values?
- More Recreation Places for Negroes
- Rutherford's Experiment in Motion Pictures
- Manufactured Dew for Lawns and Parks
- Park Values and Land Values

THE AMERICAN CITY. November, 1927
- Happiness for Workers Rather than Ballyhoo for Industries
  By Karl E. Burr
- Planning the Main Thoroughfare and Open Spaces for an Entire Region
  By James Metzenbaum
- "Let's Play Ball"—Winter Haven, Fla.
- How Milwaukee Grown-ups Play
  By Weaver W. Pangburn
- The Landscaping of School Playgrounds in Santa Monica, Calif.
  By Robert E. Munsey

AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION REVIEW. October, 1927
- The Importance of the School Playground in the Physical Education Program
  By James Frederick Rogers

BEACH AND POOL. October, 1927
- Asheville, N. C., Promotes Aquatic Sports
  By John D. Topping
- South Park Swimming Pool—Chicago, Ill.

CHILD STUDY
- The November issue of Child Study is devoted to a study of the gifted child.

CHILDREN. November, 1927
- What Toys for Your Children?
  By Charlotte G. Garrison and Alice Dalgliesh
- Motion Pictures for Children
- Reading with Your Children
  By Maud Dutton Lynch
- Books for Children
- Constructive Fun

THE HIGHWAY MAGAZINE. October, 1927
- Thorough Drainage Improves Asheville Municipal Golf Course
  By Moody S. Allen

MUSIC SUPERVISORS JOURNAL. October, 1927
Music's Meaning to Humanity
By Dr. Edward Howard Griggs

PARKS AND RECREATION. September-October, 1927
First Steps in Stadium Operation
By V. K. Brown
A New Park and Playground Given to Los Angeles
The Practical Worker's Bookshelf
Los Angeles Recreation Work
The Operation of a Neighborhood Park
By C. E. Chambers

QUARTERLY MUNICIPAL REVIEW OF HOUSTON. April-September, 1927
Six Hundred Thousand Attend Recreation Department Activities

PAMPHLETS

REPORT OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY PARK COMMISSION. 1927

A REPORT OF SAN FRANCISCO'S FIRST MUSIC WEEK

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE—St. Louis, 1926-1927

A RESEARCH INTO THE ECONOMICS OF LAND SUBDIVISION
By Robert Whitten

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, Of THE PLAYGROUND, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1927.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Braucher who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE PLAYGROUND, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N Y.
Editor: H. S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor: H. S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Business Manager: Arthur Williams, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders, and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (this information is required from daily publications only).

H. S. BRAUCHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of September, 1927.
C. B. WILSON.
(My commission expires March 30, 1928.)

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THE PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
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WINTER SPORTS



February Holidays

Lincoln's Birthday

The Lincoln's Birthday Program issued by the P. R. A. A. contains, in addition to an excerpt from Lincoln's Autobiography, three short plays by R. W. Hatch, an authority on Lincoln who has collected data for his intimate little sketches from information gleaned in visiting the southern Illinois towns where Lincoln lived as a boy and young man. These ten to fifteen minute sketches are admirable for high school assemblies and can be used with any community program. Patriotic songs of the period are also suggested in this bulletin, as well as recitations, a list of plays arranged according to grades, and a list of plays for adults. $.25

Valentine's Day

Of course you are looking for a clever Valentine party and one that is entirely different. We have Dan Cupid's own suggestions for just such a frolic, one which never lags from the time the guests arrive until the evening is over. *An Affair of Hearts,* by Era Betzner, tells you how to write enticing invitations, how to decorate in an unusually charming way, and gives enough suggestions to entertain a large or small group for several hours. The bulletin also contains *New Loves for Old,* a dainty Valentine play by Lucy Barton, a program of tableaux and music, and a list of plays, dialogues, songs and recitations, $.25

Washington's Birthday

If your group plans to celebrate February 22nd either with a gay party or with a more formal program, helpful suggestions will be found in the bulletin, *How to Celebrate Washington's Birthday.* A playlet for eleven girls, *The General Goes Home,* by Lucy Barton, is a feature of the bulletin. New York in 1783 is the quaint setting for the delightful little play which runs about twenty minutes and is well adapted to the grades. Suggestions for a party, lists of recitations, plays and musical numbers suitable for the holiday, and full directions for dancing a charming minuet are also included in the program. $.25

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
Maintaining Community Drama Service
315 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Teacher's Lib.

The Playground

FEBRUARY, 1928

Recreation and the Church — By Rev. Charles W. Gilkey

Aeronautics — By Edward T. Warner

Conclusion of Report of Memphis Meeting of Recreation Executives

Tabulation of Replies to Questionnaire on Public Beach Operation — By George Hjelte

Is Commercial Recreation an Octopus? — By Clarence Arthur Perry

Report of the Boys' Work Conference

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The World at Play	563
Recreation and the Church, by Rev. Charles W. Gilkey	566
Aeronautics, by Edward T. Warner	571
Messages to the Amateur Airplane Tournament	574
Greet Colonel Lindbergh with Music	574
With the Recreation Executives, II.	575
San Diego Kite Tournament, by Bernard C. Nichols	585
From an Executive	586
Houston's Music Contest	586
What One Playground Worker Did	587
An Athletic Program for 1928	587
Tabulation of Replies to Questionnaire on Public Beach Operation, by George Hjelte	588
Recreation in the Islands of the Sea, II, by Arabella Page Rodman	590
Nature Guiding—Department Conducted by William Gould Vinal	
Children's Gardens, by Ellen Eddy Shaw	594
Tabloids for the Community Recreation Director, by William G. Vinal	596
Boys and Girls in Forestry	597
Bowling Rules and Regulations from Wyoming Valley	598
English Social Service	599
The Circus Comes to East Orange	600
Negro Play Day in Orlando	600
Social Centers in the Schools of America	601
Salesmen of Knowledge, by Glenn Frank	602
Land and Sea Jollity	602
Concern for Leisure Hours	603
Is Commercial Recreation an Octopus? by Clarence Arthur Perry	604
Professor Nash Has a Word to Say	606
The Place of Playgrounds in the Melting Pot	607
Teaching the Black Belt How to Play	607
Backyard Playgrounds for Buffalo	608
Winner of Backyard Playground Contest Announced	608
A Tribute to Two Friends of Recreation	609
At the Conventions	610
The New Tools of Leisure	611
Book Reviews	614

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The Playground

VOL. XXI, No. 11 FEBRUARY, 1928

The World at Play

A County-wide Band and Orchestra Contest.—At the City Auditorium, Houston, Texas, a county-wide band and orchestra contest was held with twelve bands and eight orchestras competing for thirteen awards—five loving cups and eight banners. The contest was sponsored by the Houston Recreation Department, with John W. McFadden, director of the music work of the department in charge. Three groups of bands and two orchestras were made. Judging was on the following basis:

1. Appearance—20 per cent
2. Tune—20 per cent
3. Interpretation—20 per cent
4. Instrumentation—20 per cent
5. Discipline—20 per cent

The contest began at 3:30 in the afternoon and continued throughout the rest of the day. One of the most interesting features was a concert by the grand orchestra of over 100 pieces and the grand band of more than 350 made up of a number of bands.

Music Week Doubled in Its Four Years.—The National Bureau for the Advancement of Music reports more than a doubling of the extent of the National Music Week in the four years of its existence. The figures just made public by the National Music Week Committee indicate that (as of November 1) 1,614 cities and towns participated in the observance last May. This is contrasted with the first national celebration, in which 780 towns participated.

In a large number of instances, the local Music Weeks produced definite beneficial results, as noted in the reports of the local chairmen. These include the organization of bands, orchestras or choral groups, the purchase of musical instruments for the schools, a recognition of music as an essential in the school curriculum, and a getting together of local musicians for civic betterment. One example of the latter result is provided by Goshen, Indiana, where the Music Week resulted in the organization of choir directors meeting every other week to promote choral music and to put more enthusiasm into their own choir work. One result of this team work was a community Christmas concert of massed choirs.

Among the general features planned by the National Music Week Committee for the next Music Week, May 6-12, 1928, are a special recognition of American music, the development of better congregational singing in the churches, the development of the music memory contest as a feature of rural Music Weeks, and a tying-in of the motion picture houses and the radio with the Music Weeks in the various sections.

Athletics for Girls.—The Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Associations has issued a booklet containing the constitution of the League and the point system adopted, which will be of interest to recreation workers. A wide variety of activities is suggested in the schedule on which points are based—first local award, 600 points; second local award, 1200 points; first state award, 1600 points; second state award, 2000 points.

The point schedule includes both organized and unorganized activities. Among the organized activities are archery, baseball, basket ball, bowling, captain ball, dancing, fencing, field-track, golf, gymnastics, hockey, rifle shooting, soccer, swimming, tennis, volley ball, hiking and skating. There are special tests such as apparatus, athletic badge tests, first aid tests, stunts and swimming. Unorganized activities include bicycling, bowling, coasting, golf, horseback riding, skating, skiing, swimming, tennis and walking.

For all girls participating certain requirements are made: Passing grade in three academic subjects; sportsmanship; posture; training rules; annual heart examination and participation in team games.



LIGHTED TENNIS COURTS, EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

Further information regarding the point schedule and the work of the league may be secured from Miss Pauline Knapp, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

An Alley Cat Show.—On January 4th the most plebeian of the feline inhabitants of Baltimore were placed on exhibit under the auspices of the Playground Athletic League and the Baltimore *Evening Sun*. The show was for the common house or alley variety of cat and the more lowly the station of the participant, the greater was his welcome. And so the first requirement was that the cat must not have a pedigree! The second was that he must be clean. There were three classifications: the solid-color type of alley cat, the tabby cat of mixed or striped color and the cat that is any color mixed with white. Under this liberal classification a cat of any shade, however uncertain, might be included.

To the best alley cat a cup was given by the *Evening Sun;* the worst was remembered in similar fashion, although his cup was smaller.

A "Tacky" Party.—A colorful affair indeed was the "Tacky" party held at the Glenview Community House in Memphis. Costumes which have not been out of moth balls since the strains of the wedding march ceased were resurrested to bring back the memories of days gone by. The effect produced caused a great deal of merriment.

Water Sports in Winter.—One of the winter sports at Dalton, Massachusetts, was the presentation of a water pageant entitled "How Swimming Grew Up," which was staged in the natatorium of the community house. Approximately 300 people saw the two performances which were given and were exceedingly interested in the pageant.

A Junior Airport in Los Angeles.—Plans for a junior airport where boys may fly miniature aircraft and have a workshop for repairing their planes have been completed by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department. Hawley Athletic Field has been selected as the site and

the present field house will be enlarged to provide the necessary work space. The equipment will include wind direction instruments and aenomometer for determining wind velocity, an inclined platform on rollers and a catapult for launching ships.

A Safety Program on the Playgrounds.—In cooperation with the Board of Recreation, the Providence Safety Council last summer conducted on twenty-nine playgrounds a program designed to teach safety practices to children. A series of eight posters was used depicting the serious hazards to be met during the vacation period. These were supplemented by a series of talks on each playground and the wide distribution of booklets contributed by a number of insurance companies which dealt with various phases of the child accident and health program.

It has been the experience of the Providence Safety Council that a program of this kind helps bridge over the break in teaching safety caused by the summer vacation, and has a direct bearing on the accident situation during that period.

Lighted Tennis Courts.—One of the first projects of the municipal recreation department of Evansville, Indiana, when the community recreation program became year-round, was the building of three Kentucky rock tennis courts for all year use under the direct supervision of E. P. Kramer, Superintendent of Parks, and the floodlighting of these courts and two clay courts with the Cahill lighting system. The lights were placed on steel towers, forty-two feet above the courts, each court having 4000 watts of light. The courts are proving successful beyond the fondest hope of the recreation department.

Spirit of Education.—Through costume and pageantry the history of education was recently staged in Lakewood, Ohio, by the combined Parent Teacher Associations of the city. Two hundred individuals took part in the pageant while 2,000 came as spectators. The history of education was carried through the ancient oriental, medieval, monastic, early English, early American and modern stages. George E. Bickford, Director of the Department of Public Recreation, served as manager.

Sources of Information on Play and Recreation.—The Department of Recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation has made a valuable contribution to the recreation movement in issuing *Sources of Information on Play and Recreation* prepared by Marguerita P. Williams. In compiling it the aim has been to make it not an exhaustive bibliography but a fairly comprehensive, carefully selected list of the more important and readily available books, pamphlets, reports and articles dealing with many phases of recreation. The titles are classified and arranged by sections under twenty-four main sub-headings. At the beginning of each section reference is made by number to other sections containing additional relative material. Copies of the pamphlet may be secured from the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City, for $1.00.

The Second World's Fair.—An editorial in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* this month gives a column to the discussion of the "Second World's Fair in Chicago," proposed for 1933. The editorial points out the likelihood that the old-fashioned type of world's fair such as was held in Chicago in 1893 has lost much of its appeal; that the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial was a failure. Increase of travel, increase of invention, increase of education, increase of movies have greatly diminished the appeal of the old-fashioned type of exhibition. The commercial exhibitor cannot be expected to spend money on exhibits which few people will come to see.

The alternative, therefore, suggested by the *Tribune* is to make the Second World's Fair the occasion of a succession of world's championships in sports: Olympic games, world's series baseball championship, international championships in golf, tennis, swimming, polo; the Army-Navy football game; the Yale-Harvard football game; the intercollegiate rowing championship; the world's heavyweight boxing championship. "The theme of the first world's fair was man the creator, with emphasis on his mind and spirit. The theme of the second world's fair can be man the creature, with emphasis on his physique."

What do recreation executives think of this? Is this a good plan? Is the emphasis placed upon sport and competition by a Chicago World's Fair likely to induce widespread participation all through the country in the events leading up to these finals? Could they be made the occasion for a widespread participation? Or are they likely to be so professionalized and commercialized as to have little value?

Recreation and the Church*

By

Rev. Charles W. Gilkey,

Chicago, Illinois

"On Monday she lunched with the Housing Committee,
"With statistics and stew she was filled;
"Then she dashed to a tea on crime in our city
"And dined with the church ladies' guild.

"On Tuesday she went to a baby week lunch,
"And tea on good citizenship;
"At dinner she talked to a trade union bunch,
"There was not a date she dared slip.

"On Wednesday she managed two annual dinners,
"One at noon and the other at night.
"On Thursday a luncheon on bootlegging sinners,
"And dinner on 'War, Is It Right?'

"World Problems We Face, was her Friday noon date,
"A luncheon address, as you guess;
"And she wielded her fork, while a man from New York
"Spoke that evening on 'Social Unrest.'

"On Saturday noon, she fell in a swoon,
"Attacking the 'Youth of Our Land,'
"Poor thing, she was through; she never came to,
"But died with a spoon in her hand."

I take it that the only thing lacking to make that schedule complete for the modern American woman is a luncheon on recreation. That might not have helped her out very much if it had been simply a luncheon to talk about recreation, but if she had come to the Congress here and actually recreated as well as talked about being recreated, perhaps she might have prolonged her life for many years and been of greater service to her day and generation.

Now, of course, that brings out clearly one reason why all of the great institutions of life today, the church included, are being faced with the problem of recreation. The reason is the increasing complexity and intensity of our modern life. We do not need these verses in that magazine to tell us how true that is. Take your stand any day at State and Madison Streets in our own city of Chicago, or in any other American city for that matter, and watch the faces of the thousands of human beings who run or rush past you. How many of those faces suggest any inner peace of mind? How many suggest overstrain, worry, and anxiety? The whole situation today is symbolized by the traffic in the street. The street is no wider than it was twenty or twenty-five years ago, but the number of passers-by and especially the number of automobiles, has increased out of all proportion and out of all reason, and the problem of handling the traffic has become almost insuperable. That is simply a symbol of what is happening to our modern life.

Each of us has no more strength and no more time than our fathers did, but our lives are crowded with more interests and responsibilities, more details and urgencies, than they had to meet. And traffic is jammed not only around us but inside us.

Life Complex—and Monotonous

Then, of course, there is another reason why this problem has become urgent—not because of the complexity of life but because of the monotony of life. I know perfectly well that sounds like a paradox, but I know I do not need in a company like this to enlarge upon its truth. The specialization of functions, the speeding up of the machine, have made life for everyone of us consist more and more in the eternal repetition of a more and more limited task.

If you say, "That is not true of me; I am a manual worker," nevertheless it becomes true in some other sense in the things that you have repeatedly to do. And, of course, we all know that human nature is like rubber. You can stretch it and stretch it and it will adjust itself to new demands and new situations, but meanwhile the more you stretch it, the tighter it pulls itself. And more and more there is a demand, just like rubber, for a let down, and so because of the in-

*Stenographic copy of address given at Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tennessee, October 7, 1927

tensity of the strain and the monotony of our modern lives, we are faced with a problem of recreation that no previous generation has ever had. Of course, the church does not escape that situation any more than any other institution escapes it.

At Dartmouth College I heard President Hopkins speaking to the freshman class on the new problems created by the fact that we are so jammed together nowadays, and he illustrated it in this way: In a certain family, a descendant of which was a Dartmouth graduate, they had ancestors of whom they were very proud. Back in 1800 one of them had been one of the first settlers in New Hampshire. Just as the farm was cleared and the farmhouse built and things were settling down, he announced to his wife one day that he was going to pull up stakes and move north. Like any settled housewife, she protested and asked what he wanted to move for. He said, "Thank God the world is not so small that I have to look at another man's smoke every morning." And so he went seventy miles north to a new clearing, where he would not have to look at another man's smoke every morning.

That was American life in 1800. But now, as Mr. Hoover points out, if one of us in the Middle West rises to his feet and begins to swing his arms about, he jostles somebody in Central Europe, so small has the world grown in the century and a quarter since 1800. The instruments of its shrinkage, the things that have made it smaller, are the airplane, the automobile, the railroad, the steamboat, the radio, the telegraph and telephone. They have so transformed our lives that the problem of recreation has become more and more important.

These are changes that affect the church no less than they affect the school or the home, and they are the A. B. C. of the problem of our American life in 1927. The church, like the home and school, ignores them at her peril. If she thinks she is still dwelling in a world where men escape other people's smoke by moving seventy miles north, if she forgets the monotony of life for thousands and thousands of modern folks, and still more, if she forgets the strain and intensity of life as we all have to live it in the year of 1927, she is going to find that she is not dealing with life any longer.

A Church Trying to Stand Still

I had a very striking illustration of that this summer, so fresh and so revealing, that I hope it may interest you as it greatly interested me. With a college mate of mine, and our two families we were cruising in two boats along the Maine coast. We found ourselves fog and storm bound over Sunday in a little fishing village about halfway down the Maine coast.

On Sunday we all agreed we would go to the local Baptist church. I feel freer to tell this story because it is on my own denominational connection. We were five of a congregation of twenty-five in that church. The minister was a dear old man of perhaps sixty and his sermon was on "The Love of Jesus," but after fifteen minutes he forgot his subject and turned loose on some denunciations. The first thing he denounced was the policy of the great foreign missionary boards of our day. I was rather tickled about that because my mate alongside of me was a member of one of those great foreign missionary boards, and I chuckled to myself and thought, "Now he is getting his." But I did not realize what was coming. When he finished with foreign missionary boards, he began to pay his respects to the city ministers, and he singled out three things about which I happen to have particularly strong convictions, for the most vehement denunciations that he could apply. I debated at the end of the services, as to whether I should tell him my name. I did not want him to realize, however, that he had been denouncing to his face a man whom he knew to be identified with all of those things, so when he came up at the end of the service and held out his hand very warmly to me and said, "My name is Packard," I could not have told him for a hundred dollars what my name was. So he does not know to this day that he was talking to another Baptist preacher and had given him a "bawling out" in his sermon.

But that is not the important thing about the sermon. In the course of it, he told us that whereas thirty years ago when he came to that church there used to be in the congregation every Sunday five hundred people who came from all the surrounding towns, that Sunday there were just twenty-five of us in that church and five were visitors.

As one listened between the lines of that sermon one could see the whole story. The life of that little Maine fishing town had been transformed in those thirty years. No longer did the fishermen go out and pull their lobster pots with the aid of precarious breezes; they went out in

motor boats. When the sun had set, there was a movie show right up the road every evening, even for that little village. There were radios in half of the houses up and down that little street and there was an automobile for almost every house. On Sunday you could take the family for a ride as well as go to church. These changes in the life of that little community had transformed its social relationships in those thirty years. But the church was still going on and doing the same things, preaching the same language and thinking in the same terms in which it had been thinking thirty years ago. The life of the community had changed; the program of the church had not changed, and the result was that the church was no longer a formative or controlling influence in the life of that community. That is what always happens when conditions of human life change and institutions of human life do not change with them. The church is as subject to that law as any other institution of human life.

The church does not live and work in a vacuum and especially the young people with whom it works do not live and work in a vacuum. And so long as its constituency is exposed to these conditions of life of which I have been speaking, the church cannot ignore the resulting desires and the urgent demands for recreation. It is faced with the problem of recreation and the question comes up: What shall it do about it? It is an inevitable question for the church of the twentieth century.

The Church Related to Recreation

Now, when the church is thus faced with this problem, it immediately begins to make two or three discoveries that seem to be of the greatest interest and importance. The first of them is that the church and its specialty—religion—is not so utterly unrelated to recreation as we sometimes think. Nobody can read the Old Testament, for instance, with open eyes, and not discover every few pages, plain evidences of some ancient historical kinship between religion and what we now call recreation. The dance in the Old Testament was a sacred ceremony. Music in the Old Testament was sacred. It was then and has always been at least a kin of religion. Everybody who knows the history of the drama knows that that kinship is very ancient and very deep between the drama and religion.

These plain facts of history, that the dance was religious, and that the drama was probably religious in origin, and music has from the very beginning been bound up with religion—these facts all point to some inner and psychological kinship between the religious attitude towards life and the attitude towards life that is cultivated by healthy and constructive play.

It is a very interesting fact that some of the best recent thinking about the nature of religion, its peculiar contributions to human life, and that attitude toward life which is distinctly religious, is more and more bringing out these ancient elements of inherent kinship.

Those of you who have ever found time to read that great classic—*The Meaning of God in Human Experience,* by Professor William E. Hopkins, will remember the emphasis which he lays upon the principle of alternation between work and relaxation, between active out-going and passive receiving, as bound up with the very nature of religion.

In what I personally regard as one of the most remarkable books on religion that has yet appeared in the twentieth century, a book by Canon Streeter of Oxford, with the one word title *Reality* he deals with the recent thinking about religion, and if you are interested in the best of the recent thinking about religion, and have only time to read one book, I heartily recommend that to you as the one book to read. In that remarkable book, Canon Streeter points out that religion, like art and like humor, is concerned with the appreciation of the values of life and that therein lies its essential nature, hence its symbolic quality, hence its relation with all of the arts, and hence, as he might equally well have said, its kinship with play. And what we might thus establish, as an intellectual argument, I think, if there were time to do it, is strikingly illustrated when we come to great figures of religion.

For the Christian religion, of course, the supreme embodiment of that religion is Jesus, himself. One does not have to read very long in the New Testament to have the deep and instinctive conviction that there are elements in the character of Jesus that perhaps our modern world has not yet fully appreciated. Plainly, he was a man who loved nature. No one would have spoken about the lilies of the field, no one would have spoken of the solitude of the desert, unless he loved those things. Jesus was also a lover of children and the children loved Him, and when one senses the inner meaning of Jesus' references

to childhood and the childhood attitude towards Jesus in the Gospels, one becomes sure that Jesus was the kind of man who knew how to play with children and whom children instinctively recognized as someone who sympathized with and shared their atttiude toward play.

"I wish that His hand had been laid upon my head;
That His arm had been thrown around me,
That I might have seen His kind look when he said,
'Let the little ones come unto me.'"

The man about whom that was written was a man who not only understood children but shared children's interests. There is a deep hidden kinship there that we are only just beginning to understand and discover, and from that very fact there follows the last point on which I wish to lay stress tonight.

A Working Alliance Between Recreation and Religion

Not only must the church face the problem of recreation and in so facing it discover a deep kinship between what recreation does for human life and what religion does for it, but, finally, this alliance between recreation and religion is not simply an inner kinship. It is a working alliance. It is a common task.

A few weeks ago in the pages of the British weekly journal of opinion, the *New Statesman,* I stumbled across an interesting letter from the poet, Robert Nichols, written after a two-year visit to America, in answer to criticisms that had been very much present in those same columns in recent months. There had been the familiar one that we Americans are just dollar chasers who have sold our souls for our prosperity, who care nothing about anything but commercial standards and can measure our standards or appreciation in nothing but the terms of the dollar sign.

Said the poet, Robert Nichols, "I meet that steadily in conversation wherever I go in London, but I am convinced after two years in the states that it is not so. There is idealism enough in American life and lots of it; the real difficulty in American life is the comparative divorce between its idealisms and its actual activities, and the face that divorce arises not from any lack of soul, but from the failure to develop a spiritual technic, and that failure to develop a spiritual technic grows out of the fact that Americans have not yet fully realized the interdependence of the material and the spiritual aspects of life." He concludes by saying, "The result is that American idealism expresses itself in a lot of fine talk that never gears itself to actual living, and American materialism expresses itself in a great deal of rough and ready acting that is comparatively unrelated to all of this fine talk. The supreme need of American life is not as is so often said, more idealism or more soul; it is the perfection of a spiritual technic that shall learn to make idealism a driving force in practical life."

With that as a very suggestive clue, I should like to say in conclusion that the one great common task that the church and recreation have is the recognition that the determining factors in life shall not be so much the things we talk about as the things we habitually do. We used to think it was enough if our theology was all right, or our preaching was good, or if our confessions of faith were at once orthodox and earnest. But we have had to realize in the last ten years of disillusionment that it is not enough to talk about unselfishness if we are living in a world dominated by self-seeking, because unselfishness will either be asphyxiated and die in that atmosphere, or else it will go off in a corner and begin to live in an unreal world and spend itself in talk.

A Common Task

It is not enough to talk about good will if you live in a world dominated by the fear of war and the attitudes of war. Good will in a world like that will sooner or later become unreal or will lose its vitality.

It is not enough to talk about character in a world whose recreations are dominated by low standards. The atmosphere of such a world will ultimately poison character no matter what you say.

That, of course, is the fundamental reason why the Christian religion has to throw down the gauntlet to all war; has to face modern industry with its demands that sooner or later it be placed on a service instead of a selfish basis, and has to face the problem of recreation.

Religion itself will never keep its vitality if it satisfies itself with fine words in an atmosphere of unrest while people live in another world altogether.

Dr. Fosdick in his great sermon last spring on "Cynicism as the Real Problem of Modern Life," was right on the head of the nail of our modern spiritual problems when he pointed out that the

reason why our morality has grown flabby and the reason why our spirituality has grown weak, is because most of us live in a world where the prevailing outlooks and standards are those of cynical disillusionment with men shrugging their shoulders and saying, "What is the use?" Religion cannot leave mankind to have its recreation over here, while over on this side religion talks about being good, kind and decent. The two worlds must be made one.

Then religion and recreation have this in common, that they are both discovering that one of the most important things about any activity is the atmosphere in which it is done. We all know that it is native to youth to play, and because play is an instrument it follows at once that the people with whom and under whom the younger generation play will have more influence over its actual formative and constructive ideals than those who lecture it, or those who in the class room instruct it, or those who in the pulpit exhort it.

If you want a real check on that, go into any school or college and find out where the governing moral ideals and spiritual ideals of that school or college come from. You will find that the football coach has more to do with them than any other single man.

To be sure the church wants intelligent ministers to preach to the younger generation and needs trained Sunday school teachers to instruct the younger generation, but it needs more playmates and play leaders of equal training and character and all of its preaching and instruction will not be sufficient unless it has them. Of course, then, the church has a great stake in recreation.

But there is a final thing which the church and recreation have in common and which those of you who are personally interested in religion will quickly recognize. If America is ever to realize that there is more to life than just play, it can only be taught that lesson by those who recognize that play itself is a natural and important part of life.

There is a queer one-sidedness about our American temperament. Spiritually speaking, we are "one-eyed." We see only one thing at a time and we see only one side of that. We tend to over-do everything. We took up bicycling thirty years ago and rode it to death and then dropped it utterly. Other nations are still riding bicycles when they cannot afford automobiles. But who in America rides a bicycle any longer? We did with the bicycle as we do with everything else. At first we overdo it and then we finally react against it.

We over-do the automobile to such an extent that we are losing the use of our leg muscles. We over-do the radio to such an extent that we will sit for hours listening to bad music if it comes a thousand miles. We will listen to pure bunk if it is broadcast two thousand miles and yet we would not go around the corner to hear good music, and the man who has something worthwhile to say in the hall down the street is lacking an audience. Why? Because we have gone daffy over the radio.

That same national tendency is one of the great problems of a generation that is taking its recreation as hard as we are. In our reaction from the strain of life, in protest against the monotony of life, in our expression of the socialization of life, we are mad about recreation.

The only people who will be able to help the American people recover their perspective and poise and keep play what God meant it to be, one of the great re-newing, re-invigorating, expanding and enriching parts of life—the only people who will be able to do that are the people who, whether they be religious people in the church or play leaders in recreation, have seen something more to life than simply play or work, because "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and all play and no work makes Jack a big shirk.

The great goals of life, the great objectives that make life worthwhile, on which religion lays hold and of which it tries to show men a vision, will include play but they will transcend it. I take it that it is for you who lead in play and us who work in the church, both of us, to be sure that we do that. And if you want religion's ancient statement in symbol of the truth of that, I can give it to you in a very familiar text that is worth thinking about a good deal.

"In Thy presence," says the Psalmist of God, "there is fullness of joy. At Thy right hand there are pleasures for ever more." There is all the richness of life that play and pleasure have to contribute as part of religion's vision of God, but along with that vision of religion as it is best for human life there is more than a vision simply of pleasure or even of play; there is a vision of work, there is a vision of sacrifice; there is a vision of something supremely devotional, and if we are to keep that vision for American life, it will be important for us all to see that there are included in it, but not exclusive in it, those values for which you and your enterprise stand.

Aeronautics*

By Edward T. Warner,

Assistant Secretary of the Navy

One of the first, and one of the most obvious obligations which is laid upon those who are directing recreation work, is to fill in by conscious forethought and deliberate planning those games which have been left out in the training and the experience of youth by the change in our American life in the last two or three generations.

Dr. Gilkey spoke of the era in which it was possible to move a few hundred miles away to escape the unpleasant congestion which resulted from one man's being able to see the smoke of his next door neighbor. We have passed in a comparatively few decades from a primarily rural community to one very largely urban. We have passed from a state of subdivided and separated village industries into a very highly industrialized condition with industries centered in and around large cities, and things which were a normal part of the experience of every boy and girl in those early stages of American life, are no longer a part of their experience, unless deliberate provision is made for them in the educational or recreational system.

It would have been inconceivable, a few decades ago, that any boy could have grown up without having a considerable knowledge not merely of the use of tools in one or two standardized processes, but of the use of a wide variety of tools and instruments, and familiarity with a wide variety of operations. But today were not manual training courses in existence and certain playground activities, it would be perfectly possible for a boy to grow into manhood without knowing anything at all about the use of his hands or handiwork.

The second aim, which seems to me almost equally fundamental, is that in all of this recreation activity there should be something beyond, and there is always something beyond, the immediate aim of occupying time which might otherwise be spent in harmful fashion.

Admitting that the first function of the playground, of organized recreation, is to keep children from dangerous or harmful employment of their spare time in the streets or elsewhere, we can go on from that any say that recreation should have some further aim, that it should lend itself to strengthening the body, or to training of the hands, or to the preparation of the mind for new and more varied employments. And with that is the general aim of education which must very naturally spread over into the recreation and playground work.

It is only a short time, as history is measured, that those who wished for marvels had to turn to the realm of fiction and fantasy. An escape from the commonplace things of daily life was made through the realm of the fairy story of the fantastic creation of an imaginative writer. But within the past two or three generations we have seen the development of our physical surroundings, we have seen the development of inventions and science which have created marvels far beyond the imaginations of the most fantastic writers of a few years ago.

It seems to me that the effort which this association has been making to stimulate the interest of youth in the building and flying and designing of model airplanes is a particularly commendable activity.

Recreation Should Fill the Gaps in Life Experience

To return to what I mentioned at first, the filling in of gaps which would exist if no conscious effort were made to fill them, although they filled themselves in the days gone by. There was every opportunity, and more than that, every temptation, not very many years ago, for the average youth to exercise the instinct of contrivance and the impulse to invent, to devise new methods of doing things. He often had to devise new methods of meeting emergencies and to find an outlet for that instinct of contrivance is a very important matter. Of course, such an outlet has to comply with certain specifications in order that it may be successful and fitted to its purpose.

If we are to set boys and girls to work upon a piece of machinery or upon a design or construction which permits them to exercise that natural inclination to invent or originate, we must

*Stenographic report of address given at the Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tennessee, October 7, 1927.

first find some device to be constructed, some device upon which they may employ their time which is not so complicated as to be hopeless and discouraging for the novice, and yet complicated enough to demand or invite real originality and mechanical skill. We must find employment for the hands and mind which does not involve any appreciable danger, which does not involve undue expense and which does not require any extraordinary amount of highly specialized mechanical equipment.

If we need evidence of the widespread existence of this desire to invent, to construct, to contrive, and of the degree to which it has been repressed and the eagerness with which it breaks from repression when an outlet is offered, we have only to look upon the history of the radio. We have only to recall a few years ago when broadcasting began and when young men and young women by the thousands and tens of thousands who had never had any opportunity for mechanical employment and had never thought of themselves as inventors or engineers, turned to the radio as something which required no great mechanical skill, which could be carried on in the home without elaborate machines or tools or equipment and which—and this is very important—when it was completed gave an interesting result. If invention and construction are to be exercised, it is important that when the article is completed it performs, it works, and does something that is intrinsically interesting.

Model Airplane Building Develops a Scientific Attitude

The airplane models which so many of the boys and girls of the playgrounds have been building and trying out during the past few months, meet all of those specifications. There is no elaborate equipment needed and not much time is required. The expense is not large and while the work requires care, it is well within the range of the mechanical skill of the average high or grammar school student. And, furthermore, the building of airplanes is allied to a present day art, the art of transportation. It is a branch of transportation, which so far as my experience indicates, has an inherent, romantic appeal to almost every youth.

It has long been the case that there is something peculiarly attractive about the idea of going from place to place. Sixty or seventy years ago the boys of the inland cities used to go down to the stations to see the trains come in. There was something peculiarly magic in the rails, those strips of steel which extended into the distant horizon, and more people began to travel, more goods began to be moved than had ever been dreamed of up to that time. On the sea coast, at the ports on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts, the boys of those cities went down to the docks to see the ships come in and depart, to see them load and unload. And when the charm of the sea, the smell of the salt air became too strong, they frequently ran away to sea themselves.

Transportation has been highly organized now. There are few boys who live near the docks, and they are not particularly welcome if they decide to visit those docks. And the same is true of the railroad stations. High speed transportation over the highways has become commonplace and has robbed the railroads of some of their thrill for the growing boy.

But transportation through the air still has that romance that used to be attached to travel over the sea and over the land. There is still something new about the idea of flying, even though it is no novelty at the present time, that seems to appeal to the spirit of growing lads. It appeals to them still more if they have a chance to participate in it themselves by the building of models which work upon the same principles as the full-sized planes which pass over their heads, and perhaps even still more if the opportunity is given them to go to airports and flying fields to see something first hand of what is going on.

I am sure that the managers of air lines and airports will be very glad to cooperate in showing boys and girls of the schools and playgrounds what airplanes are and how they work, and let them get a close-up view of the machines and of their actual working. There are European countries where it has become part of the school curriculum to make periodic visits to airports and sometimes to factories engaged in the manufacture of various articles and commodities, in order that there may be understanding of what is going on in modern life.

But aviation as a recreational activity does not have to stand upon any romantic appeal. There is another side of it which appeals to me, and that is this. In the building and experimenting of model airplanes there is not only an opportunity but an incentive for acquisition, without its acquisition being realized at the time, of the habit of employing scientific methods and of practising

what the scientists call research, although the boy working on his model of an airplane need never know it by that name.

In order that results may be secured with these models, and the same is true with boats or radio or other things, it is necessary that there should be a logical procedure of building and modification, of trial and modification and repeated trials and modifications, and careful observations of what has happened and deductions so far as possible of why it happened as a basis for further experiments. That is what all boys building models of any kind are doing when they build successfully. They are getting away from guess work and are making consistent approach to the facts.

It is peculiarly important that that habit of employing scientific methods, that that habit of consistent approach to a desire to eliminate one uncertain quality after another, should be acquired in very early youth. We know that many things are learned more readily before we reach the stage when habits are formed. It is easier to acquire accurate habits, proper habits of experimenting and seeking particular results in early youth than it is after graduation from college, or, for that matter, during a college course.

Youth Serves in Science

If we look upon the history of science and invention we find that the enthusiasm of youth, the fire of youth, have played an important place in that development. If we look over the great inventions of the past we find that a very large proportion were made by young men—men in their twenties or early thirties. The first successful airplane ever built was the product of the experiments of two young men who were barely past their twentieth birthdays when their machine made its first flight.

The same is true with respect to inventions and designs in connection with automobiles, and to improvements in ships and machinery of all sort. We need the services of youth and yet we have passed the time when it is possible to start right off to invent with no preliminary preparation. The background has become too complicated; there is too much that has to be learned in advance. If all of the years of youth be devoted to a study of one thing after another, the picking up of bits of knowledge here and there, the time when this knowledge can be most effectively used, the time when the inventive instinct runs highest and can be most successful, will have passed.

There is a story of Alexander Hamilton, who, upon his retirement from his revolutionary activities, undertook to study law, a study which even then took something approximating the three years that it now consumes, and he completed that study in eight weeks. Hamilton's biographers, commenting upon that amazing feat, say that to Hamilton the law came not as a large collection of rules to be learned by heart, but as the discovery of a single coordinate body of principles coming as a happy inspiration.

Now we can hardly expect knowledge of science, of mechanisms, of the principles of invention to come as a happy inspiration, nor can we expect that they will be discovered overnight or in the course of eight weeks. But we can expect that very much effective work can be done by those who, instead of trying to learn things one at a time, trying to pick up a bit of knowledge here and another bit in some other field and putting them all together, have been put in a position by their early experience, whether it came in the form of formal education or play, to approach their problems by a proper method, by the method which is designed to take them in a consistent, straight line toward the results they expect.

The building and flying of airplanes, it seems to me, is likely to inculcate in those who experiment with the art, those habits and practices which increase the skill of the hands and mind, and which will prepare them better to use any detailed information that they may later secure.

I am interested not merely because I am so enthusiastic for aeronautics, not merely because I am anxious to see young people interested in aeronautics, or "air-minded," as the phrase has come to be known, but because the building of these machines or of other working models which can be better developed after a process of repeated experimenting, will lead to, will help toward success in later life in whatever field they may enter.

If you who are in charge of the recreation work, the playground facilities and recreation facilities throughout the nation can do anything in your work that will lead boys and girls to work scientifically, to employ without knowing it, laboratory research to seek the answers to their problems; whether you secure that result you are after by starting them on model airplanes or other mechanisms, you will be rendering a decided service to the particular children who come under your direction and to your country and to the world as a whole.

Messages to the Amateur Airplane Tournament

In connection with Assistant Secretary Warner's address at the Recreation Congress and with the Model Airplane Tournament, a number of messages were received from famous airmen and officials connected with the promotion of aeronautics, a number of whom served on the committee in charge of the tournament. Some of them follow:

From Commander R. W. Byrd

"I am tremendously interested in the National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament, that the Playground Association is going to hold at Memphis.

"I am greatly disappointed that I cannot be with you and only the most urgent matters are holding me.

"Since the wonderful work, which, as a member of the Navy Department Commission on Training Camps, I saw the Playground Recreation Association do during the War, I have taken a big personal interest in your activities, and knowing the very efficient and helpful way in which you have progressed and accomplished your mission, I am sure that this airplane tournament is going to be very beneficial and interesting.

"I would appreciate your giving to the young people concerned a message from me. I want to wish them a successful and pleasant occasion and to tell them that Aviation of the future is what the young people will make it, and that their efforts are sure to help the progress of Aviation.

From F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War

"Regret exceedingly my inability to attend the Model Aircraft Tournament. I believe the interest in aviation instilled into the youth of our country through the flying of model aircraft built by our boys and girls will have a tremendous effect on American Aviation not alone in the future but also today. I extend to the participants in the tournament my heartiest greetings and hope that all their planes will have happy landings."

From Orville Wright

"I should like very much to be present at the Miniature Aircraft Tournament next Saturday, but other engagements will prevent my attendance. I hope the tournament will turn out as successfully as was anticipated."

From Wm. P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics

"I regret exceedingly that it will not be possible for me to be with you in Memphis.

From Porter Adams, President National Aeronautics Association

"National Aeronautics Association send cordial greetings to your meeting. We are grateful for all you have done and are doing to interest youth of America in aviation development and hope you will continue and expand this work. I am proud to have been associated in this splendid effort and only regret that conditions in West make it impossible for me to be personally present. Please count on our cooperation and help whenever possible."

Playground Children Greet Col. Lindbergh With Music

When Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh visited Los Angeles on his tour of the United States, forty musical organizations were stationed at various points along the line of parade to entertain the waiting throngs and to play as the famous airman passed. Three of these organizations were from the municipal playgrounds—the harmonica band, playground band and massed ukulele clubs.

Because of the importance which the Recreation Department places upon ukulele clubs as a primary step to music appreciation, the methods used in developing these clubs are thorough. For the first three meetings of the ukulele groups an expert teacher with playground experience acts as leader. During this period she selects a volunteer leader and assistant, and subsequently various leaders receive instruction together, thus lessening the work of the teacher and providing for a city-wide future leadership. The Department furnishes weekly lesson sheets to the clubs without cost. Music companies have been generous in price reduction to members of playground organizations and cheap instruments and free instruction have made it possible for scores of boys and girls to participate in the music program.

The work of the numerous ukulele clubs has been recognized as a means toward bringing out latent musical talent and as furnishing a starting point for more serious endeavor.

With the Recreation Executives II*

R. D. Evans, of Fort Worth, Texas, discussed the question, "The use of property not belonging to the city or under the jurisdiction of another department of the city."

MR. EVANS: The department was organized five years ago with the help of the National Playground Association, and we have been working under the impetus they left with us. Today we feel very proud of the standing we hold in our community. Under the last election and bond issues the recreation department was given $107,000.00 from which we have built a large recreation building with swimming pools and wading pools. We now have under advisement the building of a large municipal camp that we shall be able to build through a similar bond issue, we hope. In fact the recreation department has already endorsed the proposal and we are making a study of municipal camps.

When our department was organized, it was realized that property was to be one of the main factors in putting over a program, and through the close cooperation of the park department, we are able to use all of the parks. There has never arisen a time when we have not had their permission to carry on the activities we saw fit. We use the park baseball fields, tennis courts, playgrounds and about anything else we need.

Another type of property we use that does not belong directly to the recreation department, school buildings and school grounds. We use the school buildings by consent of the school superintendent, with this understanding—and I think it is the most important of the whole agreement—that we will keep their premises in as good shape as they keep them themselves. For instance, if we break a window, we pay for it and replace it. When we use water, we pay for it. We keep the grass mowed. Anything that pertains to the maintenance of the grounds, particularly large athletic fields, we pay for, as well as the wages of a ground keeper during the summer. Their gymnasiums have been great factors in the promotion of our work, as we use them for community centers and the promotion of league games, such as basket ball and baseball.

The third type of premises we use are private grounds for baseball fields and croquet courts, and there are in two or three instances, tennis courts. We have given considerable impetus to tennis in our city. There are 20 courts maintained by our department and they are insufficient to carry on the programs. People who have built private courts have turned them over to our department; we maintain them at our expense and issue permits on those courts just as we do on the other grounds.

A fourth type of ground or property that we use is that belonging to private individuals. The Montgomery Ward Company has a large strip of land about its buildings. Before we had an organized program in Fort Worth, they kept the grounds in fairly good shape at their own expense. Our department secured permission to use the grounds. Since then we have maintained several baseball diamonds, tennis courts and croquet courts on this property with the understanding that we keep the grounds cleared and the rubbish burned, and all the premises in such a condition that they will not bring any reproach upon the Montgomery Ward organization. I mention this particularly, because it is the largest property we have anything to do with.

There are other organizations that permit us to have horse-shoe courts, croquet courts and areas for the smaller games, such as volley ball on the grounds contiguous to their buildings.

The fifth type of property used in our city is owned by the Recreation Department. Out of the bond issue we bought some land to build a recreation building, which might be termed in some places, an auditorium, but we do not care to call it that, because it has a seating capacity of only about 3,000. It was built primarily for athletic purposes. That property is owned and directed by our Department and we are very proud of it. We feel it is as the result of the direct use of property that we did not own, that the city permitted us to build some facilities belonging to us.

A problem discussed here this morning which has been very much before us is that of the churches. There is a growing tendency in our city for the churches to turn over their buildings to our department. We are very proud of the fact that the people who have had trouble in conducting their church recreation activities have

*Report of meeting held at Memphis, Tennessee, October 3, 1927. See January PLAYGROUND for first installment.

found in us an organization that is able to give them real support, handle the situation and take the responsibility off their shoulders. We take a great deal of interest in this work. We have sent leaders into the churches to teach games and show people how to play. This in turn is reciprocated by the churches in turning over their plants and gymnasiums in their buildings for our purposes. We maintain leadership and pay for the privileges used. In one case where we use the church swimming pool, we pay for the water and supervise the activity. We have been very, very careful since the time we have taken over these grounds, to make sure that they were handled in such a manner that left no reproach upon the department we represent.

MILDRED A. FOULDS (Woonsocket, R. I.): We have an unusual situation in that we have practically all French speaking people who are rather difficult to get at in the way of recreation. This summer for the first time, one of the churches allowed us to use one of their grounds as a recreation center, and we equipped it and maintained it throughout the summer. That church is now one of our best friends and willing to do everything they can do for us.

AUGUST FISCHER (Winter Haven, Fla.): A point that should be brought out is that we cannot afford to spend all of our own money and we must have some substantial facilities to assist us. The small cities are rather lacking in these, and the use of properties belonging to other groups is one way we can get them at very small cost. In Winter Haven, I went out and got six such properties, and we maintain them with the result that we have much greater interest.

CHARLOTTE STEWART (Salt Lake City, Utah): I think Mr. Evans hit the nail when he said the principal thing to be borne in mind when using other people's property is to see that you take good care of it. Our experience in Salt Lake City has led us to go even a little further. We find that when we have the school employees and others who do janitorial work, help us, the Board pays them for their services. We have also extended our tennis facilities by installing immense courts.

August Fischer, of Winter Haven, Fla., discussed the question, "What is a reasonable budget for an individual playground?" A questionnaire was submitted to a large number of cities. The data given here is a cross section of what the result of the questionnaire was.

The major item of any playground is the one of leadership, and necessarily so. Salaries vary some, but they have been fairly well standardized throughout the states. The south, particularly Florida, and the state of California, pay a slightly higher rate. The salary scale is as follows:

Play leaders—$60 to $115.00 per month.
Average $100.00

Asst. Play Leaders—$60.00 to $80.00 per month.
Average $75.00

Supervisors—$150.00 to $280.00 per month.
Average $180.00

Specialists—$125.00 to $250.00 per month.
Average $200.00

The salaries for women doing the same work as men are approximately 20 per cent below that which men are being paid; in very few instances are they paid the same. The salary rate for women workers is also well standardized.

Specialization on playgrounds such as handcraft, dramatics, music, swimming, is playing a major part in the activities of the playgrounds and these activities are taking a larger share of the budget than ever before. The playgrounds without a handcraft specialist are few, and where funds are available, but must go a long way, money is put into instruction rather than materials. In these cases the children furnish their own materials. All playgrounds have their handcraft specialist; next in importance comes drama, and then music.

The cost of materials for handcraft, where they are supplied by recreation departments, goes all the way from $10.00 to $38.00 with an average of $27.00. It is considered advisable that as communities learn more of what recreation departments are accomplishing in handcraft, children shall be depended upon to supply their own materials. In all cases where specialists are employed, the salary scale goes up and it is quite evident that this part of the playground budget will be an important one. Just how far this can be carried is a question for discussion at this meeting.

Upkeep and repair of facilities in a majority of cases are being satisfactorily met. A happy situation seems to exist between park and recreation departments. Park departments seem quite satisfied with the activities that are promoted by recreation departments and are anxious to cooperate. Where this condition exists, the problem is solved. In other instances, cost of upkeep is a very varying amount and depends largely

upon physical conditions. It goes anywhere from $10.00 to $300.00 per playground, with an average of $90.00. Where playgrounds are kept up this item is not of great importance but it does become a considerable item if the properties are neglected for any length of time. Caretakers are supplied by the park departments.

Perishable equipment, such as balls, bats, nets, are furnished for children. This item is also a varying one and goes from $30.00 to $200.00 with an average of $65.00 per playground. With wise leadership, where balls are immediately sewed when stitches break, and where care is given equipment by the children, this item does not loom large. Carelessness will cause this cost to mount and it is here that the good play leader earns what little extra the superintendent can pay him or her.

The question of apparatus is of greatest importance. It is a problem of itself and should hardly be included here. Each playground where apparatus is to be installed must be dealt with separately. Indications are that many recreation systems install or replace apparatus upon one or two playgrounds each year. And where the item of apparatus is considered, it runs all the way from $50.00 to $500.00 per playground, with an average of $225.00.

Using the figures obtained from these questionnaires, a budget for an individual playground would be as follows: (These figures do not include the administration expense of the superintendent's salary, office or transportation expenses. I might also state that this estimate is based upon a ten weeks' program.)

Play Leader—$100.00 per month.....	$250.00
Asst. Play Leader—$75.00 per month..	187.50
Specialist—pro-rated—$200.00 per month	25.00
Handcraft Materials: crepe paper, equipment, raffia, wood, plans and patterns.	27.00
Perishable Equipment:	
Balls, bats, nets.....	65.00
Upkeep and repairs.....	90.00
New Apparatus	225.00
Incidentals—necessary stationery, cards, books, ribbons, first aid kit.....	50.00
	$919.50
Without assistant play leader.....	187.50
	$732.00
Without play leader and apparatus....	225.00
	$507.00

Here are some of the outstanding questions: How far can we go in employing specialists in handcraft, drama, music?

Should children pay for their handcraft materials?

How much of the budget should be spent each year for new apparatus?

MISS FOULDS: Most children have enough money so they can pay for their handcraft materials, even among the poorer children, because they always seem to have enough money for moving pictures and candy. We have found out that if they really are interested in handcraft, they generally find the money to pay for it, even though the family does seem poor. That seems to be true with anything.

ROBERT E. COADY (Cincinnati, Ohio): We wanted to initiate handcraft activities on the playgrounds, so we brought the proposition before the Playground Mothers' Club. The budget we estimated for that activity for the summer was apportioned each individual club and the mothers came forward and paid their share of the cost of the material.

MR. FISCHER: Some of you are furnishing tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and the like without cost to the players. Why do you charge a child for handcraft material?

W. C. BATCHELOR: Why should handcraft activities on the playground be different from similar activities in the public schools? Where you are providing a considerable amount of material for basketry, for instance, or for some activity that runs into a lot of money for material, you might charge for it, but for the rank and file of ordinary handcraft activities in the public schools, even for large projects like manual training, the materials are provided.

MR. BREWER: I think the whole question can be summed up in the principle that if you furnish this material free you are giving something to the child that comes as a result of using public tax money for the individuals, and it comes in the same category of municipal expenses as furnishing meals. As to the question of playground balls and bats, you furnish them for the whole playground and you are furnishing handcraft material for only one group of children.

I think there is an opinion among a great many that if the child makes something which he can take home, he should pay for the cost of the material.

A. E. GENTER (Pontiac, Michigan): I think

there is another question to be considered. When the material is given to children, they are usually more wasteful of it than they are when they have to pay something for it.

W. T. REED: In Muncie we did not know whether we were going to have handcraft or not, so I put it up to the board and they came back at me like this: "We are furnishing balls and bats, so cut down a little here and there, and put the handcraft in." There were some children who could afford to pay for handcraft materials—a dime or a quarter—and at the end of the playground season the little surplus helped pay for the handcraft material. About fifty per cent of our handcraft material was paid for in that way.

MR. ROGERS: Have any of you tried this method? Where the child pays for something he can take it home, and if not, he leaves it with you and some time during the year you can sell those things for what you can get.

MR. GENTER: We have an exhibit at the end of the season and those who want to buy their baskets or other things that they make, can do so. We try to dispose of those that remain.

MR. ROGERS: I had a little experience along that line, working on the principle that when a thing was completed it was more desirable. I found that almost every article was purchased by the child or the family. We also made a little profit—about 20 per cent on the raw materials which went back into the fund.

MISS FOULDS: Handcraft is something tangible and children can give the products they make away, but they cannot very well take baseballs home—at least we do not approve of their taking such equipment home. But does not the child in handcraft take home something more than the material that went into the product?

MR. ROGERS: While we are talking about handcraft, we have music and dramatics, which to my mind are larger sources for expenditures than handcraft. Should the child pay for these? The same principle would carry over, would it not?

MR. FISCHER: Here is a question that I am interested in. How can we go about it to afford specialists in handcraft, dramatics and music? I think we encounter a lot of criticism sometimes because it appears we are spending too much money for leadership and specialization. We have to justify that in many cases. I am wondering what the experience has been along that line.

MR. REEVES: It might interest you to know what we have done for the first time, this year in connection with music on the playground. We had a man qualified to teach the children how to play the ukelele. The question immediately before us was in regard to providing for the children these instruments which ranged in price from two dollars to four or five dollars for a good instrument. Most of the children whom we wanted to reach had never played an instrument, but we decided that they would play these instruments if we could arranged to provide them. We also realized in providing the instruments that we would encounter a great deal of criticism from the city fathers.

We went to our Playground Mothers' Club and placed the problem before them. We said we knew the children could not pay for the instruments, and asked them as playground mothers if they would be responsible for so many instruments on their ground. They did that. As the children began to play, we organized a master class of the best players and as soon as they were able to play three tunes and sing to them, we put those children in our traveling theatres and told the crowds that these children had never had lessons except those they had received on the playgrounds. Then as soon as they could play better, we took them to WLW and they broadcast. We explained to the people of Cincinnati what we were trying to do, and up to the present time we have not received any criticism about the incorporation of a musical program in our playground system.

Mr. Rogers, chairman, asked for general discussion of the subject, "In general, what is an adequate public recreation budget? Is there any minimum per capita or per assessed valuation unit?"

MR. BREWER: If we go into the mill tax on assessed valuation, we are running into difficulty, and if you have assessed valuation it takes an extensive program to put such an item across. People are becoming alarmed about increased taxes and unless you have a very thorough organization and a well organized election, you are jeopardizing your whole recreation program, because the appropriating bodies, if the mill tax is defeated, think that people don't want recreation anyway and want to cut it out. We might endeavor through appropriating bodies to get at least one cent out of every dollar which the individual taxpayer pays into the city treasury.

In most of the cities the tax rates vary—there is a difference in valuation and in the tax rates, but it is my feeling that an approximate budget in any city would be one cent out of every dollar. That includes your maintenance. Your capital cost and bond issues should be a separate item. I am speaking of maintenance only.

MR. HJELTE: We have in Los Angeles, four tenths of a mill out of $1.25. The tax for all general purposes is $1.25, of which 7 cents goes for parks, 7 cents for libraries, and 4 cents per hundred dollars assessed valuation for the playground and recreation department. Some Pacific Coast cities are spending on park and recreation work as much as two dollars per capita per year.

I would like to reply to what Mr. Brewer said concerning the millage tax. I don't think you would jeopardize your program or your financial support by going to the voters and asking them to support a proposition whereby a certain millage tax automatically would go to supporting the playground and recreation department.

Our total for playground and recreation purposes is $1,680,000—for operation and maintenance purposes. We are devoting some of that to the purchase of equipment, and we have been able to increase our property and program tremendously under this plan, so much so that a year and a half ago we had only nine municipal playground and recreation centers in operation and now we have thirty-five. Before this fiscal year is over, we shall probably have forty. If any attack is made on the taxation for the support of these departments, I don't think we need have any fear for lack of support of the voters.

MR. NASH: The Municipal Research League last year asked me if I would draw up a budget representing standards for an amount of money to be invested in real property and equipment, in order that they might issue a bulletin to cities. I told them that it ought to be done, but I simply did not have the material on hand with which to do it. I think cities are actually wanting to know how much should be included in a budget and what is a proper budget. I think it is something we owe to the cities of the country, and we ought to set a standard.

MR. DICKIE: We have found in recreation work, many of us, that even the most optimistic promoter of recreation did not conceive ten years ago what the recreation movement would be today. In any figures given out as standards, the maximums should be very carefully stated. I think it would be better to give examples of what certain cities are doing rather than to say that we agree this is the maximum.

MR. HJELTE: Would you suggest that the standards be presented not in terms of assessed valuation, but rather in terms of per capita, because the assessed valuation differs so much in the various cities? In some cities in my state, four cents on one hundred dollars would be one thing, and in other cities it might produce an income of twice as much. Valuations are variable and are determined by the attitude of the city council in its desire to increase or lower taxation.

R. L. HAMILTON (Sioux City, Iowa): In Iowa we have a standard whereby cities are permitted to levy two mills and the two mills, of course, produce an amount that varies with the assessed valuation. In our city it amounts to 1⅔ cents out of each dollar that the board receives, or the school district receives, so that is about half.

MR. BREWER: I should like to find out if the recreation executives present know what their total city budget is, and what percentage the recreation budget is to the total city budget. Is it one per cent., or five per cent. of the entire city budget, or what?

MR. LANTZ: We have approximately 30,000 population and 1¾ per cent.

MR. REEVES: Cincinnati—one billion. City tax six-sixty-five, of which we get one-tenth of one mill on the dollar. Two-fifths of a mill would give us $400,000.

MR. GENTER: Nine-tenths of one cent for the welfare and recreation department combined.

MR. HJELTE: Three and two-tenths.

MR. REEVES (Cincinnati): One-tenth of a mill on the dollar.

MR. EVANS (Fort Worth): Two mills out of a dollar.

MR. HAMILTON (Sioux City, Ia.): One mill, but the amount changes for every town, so it amounts to about 30 cents per capita; it also amounts to 1⅔ cents upon the income of the school district, which is an independent taxing unit.

MR. DITTEMORE (Topeka, Kansas): Fifteen one-hundredths of one mill.

MR. DEERING (San Diego): The limit is fixed at five mills, and the amount granted at the discretion of the council is usually four and one-half mills. The amount is about $60,000 at the present time, which is approximately 40 cents per capita.

MR. REED (Muncie, Indiana): We have 50,000

population. For our parks and recreation department we get ten cents on one hundred dollars, and spend about 2½ per cent on one hundred dollars for recreation. Our cost per capita is $1.28.

MR. W. W. WOOD (Alton, Ill.): One and three-tenths mills.

MRS. R. L. SMART (Waukegan, Ill.): One and one-third mills on the dollar.

W. F. JACOBY (Dallas, Texas): Ten cents on each one hundred dollars value with a population of 200,000. Two hundred and forty thousand dollars for parks and recreation.

CHESTER T. SMITH (Kenosha, Wis.): Population is 55,000. Two-tenths of one mill per dollar. Tax value sixty-seven million assessed valuation of the city, which gives a budget of $13,800.

FANNY J. MARVIN (Parkersburg, W. Va.): We have two cents on one hundred dollars.

KARL RAYMOND (Minneapolis, Minn.): In Minneapolis it is half a mill and amounts to about $175,000. We get half a mill but it is up to the governing body to determine what the amount shall be, as we are a branch of the general park fund.

VICTOR A. READ (Waterloo, Ia.): Our population is 37,000 and we have a one mill tax, which gives us a budget of $7,800.

WILLARD L. HAYES (Cedar Rapids, Iowa): One mill tax on the dollar. Population 50,000. That gives $13,000.

MR. HJELTE (Los Angeles): Four cents on one hundred dollars of assessed valuation, or four tenths of one mill. Budget this year of $680,000.

MR. QUINLAN: Population 150,000. One mill maximum and we get a minimum of one-half a mill—about $62,000. Per capita—about 39 cents.

MR. DICKIE: I think this information is valuable.

MR. HJELTE: The topic which has been assigned to me is—"Ethics in the Recreation Profession." It was sent to me all the way from headquarters in New York and I am going to do the best I can with it.

Justice Brandeis, discussing the obligations of a professional man, distinguished between a profession and vocation somewhat like this. He said, "A profession is first of all a vocation which has behind it a considerable body of expert knowledge. Second, it is a work which is carried out for the benefit of others. Third, it is a vocation in which financial reward is not the accepted measure of success."

We pride ourselves upon having a recreation profession, and I sincerely believe that we have developed our work, and the personnel has developed sufficiently in the work, so that we can pride ourselves very rightly upon being members of a real profession. I think we measure up very well to this definition which Justice Brandeis has propounded. Certainly we may be considered as a body with expert knowledge of our work, and that expert knowledge, in my opinion, is comparable in every way to the expert knowledge of the lawyer, the expert knowledge which is the background of the physician and these are recognized professions—and even to the body of knowledge which is fundamental to the work of the minister. Certainly it is equal to that which is fundamental to the work of the public educator. So we do measure up to that particular standard.

Our work certainly measures up to the second standard, which is that it is conducted primarily for the welfare of others. Very few recreation workers feel that they exist for themselves, although at times they may think they do. But the recreation department exists for the service it renders to citizens of the community in which it is established.

We undoubtedly measure up to the third and final standard, namely, that of financial reward, wherein the financial reward is not the accepted measure of success. We have frequently heard discussions concerning the salaries of recreation workers; we heard one this afternoon, and certainly if we compare those salaries with those of other professions, we are astounded at the low average paid those who are doing professional public recreation work.

Justice Brandeis might have added another standard or distinction between a profession and a job or vocation. He might have said, it seems to me, that a profession has a generally accepted code of ethics, which may or may not be written. Some of the professions have codes of ethics which are expressed in definite written terms.

The National Education Association has been endeavoring for the past five years to formulate a code of ethics and has had a committee working on that particular problem. So far as I know, we have not as yet a written code of ethics in the recreation profession, but we most certainly do have a generally accepted code, which is unwritten

but which nevertheless is quite generally understood. It doubtless would be valuable if means were taken to express this code of ethics in very definite terms. Of course it is highly presumptuous for anybody to attempt to write down a code of ethics, but I have attempted to do so.

1. To demonstrate an abiding faith in the high calling of the recreation profession by endeavoring always to give my best efforts to the work which may fall to my hands to do.

2. To be ever mindful that as a public servant it is my duty and pleasure to give courteous consideration to the desires and demands of my constituents, the citizens of the community in which I work.

3. Realizing that social institutions change with time and that each epoch seems to bring more adequate machinery for social advancement, to oppose no constructive change in the form of government solely for the sake of retaining my position, but to put aside gladly personal interest and support that which promises most for the betterment of society.

4. Recognizing the development constantly taking place in the body of knowledge bearing upon public recreation work, to keep my mind open to newly discovered truth, to develop systematically my capacity to apply it to my work, and to contribute any knowledge which I may acquire to the general fund of knowledge of the profession.

5. Appreciating the importance of cooperation within an organization, to speak disparagingly of the efforts of none of my associates and to refrain from criticizing any orders or directions given by an associate in the presence of those who may be responsible for carrying them out.

6. To look upon publicity not as a means of exalting my own prestige and position, but as a vehicle for advancing the interests of the work to which my best efforts are consecrated.

7. To be constructive in criticism and generous in commendation of my subordinates, to recognize merit as the only sound basis for advancement, and to place no obstacles in the way of a subordinate securing merited recognition and advancement.

8. To appreciate the contribution being made by other governmental and private agencies in the accomplishment of the same goal toward which I am striving, and to cooperate systematically with them in their work.

9. To lend a helping hand to other members of my profession and, when called upon, to aid other communities in dealing with the public recreation problem.

10. Realizing the inestimable value of example, to practice in my own living the philosophy of recreation upon which my work for others is founded.

That is the code of ethics that I have prepared and I should be glad to hear your reactions.

MR. PRITCHARD: I should like to say that I think this is a very well thought out code, but I have the very definite feeling that we have left out one very important point, and that is our relationship with other professions. We ought to think of those people with whom we come in contact in our work and with whom we work out our problems.

MR. DEERING: We are making a mistake if we are too hasty in drawing up a code of ethics for our profession, which is a comparatively new one and going through great structural and organic changes as well as rapid development. If a code of ethics is to mean anything, it must come out of our hearts and out of our work; it must come from the very spirit of the movement throughout the country and from all of those who have to do with the recreation programs of their communities.

I believe it should be something that we work over for several years, rather than something which we develop quickly. It should be left to a committee to be considered, and after being fully considered should be submitted to the members.

MR. HJELTE: I think the point as brought out by Mr. Deering is certainly well taken, because a code is meaningless unless it grows from the hearts of those who are engaged in the work. It would simply be so many printed words upon a page, if it were adopted without the thought and consideration of a large part of those who are engaged in our work.

I referred in my introduction to the efforts of the National Education Association in the matter of formulating a teacher's code. Codes have been worked out by individual teachers' associations in various cities for years back. There are in existence probably fifty or more different codes all applicable to the associations in the different cities. We may have something like that in the recreation movement, and if so, certainly those should be consulted in forming a code for the entire profession. We should consult with everybody who can help us, and we should try to have

a code which is really expressive of the best practice among those who are engaged in this important work.

Harold O. Berg, of Cleveland, spoke on the topic, "What studies and what tests need to be made as to the value of recreation equipment?"

Often I get letters asking what apparatus should be bought. There are certain questions I ask when I get a letter like that. Is there going to be leadership or not? Some apparatus without leadership will not work very well. And then I ask about the space. You might fill up the whole space of the playground with apparatus and thereby defeat the value of the playground. I ask the amount of money they have to spend. If there is not much, I would not suggest a vertical pole for one youngster to go up at a time.

Now, one test that might be made is as to the number of children who use a piece of apparatus. I am thinking of the see-saw. I have seen many see-saws and the manufacturers of that type of apparatus seems to think it is very popular. You see them with eight boards, or rather four boards, for eight youngsters, but I never saw eight youngsters on one. So in Cleveland I recommend two boards.

There is the horizontal ladder. I have seen for the most part very little use made of the horizontal ladder. Probably some study needs to be made concerning that.

A study ought to be made of the safety of certain pieces of apparatus. We are having a large number of accidents with certain types of apparatus, and they are all a certain kind of accident. In Milwaukee in 1912 we put up 7′ 6″ ladders, according to specifications, and the youngsters were falling down, breaking their ankles or wrists. We had to lower them to 6′ 3″.

We ought to study the adaptability of apparatus to groups. That has been done in one or two cities that I know of.

When we talk about the value of playgrounds, their benefits physically, mentally, morally and socially, it is about time we made a study to see what the physical values are in the use of apparatus. Are we talking about all-round development, or development of certain parts of the body? Is there any mental development in the use of certain types of apparatus? Are there any moral values? Is there anything that has a social value?

It seems to me the whole question resolves itself into—"What is the purpose of apparatus?" "What tests ought to be made to see that those purposes are being fulfilled?"

MR. PRITCHARD: I recall a conference I had in my early connection with the work. We brought together five salesmen of apparatus and our city engineer, and we brought up some of these questions that have been mentioned by Mr. Berg. We had an interesting session. I really think if we are going to make any study at all, we ought to include one item that impressed itself upon me at that time. That is the respective durability of some of these types of apparatus, if not their makes.

There is everything claimed for them, but experience and use has developed some definite facts. I believe we would be considered as proper executives, if we were able to say that we had purchased a piece of apparatus for our community that was known to be long-lived and durable and would stand up under certain conditions. That is a problem that comes in for a good bit of criticism in some communities.

MR. RAYMOND (Minneapolis, Minn.): I think it is rather difficult to determine among cities whether a certain piece of apparatus is good or bad. It may be popular in one city and not in another. In our city most of the accidents have been on the giant strides, and that is a very popular type of apparatus on which some other cities have had very few accidents. Buffalo does not put in horizontal ladders. In Minneapolis that is one of the most popular items. We also found traveling rings popular.

MISS FONDE: How do you feel about apparatus, as compared with the interest in dramatics and music club activities?

That is something we are very much interested in in our city. I wonder if Mr. Nash would say something about that.

MR. NASH: It is my feeling that the value of social activities is much greater than apparatus. It is head and shoulders above apparatus, and there may come a time when we shall see very little apparatus manufactured. The traveling rings, of course, are very good, and possess some individual opportunities, but there is a trend toward modern drama all over the country and you see less and less of apparatus wherever you go. There is more and more opportunity for social activities, because children get in them the amount of exercise they need and more than that, they get the social relationships—something that they

do not get in apparatus. I am not at all worried about the trend away from apparatus.

MR. HERMANN: There are certain exercises which develop the child's body, although I have advocated a very minimum amount of permanent playground equipment. But there are certain pieces of apparatus which I believe are fundamental and stimulate unorganized play and they have certain physical values. I have changed some of my views in regard to apparatus, because I have observed the most fascinating play of the children of the primary grades in the municipal gymnasium of Brookline, and I did not believe they could get so much fun, and kick and joy out of the use of apparatus, as I saw there. I don't believe there is anyone here who can condemn apparatus as a whole. I believe it needs much more serious study than we can give it at this time.

MR. DICKIE: Anyone who suggests anything about beautification is apt to be laughed at, but I do think such a study ought to include some means of architectural treatment of apparatus, so as to get away from the standardized, galvanized pipe effect. We might be able to introduce some different effects by the use of cement or concrete and the apparatus might be harmonized with the environment of the playground.

MISS FONDE: There is value in arranging all of your equipment, so as to prepare in the best way for carrying on of formal as well as informal activities. I have not been able to find much on that subject, but we have, in a way, been rebuilding our playgrounds on that basis.

Another thing that we are also very much interested in is the lighting of courts and equipment for night use. It seems to me that would be a very valuable study. We have as vice-chairman of our playground committee a superintendent of the light and power company, and we asked him to make a study of that question for us, the lighting of playgrounds and apparatus. I have here a report which he has prepared and if any of you would like to see it, you may look at it after the close of the meeting.

DR. BURDICK: There are several things to be considered, even with the simple playground equipment. There is the danger, for instance, of running into a swing; boys often run up slides the wrong way, or they go down feet first and kick somebody in the head. We have giant strides and I have never yet seen an accident on a giant stride that needed more than a bit of gauze and some iodine. But you must have a director who can start things off. The playground equipment is to get the crowd together so the supervisors can do something with them. In other words, you attract the children by the equipment you install, and then you take them away from that to play games.

MR. BERG: I will say that I agree with Mr. Nash in regard to games and social activities, but I am also a crank on apparatus. I believe it is something that should be studied very carefully —the proper types, durability, danger from accidents, and all of that. The children do enjoy certain kinds of apparatus but they should be properly instructed in their use.

W. C. Batchelor spoke on the topic "What studies and what tests need to be made in the recreation field?"

It seems to me what we want to draw out of this discussion is some material that the national Association might use. That is, you executives are in a position to suggest to the national Association, studies that might be made. I think in putting on this program, the Association had in mind some definite suggestions that might be made. I don't intend to make those, because I do not feel it is my duty. However, there have been two or three suggestions made which you may recall. There was the study of a proper budget, and what the budget should be in proportion to the population, the per capita cost, tax millage. Other studies have been suggested, such as the use of apparatus, and a study of accidents caused by certain types of apparatus. I think that the National Safety Council is now conducting extensive studies in safety and I think their cooperation should be enlisted in making studies of the accidents on playgrounds. There are also a number of studies being made by individuals. It is not my intention to make a speech, but merely call on you to suggest some studies which you think should be made. Some of them might be local. We might open the question of the advisability of making local studies to bring facts before commissions or councils or various officials. When we wanted to increase the salaries in some of our classifications, I wrote to fourteen major cities in the United States and got their salary scales and they helped us in changing some of our salary scales.

I think there is a demand for a study of the surfacing of playgrounds. Certainly nobody has as

yet discovered a good economical surface for playgrounds. Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit have done considerable work on this and have quite satisfactorily worked it out for their particular localities, but the methods are fairly expensive.

MR. PRITCHARD: A study is in process in my city in which I think we could all very profitably join. It was started by the judge of the juvenile court. It is a study of juvenile delinqency as it relates to the distance to the playgrounds, and in the short time that it has been going on, it has been sufficient to satisfy our city officials and our judges of the juvenile courts that they want to get behind this sort of thing that we are doing.

We have heard a good deal of talk about the effect on juvenile delinquency of the playgrounds, and it seems to me instead of taking the opinions of officials, it is time that we got together some scientific data on the subject. I know that the work which was done in my city was an eye-opener.

A. E. GENTER (Pontiac, Mich.): We started to do some work along the line of a study of juvenile delinquency and ran across some startling cases. One of the boys was a difficult case. He had skipped schools, stolen money and committed all sorts of petty crimes and the juvenile court officer said they could not do anything with him. The playground leaders got him interested in baseball and then we got him in the Detroit Free Press Fresh Air Camp, and from that time on the boy was one of the best leaders we had on the playground. So we are making a study of these cases and each month we get a report of the juvenile officer of the city, and in that way we get the cases which not only come to court, but the minor cases for fighting and stealing. Of course, our big problem in Pontiac was due to the fact that we did not operate throughout the entire year.

On one playground we found a check-up of 15 of the larger boys, that 13 of them were familiar to the juvenile officers. They had been into some trouble of one kind or another, although not all of them had been in court. Five out of the thirteen, I think it was, had actually been in court. When we pointed this out to the city officials, it gave us an excellent argument for carrying our community program over into the winter, so that we could carry on the work that we had begun during the summer.

MISS FONDE: I think we all have sometimes felt that it would be interesting to know what is being done in the territory in which we are located. Perhaps some district studies should be made. I wonder if anybody has been making any studies on the subject of self-supporting activities, or making any charge for giving service of one kind or another.

I am also interested in a study of the programs of department specialists. We have very little information on that. We have specialists in music, drama, but there is very little information on that subject, and there is very little in the way of precedent.

MEMBER: Isn't the National Safety Council making a study of the accidents to children on the streets, the hours at which they occur, and the age of the children and time of the year when accidents are more frequent? And then there is the distance from home, or the distance from the playground, or the distance of the playground from the homes which must be considered.

MR. BATCHELOR: We are making a mistake, I believe, if we don't consider the value of questionnaires, especially those that are directly related to the field of recreation. It is really surprising—or perhaps it is not so surprising—that there is such a tremendous mortality rate in the questionnaires that are sent out. It seems to me if we are interested in getting results of studies, that we ought to be willing to put a little time upon the answering of these questionnaires and sending them back.

The meeting adjourned.

To "make others happy" except through liberating their powers and engaging them in activities that enlarge the meaning of life is to harm them and to indulge ourselves under cover of exercising a special virtue. . . . To foster conditions that widen the horizon of others and give them command of their own powers, so that they can find their own happiness in their own fashion, is the way of "social" action.

JOHN DEWEY

San Diego Kite Tournament

BERNARD C. NICHOLS,

Acting Superintendent of San Diego Play and Recreation Department

It is a common sight for San Diegans to behold their skyline filled with flying planes, but on April 9, the planes were superseded by a host of kites in tournament by the boys and girls of the municipal playgrounds. Preliminary tryouts had been had on the various playgrounds the week before and the fifty winning kites of these preliminaries were matched in the final grand tournament.

For several weeks preceding the tournament the handcraft classes of the municipal playgrounds specialized in kite making. There were flat kites and box kites; Chinese bird kites and Philippine fighting kites; round, star and diamond shaped kites; kites with and without tails; kites flown in tandem formation and kites of grotesque forms and bizarre colors.

A rectangular flying field, 100′ x 300′, was laid out on the Civic Center Tidelands, a field of green backed by the rippling blue waters of San Diego Bay; and up from this field the kites were coaxed, cajoled and bounced into the upper current of air drawing off the Bay towards the distant mountains.

Kites were entered either as *Exhibition Kites,* or as *Contest Kites,* and a kite might be entered in either class.

Exhibition—

1. Artistic Kites
2. Novel Kites
3. Smallest Kites
4. Unique "Sun" newspaper kites

Contest Kites

1. Elevation Contest
2. Message Race
3. Kite Battle
4. Kite Flying Race
5. Tug of War Contest
6. Jazz Contest

Boys and girls, age 7 to 15, both inclusive, were eligible to enter kites they had made on the municipal playgrounds or at home, either with or without auxiliary assistance of playground or home. No kite over 5 feet high was admitted and all kites were flown with 200 feet of cord, measured out by the judges on the flying field. The object was to keep the tournament a contest for children only.

The *Elevation Contest* consisted of seeing which kite would attain the greatest height at the end of a five minute flying interval. As all kites had only 200 feet of cord the elevation could be judged by the angle the different kite strings made with the ground.

The *Message Race* consisted of placing paper messages on the kite strings and seeing which message reached the kite first. Bright colored paper about two inches square with holes punched in the center were the messages.

The *Kite Battle* consisted of an elimination contest in which the kites were matched in pairs. No time limit was placed on the battles. Only one kite from each of the city playgrounds was permitted to enter, while in the other contests five kites from each were allowed. The kites and the strings near the kites were armored with metal and with knife and razor blades to cut down the opposing kite. This was the most exciting contest of the tournament.

The *Kite Flying Race* was designed to see which contestant could send his kite into the air and reel it in first. A kite touching the ground at any state of the race was disqualified. As each contestant had his flying string measured officially at the beginning of the tournament, and was given a standardized stick for his string, the contest resolved itself into speed in raising the kite and of reeling it in without letting it fall.

The *Tug of War* was an elimination contest, the kites being matched in pairs. The ground ends of the two contesting kites were passed through two small swivels which were held by the judges about 20 feet apart to keep the two kites from getting crossed or tangled. The strongest kite would pull the weaker downward. The kite having the most string out at the end of five minutes was adjudged winner.

The *Jazz Contest* was to determine which kite could pitch the most rapidly, widely and daringly during a five minute interval. A kite hitting the ground was disqualified. This was primarily a test of skill and daring of manipulation.

The tournament was run off with officials, score cards and sheets similar to those of a field and track meet. Points of 5-3-1 were awarded winning kites for first, second and third places

respectively. The kite scoring the most points was the sweepstake winner, and the combined score of the kites entered from each playground determined the rating of the different playgrounds.

Several hundred adults viewed the spectacle from automobiles and from the side lines, and there was no little difficulty in excluding from the field the gray-haired father who wished to renew his boyhood days by assisting son to fly his kite. Even mother could not resist offering voluntary service in straightening out tangled kite strings.

From an Executive

The following letter raises an interesting problem. Has any one an answer?

"I think all recreation workers work too hard and too continuously. I honestly don't know a single person not already in recreation work who would take my job for the asking. I have had it said to me by women everywhere that they wouldn't work as I do for all my salary, that life holds something more than a good salary if to get that salary I have to give up all my own recreation and leisure. I don't believe I work harder than other Directors and Superintendents of Recreation and they complain I think as little as I do about it. I am just telling you because perhaps that is one reason good talent for recreation prefers to teach school or sell automobiles.

"I may be wrong but I believe if we would think about our own recreation—or educate our boards to think of it and allow us time for it—that it would be a good thing for the work. I have seen myself and other recreation directors when we acted and looked anything but recreation enthusiasts and believers in what we taught. We looked like a lot of health nurses, who always remind me of how heavy their medicine kits are and how broken down their arches and tired their backs are. And after knowing a great many of them I always find that their brain is about as tired in proportion as their bodies are. On the other hand your chamber of commerce man is playing golf, being seen at the theatre, meeting the best people socially, and doing it from a business standpoint. In many ways his work is similar to ours. He and we must know our city and its people and if he must know only the "best" people we sometimes don't take the time to really know and be known among any class socially.

Houston's Music Contest

The music of harmonicas, ukuleles, fiddles, of lusty voices all contributed to the Music Jambouree held on the playgrounds of Houston in July. All the playgrounds selected their contestants in the solo division—harmonica, ukulele, whistling and fiddlers' contests, and contests were also held for harmonica and ukulele groups and for barber shop quartettes. Preliminary contests were held a week before the finals at designated parks throughout the city. Each center was permitted to enter two contestants in harp, ukulele and whistling. Any number were permitted to compete in the fiddlers' contest.

The rules were as follows:

Harmonica Soloists

Each contestant was required to have a "C" harmonica and to play *Old Black Joe* and one other number of his own choosing. Contestants were judged upon (1) expression, (2) attack, (3) tempo, (4) volume and (5) stage deportment.

Ukulele Soloists

Each contestant was required to have the ukulele tuned correctly and to play *My Old Kentucky Home* and one other song of his own selection. The players were permitted to accompany the playing with singing. Contestants were judged upon (1) expression, (2) attack, (3) volume, (4) tempo, (5) harmony, (6) playing melody and accompaniment and (7) stage deportment.

Whistling Soloists

No mechanical contrivance was permitted but contestants were allowed to use either one or two fingers. The required numbers were *Dixie* and *Listen to the Mocking Bird*. One optional selection was included.

Fiddlers' Contest Soloist

Fiddlers were limited to two numbers of their own choosing and were judged on the basis of (1) attack, (2), tempo, (3) volume, (4) expression and (5) stage deportment.

Harmonica Groups

Groups consisting of at least four members and using "C" harmonicas were required to play *Love's Old Sweet Song* and *Moonlight and Roses* and one of the following as optional numbers—*Old Black Joe* and *Carry Me Back to Old Virginny*. Judging was on the basis of (1) expression, (2) tempo, (3) attack, (4) harmony and (5) stage deportment.

Ukulele Groups

These consisted of at least four members. The required numbers were *Annie Laurie* and one optional number. Judging was for (1) playing melody and accompaniment, (2) singing melody and playing accompaniment, (3) tempo, (4) expression and (5) harmony.

Barber Shop Quartettes

These groups were limited to boys from fifteen to twenty-five years of age who sang as the required number *Sweet Adeline* and their choice of *Moonlight and Roses* and *Let Me Call You Sweetheart*. Quartettes were judged on (1) stage deportment, (2) harmony, (3) attack, (4) volume and (5) expression.

What One Playground Worker Did

For two years J. B. Stoeber, Director of Athletics at Thiel College Athletic Council, has been working to establish a playground in Greenville, Pennsylvania. This year brought the culmination of his efforts and Greenville now has a well equipped playground valued at about $5,000, provided with an expenditure of not more than $1,200.

Mr. Stoeber, who has been in playground work for a number of years, started his campaign by making a brief study to show the need of the work. The results of his study he placed before civic organizations and similar groups in an effort to secure their support. Realizing the importance of a practical demonstration, these groups determined to establish a playground to prove its value. George Rowley, a local attorney, secured from the three leading industrial concerns in the city donations which amounted to $1,200. The Pennsylvania Power Company arranged for the lighting of the playground and with these contributions and the cooperation of other industries in donating necessary material for the construction of apparatus, the movement was made possible. The land was rented more or less permanently for the payment of taxes. All kinds of activities were carried on under the leadership of Mr. Stoeber and so successful did the program prove that next year it is hoped to construct two more playgrounds supported by the community.

The movement has been possible, Mr. Stoeber states, only through cooperation of a committee of local business men from various civic organizations.

An Athletic Program for 1928

Competition in twenty-eight major sports looms large in the 1928 athletic program of the West Chicago Park Commission. Sixteen of these sports are for boys and men; twelve for girls and women. In addition to the regular athletic schedule there are forty-nine competitive social and educational events in the schedule of the Recreation Department. More than half of the recreational events are also competitive. These are primarily for boys and girls under twelve years of age.

Added emphasis will be placed during the coming year upon adult recreation and many of the new events have been placed in the schedule with a view to meeting the recreational needs of men and women. Golf, for the first time in the history of the West Parks, will be placed on a competitive basis with players from all the various parks meeting in tournaments throughout the summer. Other events planned particularly for adult recreation will consist of archery and fencing.

Competition in quoits for both junior and senior girls and in long ball for junior girls is a new feature of the schedule for girls. A merit point system has been worked out for the Recreation Department and a championship banner will be awarded the park maintaining the highest standard of recreational work at the close of the year.

Tabulation of Replies to Ques

Complied By Geo. Hjelte, Supt. Dept. of Pla

CITY	Beach Publicly Owned	Sand Suitable for Bathing	Administered by	Public Walk	Walk Construction	Elevated?	Height Above Strand	COMFORT STATIONS			Play Apparatus on Strand	Beach Lighted
								Public	Location	Maintenance By City	% of Doors with Coin Locks	
Atlantic City, N. J.	Controlled by Easement Deed	All	Streets and Public Works	Yes	Board	Yes	6 Ft.	Yes	On Strand	Yes	50%	None
Brooklyn, N. Y.	All	All	Borough President	Yes	Board	Yes		Yes	Under Walk	Yes	30%	None
Minneapolis, Minn.	All	All	Park Com.	Yes	Concrete	?	?	Yes	In Bath Houses	Yes	None	
Westchester Co., N. Y.	All		Park Com.					Yes	In Bath Houses	Yes	20%	
Boston, Mass.	All	All	Park Com.	Yes	Granolithic	Yes	20 Ft.	Yes	Back of Walk on Strand	Yes	5%	None
Buffalo, N. Y.	All	All	Park Com.	No				Yes	Back of Walk	Yes	None	
Bridgeport, Conn.	All	2/3	Recreation Bd.	Yes	Concrete	Yes	5 Ft.	No		Yes	None	None
Chicago, Ill.	18 Ml.	5 Ml.	Park Com.	Yes	Concrete	No	20 Ft.	Yes		Yes	None	Playground Equipment
San Diego, Calif.	12 Ml.	¼ Ml.	City Council	Yes	Board	No	8 Ft.	Yes	Back of Walk	Yes	Small %	None
San Francisco, Calif.	30,000 Ft.	None	Park Com.	Yes	Board	Yes	12 Ft.	Yes	Back of Walk and on Walk	Yes	30%	None
Tacoma, Wash.	3 Ml.	1/6 Ml.	Park Com.	No				Yes	Back of Walk	Yes	None	None
Fort Worth, Texas	½ Ml.	¼ Ml.	Recreation Bd.	Yes	Board	Yes	12 Ft.	Yes	Back of Walk	Yes	None	Playground Equipment
Miami Beach, Fla.	4,500 Ft.	All	Park Com.	Drive	Pavement	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Ocean Wave Trapeze Swings
Palm Beach, Fla.	2,300 Ft.	All	Public Works	Yes		Yes	22 Ft.	Not Yet		Yes		None
Milwaukee, Wis.	1½ Ml.	All	City	No	Sand	No		No		Yes		
Long Beach, Calif.	2 Ml.	All	Recreation Bd.	Yes	Wood and Concrete	Yes	35 Ft.	Yes	On Walk and Under Walk	Yes	2 Per Station	Playground Equipment
Seattle, Wash.	11 Ml.	?	Park Com.	Yes	Concrete	Yes	20 Ft.	Yes	Back of Walk and on Walk	Yes	None	
Vancouver, B. C.	7 Ml.	1/7 Ml	Park Com.	Yes	Wood and Concrete	Yes	12 Ft.	Yes	Back of Walk	Yes	None	None
Toronto, Can.	?	1 Ml.	Harbor Com	Yes	Board	No	24 Ft.	No				Play Water and Riding Equipment
Los Angeles—Venice	3½ Ml.		Playground and Recreation Dept.	Yes	Concrete	No	At Level	Yes	On Piers	Yes	50%	Playground Equip. in Specified Area
Los Angeles—Santa Monica Canyon	1,000 Ft.		Playground and Recreation Dept.	Road	Macadam	No	At Level	Yes	On Strand	Yes	None	None
Los Angeles—Cabrillo Beach	2,000 Ft.		Playground and Recreation Dept.					Yes	On Strand	Yes	None	None
Los Angeles—Terminal Island	5,000 Ft.		Playground and Recreation Dept.					No				

NOTE: (1) Dressing Rooms. (2) Locker

aire on Public Beach Operation

AND RECREATION, LOS ANGLES, CAL., JUNE 1, 1927.

HOUSES	Policy Opposed to Buildings Obstructing View	Policy Favorable to Leases for Private Business	Kinds of Business Permitted	Policy Favorable to Concessions	Kinds of Concessions	Fires Permitted on Strand	Special Fire Places Provided	Beach Reclamation Attempted	LIFE GUARDS		EXPENDITURES ON OPERATION AND MAINTAINANCE ANNUALLY			Revenue Derived from Other than Tax Sources
rvice Provided (See Note)									Public	Equipment Used	Lifeguard's Services	Cleaning Beaches	Other Expenses	
	Yes	No		No		No	No	No	Yes	Row Boats	120,904	90,126		
(2)	Yes	No		No	Chairs and Umbrellas	No	No	Yes	Yes	Life Lines Row Boats	35 000	60,000		Concessions
(2) (3) (4) (5)		No		No		No	No	Yes	Yes	Life Lines Row Boats		10,000		Bath House
(3) (4) (5)	Yes	No		Yes	Refreshments	No	No	Yes	Yes	Life Lines Row Boats				Concessions and Bath House
(3) (4)	Yes	Yes	Chairs	Yes	Chairs	No	No	Yes	Yes	Life Lines Launches Row Boats	25,000	10,000		Concessions and Bath House
(2) (3) (4)						No	No	No	Yes	Row Boats	2,500			
(2) (3) (4)	Yes	Yes		No		No	No	Yes	Yes	Row Boats	2,225		5,275	Concessions and Bath House
(2) (3) (4)	No	No	Refreshments	No—Except	Refreshments	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Life Lines Signal System Row Boats	42,815		247,387	Bath House
		No		No		Yes	No	No	Yes	Life Lines Launches Row Boats				None
	Yes	No		No		Occa-sionally	No	No	No			6,000		None
(3) (4)	Yes	No		No		Yes	Yes	No	No	Life Lines Row Boats				Bath House
(2) (3) (4) (5)	Yes	Yes	Amusem't Co.	Yes	Amusements	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Life Lines Signal System				Concessions and Bath House
	Yes	No		No		No	Yes	Plan'd	Yes	Life Lines Boats	33,000			
	Yes	No		No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Life Lines	900	150	1,050	None
	Yes	No		No		Yes	Yes	No	No					None
	Yes	No		No		No	Yes	No	Yes	Signal System Row Boats	21,000	25,000	7,000	
3) (5)	Yes	No	Refr eshments	Yes	Refreshments	Certain Places	Yes		Yes	Life Lines, Signal System, Launches Row Boats	10,000	2,000	17,400	None
2) (3)	Yes	No		No		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Life Lines Row Boats	1,600	1,000	30,000	Bath House
3) (5)	Yes	No		Yes	Chairs Refreshments Amusements	No	No	Yes	Yes	Life Lines Launches Row Boats	8,000	1,500		Concessions
	Yes	No		No	Chairs and Umbrellas	No	No	Yes	Yes	Life Lines Row Boats				Concessions
	Yes	No		No	None	No	No	No	Yes	Life Lines Row Boats	15,700	10,000	13,000	None
3)	Yes	No		No	Refreshments	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Life Lines Row Boats				None
	Yes	No		No		No	No	No	Yes	Life Lines Row Boats				None

vice. (4) Rest Rooms. (5) Swimming Pools.

Recreation in the Isles of the Sea—II

By

Arabella Page Rodman

Recreation in New Zealand

The eighty years of the life of New Zealand as a part of the British Empire are full of the most thrilling drama that one could wish to read. The Maoris, the aborigines, are a far more virile and intelligent race than those of any of the other islands of the Pacific and take part in the social and political life of their country. They have been a real help in the building up of the Empire. With this fine native population and the large influx, in the South particularly, of stout Scottish people, a nation has been created, and you find an intelligent and appreciative people susceptible to the beauty in the midst of which they live and open to all the new and progressive ideas of modern life.

I found in the weeks I lived among them that they were deeply interested in recreation as a means not only of physical development but as a medium for the conservation and improvement of the leisure time of the people. In their schools and colleges they have definite plans and only the lack of money will prevent the immediate carrying out of a most modern system. Again I found in Dunedin, Christ Church, Wellington and Auckland wonderfully large acreages in what they call "Reserves."

Dunedin Keen for Sports

Mr. Tannock, the Superintendent of Reserves, with whom I spent several hours, took me to see part of their system which, under his enlightened management, will eventually develop into a fine plan. I found 793 acres devoted to recreation and playgrounds in the city proper. There are 12 equipped playgrounds with chutes, merry-go-rounds, giant strides, ocean wave slides, horizontal ladders, swings, see-saws and sand pits. Besides these there are many large playfields where the older boys (there is not yet much planning for girls), and young men have games of cricket and football. The Oval is the scene of many contests, and they have just finished a new pavilion. This oval has been the scene of many famous games. All the grounds and parks are beautifully planted with rare plants and shrubs. The University of Otago has sport fields where inter-island matches are played, and they were working for larger grounds when I was there.

In 1926 and 1927 Dunedin had a great exhibition on ground that had been filled in—redeemed from the ocean. It was the greatest success that they had had and as a thank offering after the close of the exhibition the ground was unanimously donated and dedicated as a sports field instead of being used for commercial purposes—wharves or docks. After talking to various interested groups about recreation with leadership, I feel sure that they will find the way to have trained leaders.

At Christ Church

When one comes down from the hills into the Canterbury plains one feels that an English town lies in front of one. The river Avon meanders in and about the town, crossed by many bridges, its banks lined with willows. The town of 14,000 people is as English as Dunedin is Scotch. It was founded in 1850 as an Anglican Church University town and has followed the old tradition as far as is possible in a new land. I found the people more conservative and old world than in other cities. The old world influence was felt in sport. As in Australia horseracing is here the great sport. I visited several bathing beaches where provision had been made by the city for swimming and where there was much effort spent in the perfection of this sport in which these island peoples excel. Athletics in the University are carried on in the fine old tradition of England.

In Beautiful Wellington

By seeing the great advantage and beauty of the Wellington Harbor, I was brought in close touch with some of its great people and was shown it at all hours and from every point.

Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, is situated on Cook Strait at the south of the north island. It has 112,000 people and was founded in 1865. Here, as in Sydney, there is a Domain but as Wellington is built mostly on hills it cannot be used as it otherwise might be. The city has a number of recreation grounds and reserves and the Town Belt area of 970 acres, most of which is in grass, is used by the public. In 1863 the Te Aro swamps were drained and made into fine recreation fields called the Basin Reserve. It is there that the great overseas games are held. A pavilion has been erected with stands, dressing rooms and the always necessary team room. In Central Park are two playing areas one at the

east and one at the west of the park, thus affording much space for all kinds of games. This and all the playfields in the various parks are beautifully planted. Newton Park in Greater Wellington has a playfield of nine acres and twenty acres of lovely trees and shrubs and is a favorite place for big functions, as it is large enough for 10,000 people. Often eight games of football and three of hockey are in progress at the same time. There are also swings, swing boats, slides and so forth for the young children.

The city has lately acquired the spacious watering place called Day's Bay about 650 acres in extent. Here there is a pavilion for concerts and a number of tennis courts. More land has recently been added and the area is a wonderful combination of sea-shore and bush. This is the place for aquatic sports. I was specially interested in 12½ acres just let to the Wellington Lawn Tennis Association, which was planning to put down 70 courts. Then there is the Kelburn croquet courts in a large pavilion to be used during the hot summers. On this ground, too, there are many tennis courts. The municipal golf links are very popular. One of the most interesting community efforts I have ever known is the Wellington Competition Society's Annual Festival, an established civic event with thousands participating in music, drama and dancing.

Sport Loving Auckland

Auckland is the largest town of New Zealand and has a population of 168,000. It was the first capital of the islands. Its situation is superb. The city is built on an isthmus communicating with the Pacific on one side and the Tasman Sea on the other. From Mount Eden, 650 feet high, you get one of the most wonderful views in the world. You can see the whole country at your feet—and gardens and hillside slopes and numerous bays and inlets form a real paradise for the yachtsman—for water sports of all sorts. Here again you find world famous swimmers and rowers. The people live much out of doors and are hardy and strong. I have waited until writing of Auckland to speak of the fame of the New Zealand "All Blacks" for it was my good fortune to meet several times one of the members of the Board of Control of this great organization. He was a man past middle life but with the enthusiasm of youth, the enthusiasm that wins. He was full of plans for the coming year and felt confident that New Zealand would win against all comers. In these islands the people feel as much enthusiasm for a great football player as we in America do for a baseball hero. To win against England is their goal and exalted is the position of the team so fortunate as to be victors! Auckland, through the interest and persistent effort of Mrs. Fener, who knows the value of organized recreation, has made some effort to have trained leaders for their many playgrounds. Again, like most cities of the British Empire, Auckland has large and well-distributed play spaces. The sport fields are always covered with players. I spent most of the Saturday after my arrival driving about seeing the different games in progress and was amazed at the crowds intently bent on some form of recreation. At sunset we drove to the top of a hill and there we found several hiking groups and men and women both old and young, who had walked to the top that they might enjoy the beauty of the scene. We moderns are almost forgetting how to walk and I was glad to find here, and in most of these islands, the English love of walking as a form of recreation.

In Auckand I found the Y. W .C. A. and Y. M. C. A. leading and helping in the recreational program. There was a movement on foot here as in Sydney to get a sports field for girls and I spoke to a large audience under the auspices of the Recreation Committee headed by Mrs. Fener. Many of the city officials were present and the Lord Mayor showed his interest by having me taken, before I spoke, to see the grounds already in existence and those they were planning. I talked on the need of trained leaders and, I hope, helped the situation. I suggested that New Zealand send to America for an experienced man who could train their own people. This seemed to me the quickest and most economical plan and there was much interest in it. I also spoke to a group on international recreation. The school teachers and professors in the colleges were especially interested in this idea. There is, of course, much tennis played and a great interest in football. There is one playground for children with a trained leader and the result is so much better and the attendance so much larger that there is no question that in the near future they will have all their grounds supervised. In the schools and colleges there are all forms of athletics with meets at intervals during the year.

Recreation in Tasmania

Tasmania is called Australia's playground. I



JAVA, DUTCH EAST INDIES—ACTIVE IN SPITE OF HEAT

landed at Launceston, a city of 30,000, and after looking about seeing a boat race by the women's teams of Tasmania and Australia, which was very exciting, I went on to Hobart. The rowers were as fine a lot of young women as you would see and pulled for dear life! The day was sparklingly clear and the water smooth. How some of our inland cities would envy these islands all their wonderful water courses. Here you find again much swimming and diving, tennis and football, but no play under leadership and few playgrounds for young children.

IN THE CAPITAL CITY

Hobart is the capital city of Tasmania and is most picturesquely situated. The harbor is one of the finest in the world and to my mind is as great as Rio de Janeiro and Constantinople. Sunset from the hills back of it is uniquely brilliant and beautiful. This beauty I found is greatly appreciated as witnessed by the number of people of both sexes and all ages whose weekly recreation is to climb the hills and watch the sun flood the waters with glory as it descends beyond the horizon. The day before I arrived there was to have been a famous boat race, but it was too rough and the Australian champions who had come here to add to their glory had to depart without a trial of their strength. In Hobart I found a fine golf links, many tennis courts and bowling greens and as always a football field.

RECREATION IN JAVA

In a land so warm as the Dutch East Indies I was delighted to find so much time and attention given to physical training. I found in the schools Swedish and German gymnastics, football, basketball, hand ball and tennis. In the colleges they have the usual college athletics, some of their students being very proficient athletes. In the public and private training schools for native teachers I found gymnastics and the same games as in the other schools. In the training school for Chinese teachers I found interest in games and athletic sports, and in the public and private normal schools they were working along the same lines. The European training schools for teachers strongly stress athletics and recreation and in the public and private secondary schools and general high schools there was the same interest. In the 11,000 rural schools there seems little interest in either gymnastic or athletic effort.

Java, the best known of the Islands of the Dutch East Indies, has always intrigued me. My mind, when it turns to this island, is filled with stories of pirates, of sea fights and buccaneering, of the exploits of Marco Polo and Mandeville. It was in Amsterdam in the late summer of 1912 that I saw my first Javanese. I was the guest of the Committee which entertained the Dutch athletes returning from the Olympic Games at Stockholm and was introduced to these lads, among whom were several Javanese. I remember think-

ing what fine, upstanding youths they were. This meeting of years ago came back to me as I visited schools in Weltevreden and met the Javanese in their own land. The Mayor of Weltevreden, who is a great enthusiast for the development of the people, both mentally and physically, took me to many schools and playfields. He is constantly acquiring and developing more and larger play spaces and was greatly interested in the program of the Recreation Association. He asked many questions and was anxious for literature. He was not sure that for years they could have trained leadership, but he saw the advantage of it. They have great football matches and tennis and athletic sports, though not so much as in Singapore or Colombo under the sport-loving English. I saw the school games of the younger children and some wonderful native dances in Djoc Jockata by the men and women of the Sultan's Court. These were the greatest of the Javanese artists and their training as athletes to do the graceful and trying dancing must have been severe. The school children played our circle games and did gymnastic drills. There are no playgrounds as we know them and much work remains to be done in this and the other islands of the sea.

Tennis Mad Singapore!

Singapore, this cross-roads of the world, is of never ending interest to me. On this, my fourth visit, I had more time for observing the people. In my seven days there I was in the midst of the life of this city of Malasia made up of 250,000 souls and found myself going day and night to see the sights, for one could not put one's foot out of the hotel which faced the great open space that is the playground of all nations, without seeing sights! Every afternoon this great space was full of every variety of human being playing football or tennis! Never anywhere have I seen so much tennis! The heat, which was to me intolerable, did not daunt the players. At five o'clock every court was full and scores outside awaiting their turns. One afternoon I saw three big matches being played off on different courts in widely separated parts of the town. This same afternoon I visited two large sport fields full of players, a polo game between the British officers that ended in their going to the house of a great banker to meet Chinese women tennis players. Where else on earth could you find such a program?

I wish I could give you some idea of the beauty and the color of it all. Sunsets in Singapore are worth going across the world to see. My first visit to this fascinating spot was in 1911, when all the British Empire was training its people for the Durbar sports and I remember being told that the football players I was watching were practising for the Durbar celebration. Since that time the interest in sports of all sorts has greatly increased and those who live there told me that the inter-school sports of Chinese, Indian, Malay, Japanese, Eurasians, British, Arabian, Siamese and Dutch, were a most wonderful sight. Here was our International recreation. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are strong here in their recreational program. At the Y. W. C. A. I saw a fine tennis match. They have gym classes and folk dancing and dramatic clubs.

In Colombo, Ceylon

In Colombo, as in Singapore, one is struck with the great diversity of people. In one club I know of in the Y. W. C. A. there are Burghers, Singalese, Europeans, Tamils, Chinese, Parsee and Burmese. There are fine recreational programs being worked out by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. has organized all the sports and good programs and games have followed. Here you find football and tennis and hockey and on the municipal grounds one finds always in the late afternoon large groups at some game. The Y. W. C. A. has companies of girl guides whose program includes dietetics, tramping, country dancing, cooking, handicrafts and literary character talks. They also have many tennis courts. The Association is stressing camps, for they find what we found in Los Angeles, that for wholesome recreation and friendship there is nothing better.



Greek Dance by Pupils of Miss Eva N. Fry.
School for officers' children of the British Army of the Rhine, Cologne, Germany. Miss Fry is now in this country and worked last summer with the children of the Gould Foundation Camp

Nature Guiding

Department Conducted by William Gould Vinal

Children's Gardens

Play and Work

By

Ellen Eddy Shaw

Curator of Elementary Instruction, Brooklyn Botanic Garden

In considering activities for boys and girls which may help toward better use of leisure time, the garden should be reckoned with. A garden for children does not mean in its best and largest sense a place for the raising of vegetables and flowers, but an outdoor laboratory for experimental work with plant life and a place where some of one's leisure may be spent, a place where some of life's lessons may come to children under the finest of conditions.

The spirit of play is one of the underlying factors in the management of a garden for boys and girls. One cannot appreciate too highly all that is done at the present time for children in the way of play and the expression of the play impulse. Most successful lives have been built upon taking the game of life and playing it squarely. The garden offers not only an opportunity for the development of this spirit, but, also, a place where play and work are one and where the results are useful ones. One of the most telling points in favor of garden work for children is that the garden interest is not an interest of early childhood, of boyhood and girlhood and of adolescent days only, but of life itself. Not on its educational side alone but from its asthetic side, it is an opening up of larger, finer things.

In the city of Brooklyn and in many other places, our population has so changed that the need for refinement in available pastimes is far greater than ever it was before. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden felt at its start that it should make a contribution not only toward enriching the adult life of its community but the child life as well, and so, among many other opportunities offered to children here at the Garden was the opportunity for garden work. An area of about three-fourths of an acre was set aside for the children's gardens. In this area 230 children have the opportunity of receiving individual attention. This seems but a drop in the bucket for a great city, but the personnel of the garden represents the entire borough. Children who have some special interest in this field come long distances for the opportunity that is offered, and many of the children carry back to their own local communities something of help in this line. Throughout the war, for example, one of our older boys taught every evening a class of city men in a community garden. These were men holding white collar jobs, born and brought up in a city where the opportunities for gardening were almost nil. Gardening is a broadening interest and some phase of the work interests almost every person, if the right avenue is opened up.

The boys and girls who come to the garden pay a small fee. This is a matter of good ethics. We feel that what a person pays for he values the more. There is a small building devoted to the children in our outdoor garden. It is a place for work and study, the rear of which is used as a tool house. About the house common shrubs are planted so that the boys and girls may learn of some few shrubs for later use in their own homes. The perennial border, a long border of annual flowers planted by the children provides opportunities for study and pleasure. Individual vegetable gardens take up a large portion of the garden area. In these gardens the children learn to raise different vegetables, not only for the sake of the vegetables but for the botanical knowledge which comes from it. As the summer goes on the boys and girls are taught not only how to raise crops, but incidentally and I suppose we all agree that the best education is that which come incidentally —these children are taught, led, whatever word you might care to use, to depend upon themselves, to take responsibility, to go to nature for their answers, to be honest with themselves and their neighbors. The older boys and girls, who are called junior assistants, do a great deal toward helping with the little ones. Children enter this garden from eight to eighteen years of age, but there are always some little six-year-old ones to



THE FORMAL FLOWER GARDEN, TULIP TIME, BOTANICAL GARDENS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

be found here. Such children, of course, need much of our attention and it is with these groups that we use our older boys and girls.

As the season goes on one may see boys and girls walking about through the grounds with notebooks and pencils, apparently checking up certain plants. These are the boys and girls who are testing their knowledge of common plants. Special topics are given out to children when they are ready for individual work. These topics may include an Indian Garden with some common Indian crops, such as squash, corn, sunflowers, which are raised from seed which came to us from the Indians. Another topic might be a Southern plantation on which peanuts and cotton are raised, or a Northern garden, where wheat and rye and oats are planted. In this way interests are broadened out and something of geography is also assimilated. People working on special topics may be seen explaining the work from time to time to others. A small lad may be seen dashing about with a little brown book in his hand, trying to find a teacher to O. K. some special work he has done. These children are taught to be as helpful as possible and special helpfulness is O. K.'d for credits which count toward their advancement in the garden. You will some day see in the garden a blue stake flaunting itself. This means that the particular garden so honored is in wonderful condition. I hope you will not notice a green stake, which means a neglected garden. Whenever boys and girls go off for short vacations they ask some mate to attend to their gardens during their absence.

The keynote of the garden is, "Stand on your own feet and be responsible for your job." Then, too, a lot of fun comes in. On the bulletin board, which belongs to the children, notices are put up after this order. "Come into the formal flower garden at 11:30 today and see what happens." Back in the formal flower garden a little group of children entertain their mates. You may read another notice, "Would you like to play a flower game this morning? Go down to the Shakespeare Garden at ten o'clock." Flower and plant games are being worked out by a group of older children. The garden gate to our children's garden is, as it should be in all children's gardens, a gateway of opportunity, an opening up of new interests, of practice in clean living and sane thinking. Over the front door of the children's house is this motto:

He is happiest who hath power
To gather wisdom from a flower.



THE CHILDREN'S OUTDOOR GARDEN, BOTANICAL GARDENS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Nature Tabloids for the Community Recreation Director

BY

WILLIAM G. VINAL,

Man is an outdoor animal.

Man is subject to the laws of Nature.

Man has moved indoors away from the sun and fresh air. He is over-clothed and over-fed.

The science of medicine has made it easier to live.

These two facts have obscured the fact that natural laws must be obeyed.

Man has improved hogs, hens, cows, wheat, corn, and potatoes more than his own species.

Although feeble-mindedness is inherent, physical vigor—whether you have weak lungs, flabby muscles, "nerves," and pallid cheeks—is an individual responsibility.

Man's digestive system is adapted to a large per cent of vegetable food, yet he is nearly as carnivorous as the dog, which is born with canine teeth and a stomach suited to bolting food.

Race betterment is still a pioneer work.

The problem of leisure is more serious than that of labor.

Well-balanced, legitimate work and wholesome recreation do not lead to crime.

Man must either go back to nature for labor and refreshment or he must bring the laws of nature to bear in his every day life.

There are no college entrance requirements in nature study.

Many universities are assuming the responsibility of developing leadership for the out-of-doors.

The camp movement is filling the missing link in our educational system.

Business men are beginning to realize that conserving the ability to enjoy recreational pursuits is fully as important as conserving an income.

Our parks are outdoor schoolrooms.

Instead of embracing the numbers of visitors—untrained hordes—which embarrass plant and animal life—our future aim must be to develop appreciative and intelligent participation.

Intelligent camp fires and not prohibition of fires will help solve the forest fire hazard.

Community nature clubs are filling a need.

Now is none too early to start this movement of education for outdoor living.

Boys and Girls in Forestry

In an article by K. E. Barraclough in the October issue of *American Forests and Forest Life*, attention is called to the importance of offering boys and girls information on fundamental principles in forestry.

"We need to offer boys subject matter in forestry and show them how to put such subject matter into practice because most boys are interested in the forests. We can all recall, as boys, the numerous excursions to the neighboring woodlot, where we usually demolished rotten stumps in our attacks upon imaginary enemies. Without a doubt if these efforts had been properly directed, our trips to the woodlot could have been of a constructive nature without lessening the element of play. It is fair to believe that boys are as far-sighted and as ready to direct their efforts toward productive labor as are adults. In fact they are more enthusiastic than adults and do not hesitate because an undertaking does not promise immediate gains. Naturally a boy will not work at forestry ten hours a day. Boys are not built that way. The underlying principle in teaching forestry to youth is that they may be started in the right direction, and whether the boy becomes a bank president or farmer, he will maintain the proper attitude toward forestry. Would those who oppose forestry legislation today do so, if they had worked as young foresters in the woodlots and had come to appreciate the importance and value of trees?

"Forestry for boys has been given serious consideration by many organizations. The 4-H organization sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture has in many of the states accepted forestry as a standard project. The New Hampshire 4-H organization adopted forestry as a standard project in 1924, and from that time the enrollment in 4-H Forestry has steadily increased. For the 4-H project year, October, 1926, to October, 1927, over five hundred boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Forestry work. As a result of this enrollment 266 acres were improved, over 40 wood collections made, and 166,000 pine trees planted on 142 different lots. Four-H forestry projects include woodlot improvement, tree and wood identification, planting, seed collection and nursery practice, and woodlot management.

"One boy planted 2,000 pine trees last spring.

"Two boys on an eighty-acre farm are improving the sixty acres of woodland.

"One forestry club has released over five acres of young growing white pine by cutting overtopping grey birch.

"A father in Massachusetts has bought a so-called abandoned farm in New Hampshire for his son. The son is to start a crop of desirable forest trees on the farm.

"Such specific examples indicate the spirit and interest boys put into 4-H Forestry work. Boy Scout organizations, Pioneers, and numerous other boys' organizations have taken forestry into their active program of work. They learn the names and uses of forest trees, the necessity of protecting the forests from fire, insect, and fungus diseases. Many of the groups in these organizations are practicing forestry. They often take an active part in developing the town forest, assist in tree planting, and are especially active in helping fight forest fires. A forest fire that burnt over fifteen hundred acres of forest land not long ago was held in check largely by the assistance of boys under sixteen years of age. In summer camps forestry has become a live subject. Boys are taught the elements of forestry and at many camps are given the opportunity to practice forestry. In fact forestry has become such a live issue at these summer camps that the camp directors of New Hampshire in cooperation with the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests hired a forester this past summer to go from camp to camp, and instruct the boys and girls in the elements of forestry. At present there is an attempt being made to inject into such studies as geography and nature study in the graded schools the forester's point of view. Many states conduct school essay contests in forestry.

"It would not be right to leave the impression that only boys are interested in forestry. Girls apparently are very much interested in the subject, and come in for lots of credit for what they are doing. In fact, last year in New Hampshire there were two girls, enrolled as 4-H Forestry members, who planted 500 pine trees. The Camp Fire Girls are active in the field of forestry, and this organization has dedicated the year 1928 as tree year in Camp Fire, with a definite forestry program for the year. Actual tree planting will

be done by different Camp Fire groups. The organization will spread the idea of forestry by celebrating Forest Week, and Bird Day; by arranging a tree exhibit, giving a pageant on forestry and lectures on the subject. Nature activities will be directed in such a way as to bring out their relationship to forestry, and conservation of forests will be given an important place on the program. Such subjects as fire protection, insect control, protection of wild life, and the intelligent use and care of forests and parks will be stressed during the year. At girls' summer camps forestry in many cases is actually practiced, and at several such camps in the White Mountains last summer, trees were planted by the girls themselves.

"The movement to give boys and girls an opportunity to do practical work in forestry has hardly started. During the short time that it has been under way results indicate that this is a field well worthy of cultivation and of the interest and cooperation of the professional forester."

Bowling Rules and Regulations

Increasingly recreation departments are developing bowling as a popular indoor game for the winter months. The Store Employees' Association organized by the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley has adopted bowling as one of the leading activities of the indoor program. The rules and regulations issued will be of interest to other groups which may be starting a program.

1. All bowlers must be registered on the regular registration cards and the fifty cents registration fee paid in order to be eligible to bowl with a team. This must be done before the first match. Any team which does not comply with this rule is ineligible and any game in which it particpates may be claimed on forfeit by the opposing team. Registration cards can be obtained at the Playground and Recreation Association, 226 Miners' Bank, and when filled out should be returned there with the registration fee for filing. Up to and not more than ten (10) bowlers may be registered for a team. New employees may be registered only after having been regular salaried employees for two weeks prior to their registration. A player may be registered in only one regulation and one duck pin league.

2. All members of teams should report at the alleys promptly at the time for which the matches are scheduled. The alleys are engaged for the specific time for which the matches are scheduled and will have to be relinquished to other teams promptly when the time has expired. Any team not represented on the alley by four members at ten minutes past the time set for the match to begin will automatically forfeit the first game to the team which was so represented. Any team not represented on the alley by four members at thirty minutes past the time set for the match to begin will automatically forfeit the second and third games to the team which was so represented.

3. Games must not be postponed except in case of *illness* or *absolute* emergency where it is impossible to get four players on the alley. *It is practically impossible to secure alleys to play off postponed games* as all alleys are booked to capacity every night with league games.

4. In case it is absolutely necessary for a team to request a postponement, the captain must make the request of the *captain of the opposing team not later than six hours before* the time scheduled for the match to begin. He must also notify the alley of the postponement. The team requesting the postponement *must secure alleys* for the postponed game at a time *convenient* to their opponents and not more than one week later than the originally scheduled match. They must give their opponents at least three days' notice of the time and place arranged for the postponed match to be played. Postponed matches must be bowled on the alleys where originally scheduled if possible to secure them, otherwise on alleys agreeable to both teams.

5. On account of the difficulty of keeping records of postponed games carried over a long period, *any postponed game not reported played off within one week will be automatically forfeited from the team* which made the postponement necessary. If the team which made the postponement complies with the required rules to play off the match and the team which granted the postponement fails for any reason to carry out its part in playing the match, the forfeit will revert to the team which made the postponement.

6. Bowling Score cards are placed at all alleys for reporting game results. The captain of the winning team or a member of the team appointed by the captain is responsible for filling out the card and mailing it immediately after the match.

Be sure to place a two cent stamp on the card. Because of the great amount of work involved in calling up twenty or more teams a week not reporting game results to the Playground and Recreation Association, *any match played during the week for which no score card is received by Saturday will be automatically thrown out in computing the league standing.* Cards must be carefully filled out showing DATE, ALLEYS, LEAGUE, TEAMS, INDIVIDUAL TOTALS AND TEAM TOTALS FOR EACH GAME. INDICATE IF IT IS A POSTPONED GAME.

7. In case of an emergency if a team is obliged to bowl a match with *only four players* it may do so taking for its fifth score the low score of the opposing team for *each game*. Three players do not constitute a team.

8. Alley rules governing the foul line will be observed.

9. All protests must be submitted in writing to the Playground and Recreation Association within 24 hours after the game. They will be placed before a Committee of the League Presidents for ruling.

10. Individual prizes will be given to league championship teams of the entire season.

11. Neutral score keepers must be used in all championship games.

12. It is desirable to have our registered men bowlers instruct and coach the girls, but such coaching must not take the form of ridicule or "kidding" an opposing team. If this is indulged in the opposing team may claim the match by forfeit.

13. Matches will be decided by games won and not by total pins.

The Art of Playground Making.—The art of making a children's playground is to make it look as though it ought to be more or less messy. A cow yard doesn't look as if it were being spoiled because the cows walk about in it and scratch their heads against the fence. A deer park isn't spoiled by the deer nor a kitchen by having things cooked in it. How to produce this effect is a question for the landscape artists. It will depend a good deal on the kind of fence, the kind of surface and the kind of standing apparatus. A shelter for mothers with sandboxes in front of it at one end, a row of swings in front of it with room for little games between and for big games further off, or a row of swings put at the further end opposite the shelter and sandboxes are two possible plans.

JOSEPH LEE.

English Social Service

The annual report of the National Council of Social Service, with headquarters at London, England, indicates that the local councils of social service have committees to keep in touch with the young people after they have left school, to arrange camps for summer holidays, to help select boys to attend these camps, to obtain additional playgrounds. In certain of the local councils there is cooperation with the local educational authorities in endeavoring to strengthen the work of clubs and other organizations for young people. Efforts are also made to obtain additional ground for use by the young people for tennis, football, and cricket. There has been cooperation in developing in a number of towns "Play Centers for Children." The value of a council of social service was shown clearly in emergencies which arose in more than one place when the Education Authority decided to curtail expenditures on play centers. In one city where it was decided to close the two play centers which existed in the town, the Council of Social Service undertook to staff the center with voluntary workers if the Education Authority would supply one trained supervisor for each play center. This was agreed to and the centers have been successfully carried on.

The story of the reduction of appropriations by educational authorities for play centers seems not dissimilar to action by school authorities in this country, where a large school budget is being carried and there is demand for economy.

The rural community councils have helped actively in the campaign of the National Playing Fields Association. Special groups of representatives and members of rural councils have been appointed to deal with education, under which has been included choral singing, dramatic work, and folk dancing. Effort has been made also to reach isolated craftsmen in country districts. In Gloucestershire a musical festival was organized, teams came from villages all over the country, and the success of the festival resulted in another festival's being planned for the succeeding year. In Somerset the rural community council is holding a dramatic festival. In Kent a week-end school for play producers has revealed a great demand for instruction in dramatics. Illustrated lectures have been given on how to act. An experimental course was arranged in play production. A tour was arranged in one county for a lecturer on musical appreciation. Attempt

is being made to help the villages to develop new interests to enrich their social life. There seems to be particular emphasis on musical and dramatic work. One county has made a survey of clubs and other organizations catering especially to young people. In West Sussex it was found that in 53% of the villages nothing is being done for the boys who have left school; in 27% nothing is being done for the girls; and in 20% nothing is being done for either boys or girls. Mention is made of the need for helping boys and girls in the rural districts to cultivate hobbies. The experiment has been tried of offering prizes for best essays written by young people in the rural districts on further facilities which they themselves desire.

"A persistent attempt is being made in a number of counties to discover ways in which new interests can be developed for boys and girls, and new methods applied for helping them to cultivate their minds and bodies during the difficult years of adolescence."

Apparently in England as in the United States one of the difficulties in the way of carrying on activities for boys and girls is in securing men and women of the right character and interest who will act as leaders.

Provision has been made for lending funds not to exceed one-third of the cost of a proposed Village Hall to help in securing more of such community buildings. These loans have been made without interest. The principal effect of the loan fund has been to stimulate villages to put their hands into their own pockets to provide themselves with village halls.

One rural community council has formed a rural planning committee and is considering the preparation of a regional survey in which all the different town planning authorities can cooperate.

The Circus Comes to East Orange

A tri-playground circus was a great event on the playgrounds in East Orange, New Jersey, and very gay occasions did the three performances prove.

After the grand parade accompanied by a calliope loaned by the park came the following program.

1. Jack in the Box
2. Gypsy Dance
3. Goof Dance
4. Elephant Act
5. Cat Dance
9. Deadwood Gap Stagecoach
7. Giraffe Act
8. Charleston Duet
9. Ukulele Serenade
10. Jumping Jacks
11. Hawaiian Dance
12. Tilting Match
13. Acrobatic Dance
14. Hootus and Whatus Act
15. Ostrich Act
16. Circus Band Concert
17. Clown Act
18. Hobby Horse Dance
19. Tumbling Act
20. Dr. Pill's Magic Medicine Show
21. Tight Rope Walker
22. Pierrette Dance
23. Boxing Match
24. Midget Act
25. Pony Ballet
26. Old Fashioned Dance
27. Old Dutch Cleanser Dance
28. Indian Club Drill
29. Tight Rope Walker
30. Ambulance and Engine Act
31. Strong Man Act
32. Ima-stuck-ups vs. Roughnecks

Negro Play Day in Orlando, Fla.

The Colored Division of the Department of Public Recreation of Orlando, Florida, on October 28th, held a Negro Play Day with the following events:

Class A—Boys and Girls—12 to 14 years
Class B—Boys and Girls—15 years and over

Boys

Tug-of-War
Stick Wrestling
100 Yd. Dash
¼ Mile Run (Class B boys)
Running Broad Jump
Baseball Throwing Contest
Standing Broad Jump
Relay Race (4 boys to a team)

Golf Putting Contest
Golf Driving Contest

SMALL BOYS AND GIRLS

Peanut Scramble
Squirrel in Trees
Goose and Geese

GIRLS

Potato Race
Chariot Race
Peanut Relay
Snatch the Flag
Baseball Throw for Distance
50 Yd. Dash

MAJOR GAMES

Diamondball

Professional Colored Men vs. Business Men
Giants vs. Yanks
Girls—Orlando Victors vs. All-Stars

Football

South Side vs. North Side

Boxing

Social Centers in the Schools of America

It was in 1919-1920 that Clarence Arthur Perry of the Russell Sage Foundation made his study of Social Centers in School Buildings which was published in the *School Center Gazette*. Mrs. Eleanor T. Glueck, using the same questionnaire as that employed in the Perry study, but extending the survey to cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants, has brought the figures up to 1923-24 and has shown the growth of the movement in this four year period.

Mr. Perry's study showed 667 centers in 107 cities of over 5,000 population. Mrs. Glueck tells of 1,569 centers, of which two-thirds (1,031) are in cities of over 5,000 population (240 cities). This represents an increase of 55 per cent in the centers and a growth of 128 per cent in the number of cities representing them.

The types of activities listed include athletics, clubs and groups, entertainments, society meetings, lectures, social occasions, civic occasions, dancing, night schools, cooperative activities, rooms open for quiet games and study and public library branches. "Activities with a recreational content," says the complier, "obviously bulk largest in the average school-center program. Civic and educational features are also distinctly present, but their proportion can not be fixed with any precision because so many activities exhibit more than one aspect. This is especially true of many group affairs. A club may have a debate on one evening and a dance on another, yet both are entered on the records as 'club meetings.'"

An interesting fact brought out in the study is that only sixteen of the states have no laws relating to the extended use of school buildings and throughout the country the broad powers granted to school authorities as custodians of school property generally imply their right to grant the use of school buildings for community purposes.

The following generalizations are made in summarizing the results of the study:

1. The school-center movement is enjoying a gradual growth.
2. In a majority of cases the school-center season is six or more months in length.
3. Twice a week is the most common number of nights a center is open, one and five evenings being next in frequency.
4. Practically two-thirds of the centers are under the management of school authorities, and the trend is toward an increase of their control.
5. The support of school centers is predominantly by public taxation.
6. Not quite half of the school centers have a paid staff.
7. The activities of school centers show a high recreational content and are participated in by many local groups.

The summary of the study together with the table in which the facts appear have been published by the Bureau of Education in a bulletin entitled *Extended Use of School Buildings* by Eleanor T. Glueck, Bulletin 1927, No. 5. Copies may be secured from the Government Printing Office for 10c.

Just as there is a time and order for planting seed, thinning, transplanting, hoeing, budding, blosoming, bearing fruit and harvesting, there is the right age for pets, fishing, bear stories, camping, having a hobby horse, calling the rabbit a bunny, rocking the kitty to sleep, imitating wild animals, teasing, chasing, and living like a cave man. Wrong actions must be nipped in the bud and it is equally important that other buds have opportunity for growth.—WILLIAM G. VINAL.

Salesmen of Knowledge*

By Glenn Frank

The future of America is in the hands of two men—the investigator and the interpreter.

We shall never lack for the administrator, the third man needed to complete this trinity of social servants.

And we have an ample supply of investigators, but there is a shortage of readable and responsible interpreters, men who can effectively play mediator between specialist and layman.

The practical value of every social invention or material discovery depends upon its being adequately interpreted to the masses.

Science owes its effective ministry as much to the interpretative mind as to the creative mind.

The knowledge of mankind is advanced by the investigator, but the investigator is not always the best interpreter of his discoveries.

Rarely, in fact, do the genius for exploration and the genius for exposition meet in the same mind.

Many Negro mammies of the South can make a strawberry shortcake that would tempt the appetite of the gods, but they might cut sorry figures as domestic science lecturers.

The interpreter stands between the layman, whose knowledge of all things is indefinite, and the investigator whose knowledge of one thing is authoritative.

The investigator advances knowledge.

The interpreter advances progress.

History affords abundant evidence that civilization has advanced in direct ratio to the efficiency with which the thought of the thinkers has been translated into the language of the workers.

Democracy of politics depends upon democracy of thought.

"When the interval between intellectual classes and the practical classes is too great," says Buckle, "the former will possess no influence, the latter will reap no benefit."

A dozen fields of thought are today congested with knowledge that the physical and social sciences have unearthed, and the whole tone and temper of American life can be lifted by putting this knowledge into general circulation.

But where are the interpreters with the training and the willingness to think their way through this knowledge and translate it into the language of the street?

I raise the recruiting trumpet for the interpreters.

*Courtesy of the *Evening World*, New York.

Land and Sea Jollity

One of the beautiful week-ends of last summer moved the *Boston Herald* to comment as follows:

This is the gloating season for those men and women who a generation ago were insisting on more parks, better and larger playgrounds, bridle paths, swimming pools, boulevards and other facilities for out-of-door recreation. "Too expensive to the taxpayer," they were told or "mere fads" or "uplift stuff of high brows." If some master aviator with an all-seeing camera which might sweep the commonwealth in a moment could direct his lens at us on such an afternoon as yesterday or Saturday what a picture he would get, and what an overwhelming answer those so-called idealists could make to their critics if time and events had not already silenced them.

Our playgrounds proponents have dreamed and worked and talked better than they knew. Could they possibly have foreseen the extent to which the people would go out in a holiday spirit twice a week? A birdseye view of the state would reveal an entire people at wholesome play. Ride for an hour along the coast of Massachusetts and you see baseball games, golf and tennis matches, bathers, regattas, picnics, care-free loiterers, relaxing parents and children and, most pronounced of all, happy motorists. The local world seems to have divided itself into two classes, those who motor or those who are going to motor; or, possibly, those who are playing or those who are going to play. Nobody is too poor to play or travel. Nobody is too rich not to find time for week-end diversions. If old William Wordsworth, groping around for intimations of immortality, and singing of land and sea giving themselves up to jollity, could take a Saturday afternoon off from his elysian fields, he would go into new raptures.

According to the Playground and Recreation Association of America, a million boys and girls in the United States are on playgrounds every day. About 800 cities are directing recreation activities. There are 10,000 separate play areas, and 1,285 remain open the year round. —*Boston Herald.*

Concern for Leisure Hours

Louis C. Schroeder, of the Foreign Committee, European Area of the Young Men's Christian Associations, sends copies of the following resolutions:

Resolution concerning the relations between the Internationale Sportive of Lucerne* and the International Labor Bureau, unanimously voted at the Congress of Helsingfors, held August 9, 1927

The Congress of the Internationale Sportive of Lucerne registers with joy the praiseworthy efforts accomplished by the International Labor Bureau for the organization of the leisure hours of the workers.

It commissions its bureau to develop the relations which it has already established with this organization.

Furthermore, it will be a pleasure for its office to give its complete support to the International Labor Bureau to diffuse the idea of sports, plays and games, and gymnastics amongst the workers of all lands, and to all other organizations concerned with the question of the practical utilization of the leisure hours of the workers.

*The Internationale Sportive of Lucerne is the Workers organization attached to the II Internationale of Amsterdam, and not that of Moscow.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HELSINGFORS, AUGUST 5-8, 1927

That the Workers' Mutual Organization in the field of sports can cooperate with other Workers' Organizations, such as those formed on political, syndicalist, and cooperative bases.*

That the worker shall participate in sport equally with those from cooperative and mutual societies.

That there shall be an interchange of documents regarding the health of the workers.

That the individual track and field athletics shall be supplemented by calisthenic exercises and team games.

That it is necessary to underline the moral superiority of the group contests such as the relay races, over the individual contests.

That it considers it to be its duty to express its wish that the granting of prizes to winners be suppressed in all affiliated countries.

*The different Workers Societies are organized on political and other bases and do not mix with each other.



GRAND BAND, HARRIS COUNTY BAND AND ORCHESTRA CONTEST, HOUSTON, TEXAS. (See page 563.)

Is Commercial Recreation an Octopus?

By

Clarence Arthur Perry

Russell Sage Foundation

One of the most useful of recent books in our field is Jay B. Nash's "The Organization and Administration of Playgrounds and Recreation." Replete with concrete information and well-illustrated discussion, it is a volume that every recreation worker should possess. One who harvests a large field is bound, however, to collect some tares with his wheat. In presenting a widely held view about moneyed amusement enterprises, Professor Nash has, we believe, picked up something that does not make bread. Speaking of the play problem created by the city he refers to commercial recreation in this wise:

"The growing monster, like the octopus, is slowly but surely surrounding us and gradually squeezing out the life-giving recreational activities. . . ."

The objection which we have to all commercial recreation is that it emphasizes the place of the spectator and minimizes the place of the participant.

In making his third point, the author quotes E. B. DeGroot:

"Having made a god of efficiency, we have professionalized our active recreation. This modern god does not approve of purely amateur contests in football, baseball, track athletics and other forms of active recreation. There must, therefore, be the high-powered professional coach to whom all of the successes and all of the failures of teams and individuals may be accredited. . . . All that ever comes to the surface in the periodical nation-wide upheavals involving high-powered football coaches, is a smoke screen that covers a battle wherein educational principles surrender to commercial-professional practices."

The inevitable effect of statements such as these is to cast a taint upon any and all forms of recreation opportunity which are furnished for a profit. The reader is led to feel that there is something intrinsically unwholesome about Colonel Ruppert's baseball aggregation and all enterprises similar to those which are managed by Tex Rickard or Arthur Pyle. You cannot condemn an entire class of commodity without throwing aspersions upon all the people who sell it.

Nash points out that baseball, boxing, horse-racing, dancing and bowling on the green were all originally community activities. As a result of commercialism he says they have been "walled up" and that even the great universities now surround them with high walls and stadiums. "You bow your head, pay the price and enter."

Is it true, however, that the commercial sports are squeezing out those under community management? The 1927 Yearbook reports an increase since 1921 of more than 50 per cent in the number of paid play leaders, while the 10,123 separate play areas existing in 1926 represent an increase of 1,515 over those of 1925. Similar gains have been reported in previous Yearbooks. Can these figures mean anything else than that more and more persons are enjoying community-supported recreation? Indeed, is it not likely that free spontaneous play is just as abundant in the rural districts as it ever was and that in the cities communal recreation is actually on the gain?

The second point is that commercial recreation is producing "spectatoritis"—the habit of sitting in the bleachers rather than wielding the bat. De Groot says, "The philosophy of commercialism, as applied to the world of recreation is 'buy something' rather than *be* something."

Several considerations are here involved. In the first place, baseball, football and other games in which matched teams contend have, and always have had, a large spectator aspect whether they were held under community or under commercial auspices. Surely a football game, attended by thousands, does not become a commercial enterprise simply because an admission fee is charged any more than a municipal golf course ceases to be a community undertaking when it charges a fee.

Nash remarks that "million-dollar receipts have become common-place" as if there were something deplorable in the mere fact of tremendous assemblages at outdoor athletic contests. What

is it that packs the grandstand at a varsity football game? Is it the opportunity to spend money or is it an interest in the game itself, together with all the other emotional satisfactions incidental to a vast human congregation? To large numbers such occasions mean an afternoon passed in the open air which otherwise would have been spent around a card table. Available statistics do not make possible a comparison of the proportion of college students engaging in outdoor sports today with the same figure for two decades ago. When one reflects, however, upon the general prevalence of intramural contests and upon the growing size of the squad of team candidates, it seems a fair assumption that the present proportion of active college athletes is much larger than it was forty years ago. If that is true, may not the increase have been stimulated largely by the tremendous premiums, social and otherwise, granted to athletic superiority by the modern intercollege contest? Is it fair to say that the great football spectacle has been created by commercialism? Is it not truer to say that business machinery has simply made possible a tremendous athletic and social phenomenon?

The baseball magnate is blamed because so many people nowadays take their baseball sitting down. How is it? Should no one ever witness a professional game? We do not limit our dramatic enjoyments to acting in little theatres. Why should we deny ourselves the delight of seeing Babe Ruth slug a "homer"? If there is any class of people who can properly attend professional games, why should not the magnates serve them? Suppose there are those who spend Saturday afternoons sitting on the bleachers which would be more healthfully spent scoring runs on their own account, is it proper to blame the commercial purveyor for the misuse of their time? When we overeat of plum pudding, we do not blame the host. To attribute "spectatoritis" to the baseball magnates is just about as fitting as it would be to blame the Creator for putting apples in the Garden of Eden.

On the other hand, may it not be true that but for the professional baseball game, large numbers of people in our big cities would never know anything about the game, would never catch its thrill, would never be stimulated to play themselves? Only recently a friend of mine who had just attended a tennis match at Forest Hills closed an enthusiastic description of the game with: "Gee, you can bet that next year I'm going to play tennis myself!"

The third point made by the critics of commercial and professional recreation is that they are responsible for corrupt practices in amateur and community recreation. Again we raise a question. Can the druggist justify his boot-legging by saying that the grocer uses false scales? Reduced to its essential terms, the trouble with college football is simply that some institutions are not abiding by the rules of the game. But cheating in sports is not a new phenomenon or one that is related only to money or to bigness. Back in the early days when baseball was solely a community diversion, players were now and then spiked and umpires were not free from suspicion. Many an amateur boxer has hit below the belt. In fact, the history of all sports, whether amateur or professional, reveals a constant struggle to hold players to the rules of the game.

If we examine commercial recreation enterprises fairly, can we not discover distinct benefits? In the first place, is it not true that, far from diminishing recreational opportunity, they very greatly increase it? For many people in cities, skating would never be possible but for the commercially-run skating rink. The same is true of dancing, bowling, billiards and other wholesome amusements. Again, the methods which have been elaborated under the pressure of business competition oftentimes show an improvement in technique which might very well be emulated by the directors of community recreation. A couple of instances will illustrate the point.

Close by Coney Island are two bathing beaches which are walled in and entered only through turnstiles after paying the price. The larger resort, Manhattan Beach, covers some thirty acres and in addition to a fine strip of ocean beach it affords its patrons the use of the following facilities:

- 7 volley ball courts
- 4 tennis courts
- 2 basketball courts
- 30 handball courts
- 1 baseball diamond
- 1 high jump pit
- 1 punching bag pavilion
- 1 children's playground with teeter boards and chutes
- 3 swimming pools

The swimming pools are furnished with sea water and are tested as to bacteria content hourly by a chemist who has a laboratory on the premises. One pool is for children, another is for diving (9′ 1″ deep); and the other is non-diving

(5′ deep). The management employs a half dozen trained recreation leaders who conduct regular periods of calisthenic drills open to all the patrons. During the past summer over 800,000 people enjoyed these exercises. Here the bather can swim in waters which are not unduly crowded and enjoy an all-around program of water and land sports which are not available at the ordinary public beach. This commercial resort has not only enlarged the waterfront opportunity for thousands of New Yorkers but it has given them a richer recreation program without additional expense to the taxpayer.

Community recreation is not free. Its cost is borne by both users and non-users. The cost of commercial recreation is borne solely by the consumer.

Another striking instance of refinement in amusement technique that has happened under business management is to be found in the theatre considered purely as a hall for witnessing or enjoying an entertainment. The average theatre has easy seats, padded floors, good ventilation, freedom from noise and other distracting influences, a skillful use of lights to concentrate the attention, and an atmosphere of beauty and refinement—conditions which are seldom equalled by any other type of auditorium outside of the theatrical field.

The worst thing about the criticism of commercial recreation, however, is not its irrelevancy but its ineffectiveness in getting at the real evil. What Nash and DeGroot had mainly in mind and what all lovers of a sane life deplore is to see large masses of people continually taking their recreation by proxy.

A person who has never swung a baseball bat, wielded a racket or trod the stage has missed a life-giving experience. The normal outlet of excitement is muscular action. To enjoy the excitement constantly and not have the corresponding action is to lead an incomplete and unhygienic life. What all recreation lovers wish to promote is freer self-activity and fuller physical expression, and the main point of this discussion is that people are not now prevented from this life-giving self-activity by the commercial purveyor of recreation.

The real cause of "spectatoritis" is, in a word, the modern big city. Hundreds of thousands of urban dwellers would like to play baseball but they have neither the leisure nor the place in which to play. Their marginal time is largely consumed in going to and from work. When they get home there is no nearby space in which to play. The remedy is not in abolishing the professional baseball stadium but in city planning, and re-planning, with a view to remedying those two defects in modern urban life. We must build new garden cities and rebuild deteriorated sections of existing cities in such a way that industrial and business nuclei will be surrounded by residential zones, and in those zones there must be adequate spaces for outdoor and indoor recreation. For the proper planning of athletic fields, playgrounds and backyards, Nash's book gives a lot of valuable help.

In the meantime, let us not worry about commercial recreation. Let us copy its technical refinements wherever they appear and not be jealous of its successes. Let us boost community recreation in all proper ways and through college, school and playground strive to spread the ideals and habits of a rich and expressive recreational life.

Professor Nash Has a Word to Say

The comments on commercial recreation by my very good friend, Clarence A. Perry, being somewhat in criticism of my attitude on commercial recreation, have been done so nicely that I almost hesitate to say anything in rebuttal. Of course, Mr. Perry's end in view and my own end in view are exactly the same. We may possibly just differ in means but even there I doubt it.

May I make clear that I make no criticism of activities where a "cost covering charge" is made or even a charge above this, provided the person who pays becomes a participant not merely a spectator? My fight is wholly with the commercial recreation as an encouragement of mere onlooking.

The fact that there is more community recreation in 1927 than in 1917 does not in any way prove that opportunities for wholesome play and recreation are on the increase. Modern life is by its very trend crowding out so many of these opportunities which were part of the natural education of the child that this loss would undoubtedly very much more than unbalance the advance in community supported recreation.

I should like to challenge Mr. Perry's statement that "but for the professional baseball game, large numbers of people in our city would not know anything about the game." This goes to the very heart of the situation. I am not at all interested

in people's knowing about baseball from the bleachers. I am particularly interested in knowing about baseball from the standpoint of a team member.

I doubt whether being a spectator ever encourages the playing of baseball—this will be especially so for the adults. My demand is that the child in his growing years have the opportunity of being a participant.

As an octopus, commercial recreation is crushing out of the younger generation its initiative in connection with wholesome play and recreational pursuits. It is surrounding the young people with things to look at and this discourages the doing of activities. We get a thrill being a spectator, but it is a different thrill from that which comes from being a participant. We establish a habit of looking on. With this habit well established, the absence of opportunities to participate merely throws us into the hands of the commercial recreation octopus.

More money must be provided for creating opportunities to participate. If it is to be kept educational, the opportunities must be largely under community auspices not under commercial auspices.

JAY B. NASH,
Associate Professor of New York University Physical Education Department

Place of Playgrounds in the American Melting Pot

At the meeting of the National Education Association held in Seattle in July, 1927, State Superintendent Francis G. Blair of Illinois, then President of the N. E. A., made *The American Melting Pot* the subject of his address.

"Speaking without any prejudice," he said, "I believe that the great American school system is the very pit of this melting pot. Here the ancient foreign prejudices are melted out of the youth and the best that is brought and the best that is here are fused together.

"What in the American school system tends toward this accomplishment? First, the playgrounds in connection with our schools. I believe that the American school playground is the greatest kindergarten of democracy ever conceived. Here children of native and foreign-born citizens meet and mingle together under the most favorable circumstances.

"Barnum gave to America the happy family idea. He took the cubs and the kittens of jungle animals, with their ancient hatreds; he put them together in the same cage. He let them eat together and play together. They grew up to maturity as if they had been born out of a common womb, but other cubs and kittens that had been kept separate retained their same jungle animosities.

"It is the great opportunity which the American playground offers in bringing together the boys and girls before these prejudices have developed too far, and allowing them to meet and to know each other, that constitutes it an important part of the melting pot."

Teaching the Black Belt How to Play*

A school that teaches negroes how to play is following the cowpaths to the huts in the Alabama Black Belt. The Booker T. Washington School on Wheels, ordinarily defined as an agricultural extension project, has found this instruction in play one of the first essentials not only for the happiness and morale but also for the health of these people. What the instruction means can hardly be understood by one not familiar with the emptiness of life in the Black Belt sections.

Therefore one of the most important activities is that part of the School's program which teaches the community how to play. The daily recreation hour includes games of all sorts for boys and girls and milder athletics for grown-ups. It trains the young people to wholesome physical, mental and social development and creates everywhere greater friendliness and cooperation and a healthier attitude toward life.

In a certain sense the school's whole program fosters a spirit of play, for it makes for cleaner, more sanitary, better organized homes and communities, with a resulting spirit of happiness.

Sanitation on the farm grounds and within the home is one of the first things to be taught. Sanitary toilets, poultry houses and pigpens are built,

*From "American Child Health News," December, 1927.

sanitary wells dug. Under the guidance of the home-economics specialist, the negro wives learn to clean their cabins, cook proper meals, make their homes more attractive.

Three workers, an agricultural man, a home economics expert and a nurse, travel with the school. They choose one of the poorer homes in a thickly populated section and demonstrate to the neighboring negroes who throng there, the fundamentals of farming, home-making and healthful living.

The "Booker T. Washington School on Wheels" was built and equipped by 30,000 negroes and donated by them to the cooperative agricultural extension service, with the headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. It superseded an earlier and smaller automobile truck which in turn had taken the place of a wagon. The service of the school is supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the State Agricultural College known as the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. It demonstrates the determination of the negroes themselves to progress and is one of the most powerful means toward educating them to healthier, happier and more prosperous citizenship.

Backyard Playgrounds for Buffalo

The report of Frederic Almy as Chairman of the Committee on Backyard Playgrounds to the Buffalo City Planning Association is suggestive. The committee itself consists of forty-two members, who are often called on to help and whose names are useful. This committee printed and distributed 125,000 copies of a carefully prepared illustrated folder showing how to lay out a typical backyard for maximum play use, how to build various types of simple play apparatus and so on. These were sent to the principals of all public schools and to the Sisters Superior of all parochial schools and later through the principals and sisters were given to the individual pupils of nearly all the schools. Prizes of $50, $25, and $10 were offered not for the best backyard playground but for the best planned backyard playground considering the possibilities of the back yard. These prizes were widely advertised in industrial plants, store windows and elsewhere through the kindness of the Boy Scouts, who also themselves offered to their own members additional prizes. One hundred and thirty-five backyard playgrounds were finally judged by the Committee of Judges.

By arrangement with the Superintendent of Schools, the manual training teachers in all public schools offered to help boys in making playground apparatus. One large lumber firm agreed to make and sell playground apparatus at cost to those who could not make it for themselves. This same firm made two sample sets for exhibition in store windows and these sample sets were finally placed in public playgrounds for use.

Talks were given to the heads of all public and parochial schools and at a large number of public and parochial schools. Articles were prepared and printed in the local newspapers and in the school magazines.

Through the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1,000 copies of Recreation Fundamentals in real estate development were secured and these were distributed at a luncheon of Buffalo realtors and additional copies sent to realtors not present at the luncheon, especially those who were subdividers. One realty company has already written in that they will provide play space in all their land developments hereafter as good policy. Copies of the New York State Law of 1926, under which play space may be acquired in certain cases in future plattings of land developments, were obtained and brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Realtors' Association and to the City Planning Commission, neither of whom knew of this law.

Winner of Backyard Playground Contest Announced

The Parks and Playgrounds Association of St. Louis has announced as winner of the home playground contest Louis C. Pahl, Junior, thirteen years of age.

More than 500 backyard playgrounds were entered in the contest, judged by committeemen from the American Legion. The playgrounds ranged from an elaborate play-place with a swimming pool and a launch in a miniature lagoon, together

with a playhouse, swings, slides and game equipment which had been erected at a cost of several hundred dollars, to Louis Pahl's little backyard which had been improved at a cost of just $3.00—$1.00 for an awning for a play shed, $2.00 for a roll of roofing for it.

The playground had for equipment a swing, combining the features of an adjustable horizontal bar; a sand box and play pavilion, roofed over and sheltered from the sun; a see-saw which had combination use as a slide; a clubhouse of unusual construction for the "gang," a place to pitch horseshoes, and six old automobile tires the children used for races and other stunts.

Much ingenuity went into the devising of the equipment. For example, the uprights of the swing are two cross bars from telephone poles. The wooden pegs on which insulators fit have been taken out above a height of three and one-half feet, and the uprights, set in concrete made by Louis from sand and cement which he found at home, are placed so that these holes come level with each other. A piece of inch pipe thrust through these holes completes a very practicable horizontal bar.

Three light posts that once sustained a porch and a 3 x 3 foot piece of the same height form the uprights of the play shelter. Louis and a friend put them up themselves, framed the roof and put it on, neatly boarding up the gable ends with tongue and groove. The see-saw was easily made from a saw-horse and sandpaper board.

But the clubhouse was different. In size it is about 6 x 6 x 5 feet with a neat roof of asbestos shingles and two little windows. Louis began by making a concrete foundation, in which he set bricks for a doorstep. The building he framed himself with the aid of a number of other children. Thus far the siding is of roof boards, but tar paper will be added as scraps are available and ultimately asbestos shingles will cover the sides as they now cover the roof. Above the clubhouse rises a flagpole, a piece of iron pipe gathered up from a waste heap. The flagpole is admirable for the purpose of flying the name of the gang and also for mounting a weather cock, and an imitation airplane, "The Spirit of St. Louis," which is now being made.

A Tribute to Two Friends of Recreation

At the December meeting of the Board of Directors of the P. R. A. A. the following resolution was placed upon the minutes:

That the Association record its appreciation of the deep interest which Mr. John M. Eastwood took in the playground movement not only in Canada but as an Honorary Member of this Association. In the death of Mr. Eastwood the Association has lost a loyal friend and the playground movement an enthusiastic supporter.

Mr. John M. Eastwood, an Honorary Member of the P. R. A. A. since 1924, whose death occurred at his home in Hamilton, Ontario, on September 24, 1927, was one of the pioneers for playgrounds in Canada. He was elected vice-president of the Hamilton Playgrounds Association when it was organized in 1909, and served as president from 1917 until his death. The marked expansion of the playground work in Hamilton during these years has been due in large measure to his contagious enthusiasm and his energetic and continuous effort. The playgrounds in Hamilton are still conducted by a private association but Mr. Eastwood has been instrumental in securing for them a considerable degree of support from public funds and in 1925 a bond issue of $25,000 was voted for the purchase of additional playgrounds. In appreciation of his work for playgrounds and harbor development, a park and playground along the waterfront, now one of the beauty spots of the city, has been named Eastwood Park.

In October, Edward J. Dunn, one of Elmira's leading citizens, died at the age of sixty-one. Though connected with many civic movements, Mr. Dunn is best known to recreation workers through his association with Elmira Community Service, which he served as president since its organization. Deeply and genuinely interested in helping his fellow citizens secure the best possible recreational opportunity, Mr. Dunn was untiring in his efforts to make Community Service function for the benefit of all citizens of Elmira. Of both his time and money he gave generously.

At the Conventions

Boy Life Considered

For the fourth successive year several hundred members of Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions' and Optimist clubs, and professional workers among boys gathered at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, late in November, and for three days focused their attention on the needs of American boys.

The boy's religious, home, educational, vocational and recreational problems in city and country were considered. From the emphasis placed on the home by many speakers, the majority of delegates must have gone away with a conviction that organized work for boys should somehow strengthen home life and promote the companionship of parents with their sons.

While less impressive than the 1926 conference in specific contributions to the technique and science of boys' work, this gathering was noteworthy for stimulating addresses by the heads of the service clubs and by Ernest Thompson Seton, S. Kendrick Guernsey, past president of the International Boys' Work Conference, Martin H. Carmody, Supreme Ruler of the Knights of Columbus, LeRoy Petersen of the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation, Judge Benjamin F. Jones of Newark, N. J., and others.

Boys' Recreation Discussed

Although community recreation was not discussed at a general session of the conference, boys' recreation with special reference to public playgrounds and athletics, was the subject of three simultaneous section meetings. Leisure time opportunities, play, and sports were also strongly emphasized by several of the leading speakers. Limitations of space will permit only a few quotations from the addresses.

Charles H. Johnson, director of the New York State Board of Charities, discussing the boy as the "hope of the world," stated that there were three types of boys: (1) the mechanical, of which Lindbergh and Orville Wright are examples; (2) the social, like Gary; (3) the abstract, exemplified by preachers, teachers, and other thinkers. "The world is undergoing rapid changes mechanically and industrially," he said. "We cannot give the boys who will live in it tomorrow exact directions. We must give them fundamentals and principles which are sound without regard to time. We should give them courage, and one way to do this is through the lessons of the playground and athletics."

Arthur Sapp, president of Rotary International, said that sportsmanship today is of a quality much superior to that in his young manhood and appealed for more wholesome amusement in leisure time.

In reviewing the successes in life made by the members of the Worcester, Massachusetts, Boys' Club, David Armstrong, the director, told how successful regular boxing bouts have been in promoting sportsmanship among his boys.

"A Y. M. C. A. is willing to begin anywhere—with a swim or gym or something else—but it is not willing to stop until Christ is inculcated in the boy," said Edgar N. Robinson in re-emphasizing the religious aims of his organization.

In line with the present emphasis of the Boy Scouts on physical fitness, James E. West, Chief Scout executive, said: "We are trying to awaken boys to their own responsibility for their physical condition."

The crime prevention achievements of the Big Brother organization in Scranton were emphasized by its director, Aaron Fahringer.

Disagree on Rural Recreation

The suggestion of Otto Benson of the Boy Scouts that passive recreation, like reading, is most popular among country boys, was definitely disagreed with by other delegates at a section meeting on needs of rural boys. So was the statement of Dr. Thomas W. Butcher, President of Teachers' College, Emporia, Kansas, that "when play stops and work begins, character building begins." Dr. Butcher also said, "Ninety per cent. of the boy problem could be settled if boys had to work," and "The meanness of humanity could be *worked* out."

A great Play Day program in Rockland County, Wisconsin, in which 6,000 persons enthusiastically took part, was offered by a delegate from that county as evidence that country boys are fond of active recreation. Numerous kitten ball diamonds, volley ball courts, and other facilities on school grounds in this country were also cited. The rapid spread of community clubs in Racine County, of the same state, was offered as additional testimony to the popularity of a varied rural play program. The importance of teaching play skills in the country was pointed out, and the character building value of play was defended by other speakers.

In a session on recreation for boys in cities of 75,000 population and under, of which J. E. Rogers was chairman, the discussion centered entirely around community recreation facilities and programs. Several service club representatives outlined the public recreation programs in their communities. Notable among them was that of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, where all recreation programs for boys, including five Scout troops and two boys' clubs, are coordinated in the community program which the citizens have decided to municipalize.

Oscar Kirkham, of Salt Lake City, director of the recreational program of 50,000 young people in the Mormon Church, said that he hoped to see an extension of cultural recreation activities, including dramatics, music and opera. He also pointed out that a good public recreation program calls forth the help of private agencies.

In a stimulating talk at the last session of the conference, H. W. Gibson, President of the Camp Directors' Association of America, outlined the spread of the camp movement and illustrated its health and character building benefits. "There were a million boys and girls in camps last year," he said. "The sum of $148,000,000 was spent in equipment and clothing. In the camps we are trying to spiritualize labor and build up pride in workmanship. The joy of building a camp chimney is just as great as that of winning a race."

Next year the conference will meet in Washington, D. C.

The New Tools of Leisure

Karl deSchweinitz, General Secretary of the Philadelphia Family Welfare Society, presented at the recent conference in Buffalo on the Present Status of the American Family and Home, an interesting and valuable paper on "The New Tools of Leisure." It is too long for reproduction in full. The following digest cannot carry the distinction and flavor of Mr. deSchweinitz's address, but it may serve to present his main thoughts.

The working day of Sir Thomas Moore's Utopia is no longer Utopian, but a fact. "The leisure class, to be sure, has been always a familiar phenomenon, but, however much its fortune has been envied, its use of that fortune has seldom been regarded as worthy of emulation." For most of us leisure meant opportunity to rest, which frequently degenerated into idleness. At its best it was thought of as meaning rest at home, but much of this was idling. "The same people who met today had been together yesterday. Nothing new had happened. There were no new ideas. Conversation frequently degenerated into critical remarks about absent ones."

"This problem might have become serious to the point of recognition if the machine which was rapidly increasing our leisure had not also begun to supply us with tools for enjoying it. The bicycle, the phonograph, the player piano, the automobile, the motion picture, and later, the radio, came to us just as we were reaching saturation so far as idleness was concerned. Undoubtedly they have saved leisure from becoming a menace, but in doing this they have run counter to our philosophy and so we regard them with suspicion." We repeat the familiar formula—the American people are always on the go and they are never at home. Let us examine the facts. The average person in Philadelphia "visits a motion picture house once every five and a half days, a ratio in agreement with estimates of attendance throughout the United States." . . . "The United States Bureau of Labor showed an average increase in leisure of more than four hours a week from 1907 to 1924, enough to make possible weekly attendance at two motion picture shows each week without decreasing the time the wage earner formerly spent with the family." . . . "Tens of thousands of workers in the steel industry have had ten hours or more added to their leisure. They can thus visit five motion picture shows a week and still be with their families as much as they were in 1914." . . . "The automobile is a family conveyance." . . . "There are attractions to keep us at home which did not exist when we were born." . . . "In 1926 the Philadelphia Public Library circulated 4,000,000 books, the New York Library 11,000,000 books. In 1923 the number of books published in the United States was 359,000,000. Reading is largely a home occupation." . . . "The care of the home one owns is an absorbing interest. In 1920 almost eleven million families in the United States owned their own homes. . . . The player piano, the phonograph and the radio add to the pleasures of the home. It is estimated that there are six million radio sets in the United States." . . , "Women at home have gained more time for themselves through the use of inventions and the help of manufac-

tured products." "A woman can be away from home more than formerly, but shall we say that she and her family are not better off than when baking and canning and manual labor made the home chiefly a workshop rather than a tool of leisure to be enjoyed with husband and children?"

"Today the burden of proof rests upon those who feel that the new tools of leisure are reducing the hours that the members of families spend with each other." Any modern inquiry into the whole theory of the goal of leisure would immediately reveal that many of the highest joys of leisure are solitary. One must be alone to meditate and to create in writing and in musical composition and quite frequently in drawing and painting, and to read when reading tends toward study.

"It is quality of association much more than quantity that produces the greatest returns in happiness at home." . . . "The family that huddles together on the front steps is safe, but how stultifying is its leisure. Only as parents and children go forth adventuring . . . can they bring back to each other the infinite variety that custom cannot stale."

"Home is where the family is, not necessarily where the house is."

"Grant these four principles—that most of our highest joys are solitary, that quality of association is more potent than quantity, that the family is as dependent upon the experience of its members as living creatures are upon food and that home is where the family is and the bogy of rest at home will yield to a more dynamic conception of leisure."

Mr. deSchweinitz then goes on with an expansive and illumined list of some of the modern resources or tools of leisure. "It will include rest. It may include rest at home. It can exercise our faculties of appreciation." . . . Phonographs, playing pianos, radio, motion pictures, baseball games, football games, tennis matches, art galleries, symphony concerts, theatre. "There is need for recognition of the value of the appreciative faculties and the manner in which they tend to seek ever finer mediums. The development of music in the United States is encouraging testimony to this fact, not merely in the quality of our symphony orchestras but in the improving character of the music to be heard in the motion picture theatres." . . . "Sport as a spectacle is not by any means a stupid watching of other people work. There is a close kinship between the fan and the art connoisseur. The same fundamental appreciation of beauty is present in both."

"The motion picture has yet to achieve the beauty that music and sport can offer. In truth, in dramatic unity and in composition it has not matched the quality of its photography. . . . There is need for someone to recognize in it the same opportunity for popular education that Walter Damrosch has perceived in radio."

There are new facilities today,—swimming pools, tennis courts, girls' athletics, dancing. "Let art be emphasized and not only will these dances be executed more beautifully but there will develop out of them interest in the rhythms which afford greater opportunity for the expression of grace and skill."

The creative arts,—writing, drawing, and music,—need to be more often exploited as activities of leisure, especially writing and letter-writing, not merely on a utilitarian but on a creative art basis. The graphic arts and music are receiving impetus in our schools. "Why should we not make our own Christmas cards?" . . . "The greatest hindrance to the development of recreational tools in these creative arts is the tendency toward professionalism." . . . "There is too much evaluation of education in terms of the ten thousand dollar job." Does not the work done by the 17,000 amateur radio broadcasters contain the suggestion for a most satisfying use of leisure, activity in the sciences?" "The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and others have made a great contribution to leisure by fostering the study of wild life in the woods and fields. . . . hygiene, the trail clubs.

"We need to wonder and to worship, to cultivate the art of meditation." "There should be deliberate efforts to cultivate the arts of meditation as has been done by the Society of Friends and in certain of the retreats of the Roman Catholic Church."

"We need a revival of the art of hospitality and most specifically of the art of informal dining." . . . "Entertainment should be as often and as much as possible a family affair. The children should be included." . . . "Conversation at table should be one of the delights of leisure." . . . "Aside from their inherent fun, games furnish a common ground for parents and children." . . . "Collecting is another game to which all can contribute and where all are brought closer together."

"The fellowship that offers most in under-

standing and appreciation is that between the parents themselves. . . . Contrast the separation from the family which the saloon fostered with the companionship that is had in attendance at the motion picture show and in the automobile."

"Activity toward the advancement of the universal welfare should form part of the leisure of everybody. . . . Social service is a duty that can be sublimated into one of the great satisfactions of leisure."

"Even work can assume the quality of freedom that characterizes recreation. . . . The machine with its many wonders holds the promise of satisfaction for multitudes of workers. Having assembled and emphasized the isolated monotony that exists only too often in manual labor it will ultimately by its own increase reduce the number of its slaves and in its stead put masters."

"The tools of recreation are in many places, they can be everywhere. In the cathedral or meeting house, on the athletic field, in the laboratory, in the home, in the school, on the open road, they await us. They are ours to unlock the gates of life. They offer us beauty in line and color, in the perfection of mechanism, in the rhythm of poet, dancer, athlete, musician, in the swing of trees in the wind, in all the harmonies of nature. They invite our skill in sport and in the formal arts. They entertain us with the sight and hearing of new things, a world brought to our eyes and ears by the genius of the machine. What a world also do they give us to see for ourselves, the world of travel and the world of the laboratory, the universe of microscope and telescope, infinitely small and infinitely great, receding ever and beckoning us to further wonders. Here is material for meditation and worship and here also is the call to join in cooperative effort for the common good, to reduce danger and unhappiness, to make gardens of waste places. In everything is the spirit of human fellowship for those who will make it theirs, a kinship that is as far flung as humanity but which centers in the family. Under its influence the home becomes a free relationship, a place to which each member brings the riches of his experience and where each finds both security and adventure in comradeship and in love."

"The number of those who achieve and who may achieve these things is growing. Leisure increases. Work recedes, and as it recedes begins in itself to offer new possibilities. We are now so close to the dreams of the ancients that they



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are turning to life and for our own dreams we must look to the future. There we catch the vision of Utopias compared with which the Utopias of the past are but letters of an alphabet from which our children's children will frame the realities of their golden age."

Book Reviews

YOUR GROWING CHILD. By H. Addington Bruce. Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. Price, $2.50

The purpose of this book is to acquaint parents in a helpful way with the findings of modern science that bear directly on successful child rearing. Dr. Bruce accordingly discusses the various elements which influence children and shape their lives and the opportunity which parents have of insuring the happiness and success of their children in later life. The *Esthetic Need, Art in the Home, Children's Reading,* and *Music's Values* are among the many importance forces considered. Of play, to which a chapter is devoted, Dr. Bruce says, "More and more are psychologists and educators coming into agreement in the conviction that play is almost as vitally important to a child as are food and water, light and air. These are indispensable to his existence, play is indispensable to his proper growth." In this connection, he recommends that the parents become familiar with Joseph Lee's book *Play in Education.*

THE NATURE ALMANAC, A Hand Book of Nature Education. By Arthur Newton Pack and E. Laurence Palmer. The American Nature Association, Washington, D. C. Price, $1.00

A very interesting publication is this book which nature lovers will welcome as a compendium of information they will not want to be without. The first part of the book contains Professor Palmer's Nature Calendar suggesting interesting things to look for during each month. The next section tells what various associations and clubs throughout the country are doing to promote nature education. There is also a section by Professor Palmer on Training Leaders for Nature Education. The results of Professor Palmer's Nature Education Survey of the United States, arranged alphabetically by states and territories, contains a fund of information on what is being done. Still another division of the book contains a School Nature Outline with much information on plant and animal study.

Not the least valuable section of the book is the detailed nature bibliography by Dr. Palmer and the school nature bibliography by Dr. Comstock.

A MUSICAL MESSAGE FOR MOTHERS. By Margaret Wheeler Ross. Published by Carl Fischer, Inc., Cooper Square, New York. Price, $2.00

This book is designed to be the connecting link between the teacher and the mother. Its purpose is to furnish the mother who is musically untrained a guide whereby she will intelligently direct the early music study of her children and cooperate with the teacher.

OFFICIAL TRACK AND FIELD GUIDE—1928. National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Rules. Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 112R. Published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York. Price, $.25

Records, rules and reports, *Ethics of Track and Field Athletics, Preparations for a Track and Field Meet* and practical articles make up this guide.



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Educating the Wishes.—Recently a number of prisoners were asked, "Why are you here?" "Bad company" and "love of luxury" were the principal reasons given. Many of the prisoners spoke freely of their longing for luxuries, diamonds, the soft things of life, expensive good times. As one reads these comments, one cannot help feeling that it is of fundamental importance to train boys and girls to know how to have a good time through activities that are not expensive. The reason why many young men and young women have so deep a craving for expensive things is because they have not learned the joy and satisfaction in certain kinds of activity. Of course, there are individuals who will never respond to any program of activities, whose principal desire is simply for beautiful things. However, love of beauty does express itself in many other ways than in the possession of beautiful and costly things. There is much, too, in learning that a large part of the most beautiful things in the world can be enjoyed just as much by the poor man as by the richest man—the sunsets, the sunrises, the cloud effects, the sky at night. So many of the beauties of nature belong only to those who have the capacity to enjoy them.

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PLAY GUIDANCE—A manual for Recreation Leaders. By Rev. Kilian J. Hennrich, O. M. Cap., M. A., Chief Commissioner, Catholic Boys Brigade, U. S. Price, $.15

Many recreation workers are familiar with *Boy Guidance*, a series of publications compiled by Rev. Father Kilian. *Play Guidance* is planned as a practical companion volume to *Boy Guidance* and is designed for the use of clubs, schools, institutions and similar groups. The booklet contains suggestions for discipline and play leadership. Hints on home-made apparatus and directions for playing fifty games requiring little or no equipment.



February Holidays

Lincoln's Birthday

The Lincoln's Birthday Program issued by the P. R. A. A. contains, in addition to an excerpt from Lincoln's Autobiography, three short plays by R. W. Hatch, an authority on Lincoln who has collected data for his intimate little sketches from information gleaned in visiting the southern Illinois towns where Lincoln lived as a boy and young man. These ten to fifteen minute sketches are admirable for high school assemblies and can be used with any community program. Patriotic songs of the period are also suggested in this bulletin, as well as recitations, a list of plays arranged according to grades, and a list of plays for adults. $.25

Valentine's Day

Of course you are looking for a clever Valentine party and one that is entirely different. We have Dan Cupid's own suggestions for just such a frolic, one which never lags from the time the guests arrive until the evening is over. *An Affair of Hearts,* by Era Betzner, tells you how to write enticing invitations, how to decorate in an unusually charming way, and gives enough suggestions to entertain a large or small group for several hours. The bulletin also contains *New Loves for Old,* a dainty Valentine play by Lucy Barton, a program of tableaux and music, and a list of plays, dialogues, songs and recitations, $.25

Washington's Birthday

If your group plans to celebrate February 22nd either with a gay party or with a more formal program, helpful suggestions will be found in the bulletin, *How to Celebrate Washington's Birthday.* A playlet for eleven girls, *The General Goes Home,* by Lucy Barton, is a feature of the bulletin. New York in 1783 is the quaint setting for the delightful little play which runs about twenty minutes and is well adapted to the grades. Suggestions for a party, lists of recitations, plays and musical numbers suitable for the holiday, and full directions for dancing a charming minuet are also included in the program. $.25

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MARCH 1928

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The Development of State Parks in America — By Wilbur A. Nelson

Learning to Know the Animals in the Zoo and the Trees, Shrubs and Flowers in the Park — By W. F. Jacoby

The Engineer's Problem in the Construction of a Modern Ten-Acre Playfield — By A. E. Berthe

How Can a City Recreation System Increase the Sum Total of Unorganized, Individual and Small Group Play and Recreation? — By Jay B. Nash

Solving the Caddy Problem — By Dan Chase

A Message from Eva Le Gallienne

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The World at Play	619
Local Park Achievements in the United States, by L. H. Weir	625
The Development of State Parks in America, by Wilbur A. Nelson	629
County Parks Increase Property Values	633
Learning to Know the Animals in the Zoo and the Trees, Shrubs and Flowers in the Park, by W. F. Jacoby	635
A New Type of Stone Trail Shelters	638
Recreation and Game	639
The Engineer's Problem in the Construction of a Modern Ten-Acre Playfield, by A. E. Berthe	640
How Can a City Recreation System Increase the Sum Total of Unorganized, Individual and Small Group Play and Recreation, by Jay B. Nash	643
Enlarging the Service of the Recreation Department	648
Solving the Caddy Problem, by Dan Chase	652
Character Education Through Scouting, by Norman E. Richardson	653
Safety and the Playground, by W. C. Batchelor	654
An All Southern Play Day	656
A Message from Eva Le Gallienne	658
Nature Guiding	
Department Conducted by William G. Vinal	
Making Nature Study Play, by Henry Corp	659
Early Spring in Japan, by Clara Blattner	661
The Children's Playground Theater, by Mabel F. Hobbs	663
Developing Responsibilities	672
Index to Volume XXI	673
At the Conventions	681
Our Folks	684
Book Reviews	685
Magazines and Pamphlets Recently Received	686

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The Educational Department

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A Club House for Caddies at Farmingdale, Long Island. (See page 652.)

The Playground

VOL. XXI, No. 12 MARCH, 1928

The World at Play

Argument for Playgrounds.—A Study of Street Accidents in the Bellevue-Yorkville District, New York City, December, 1927, declares that the need for more playgrounds is indicated by the fact that running or playing in the streets was responsible for one-quarter of the accidents to children.

Play to Prevent Crime.—A New York State Commission reporting on young criminals as a growing menace praises the work now being done by boys' training and welfare organizations and urges a vast extension of these activities.

A New Singing Group in Cincinnati.—Will R. Reeves, Executive Secretary of the Public Recreation Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio, who organized the famous "Mother Singers," is developing another interesting phase of community music in the creation of a Junior and Senior Chamber of Commerce Chorus. This group will be trained for singing in much the same way as the "Mother Singers" have been.

A Bowling Tournament.—Twenty-six lawn bowlers, representing cities all over California, recently held a tournament at Pasadena, California. This sport is becoming more and more popular on the western coast.

Play Day for Girls a Great Success.—Yells, cheers and squeals are heard as 535 girls take part in play day in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

This gay group of girls frolicked as wholeheartedly as their brothers would have done, at the first school girls' play day to be held in the State of Michigan. And "play day" is just what it was! Nobody practised especially for the event; nobody starred on the field; nobody worried about the scores. All the 535 girls, clad in regulation middies and bloomers with colored ties to distinguish their schools, just turned in and played in the gymnasium of one of the high schools. It was so successful it may be made an annual event.

Clubs in St. Petersburg, Florida.—An interesting activity among St. Petersburg boys is the Four Square Clubs. These are luncheon clubs for boys ten to thirteen years inclusive, the pre-Scout age. There are five individual clubs in the city with a membership of about 400 boys. The prime object is to get the boys to think about what they want to be. Lunches are brought from home and leaders in commercial, industrial and professional life are the speakers. A button and insignia have been adopted and there is a constitution.

St. Petersburg also has thirty state clubs organized for the purpose of providing amusement and acquaintanceship among people from each of the states. This is a very successful activity.

A Gift of Land.—Salem, Ohio, has received a gift of two acres of land valued at $5,000. The property is very near the community building and was given by the donor of the building.

A Livable City.—The Chamber of Commerce at Orlando, Florida, has published in one of the daily papers a series of facts about Orlando, Today and Tomorrow.

"The city of Orlando maintains a department of public recreation that directs activities which bring joy to the kiddies and grown-ups alike. A city that gives consideration to the needs of the children and that provides a program of activities for them is a good place for families to settle and live. The children will grow up with a sense of gratitude and a spirit of loyalty for 'The City Beautiful.' When they reach maturity they will repay tenfold the efforts that were spent upon them. They will form the backbone of Orlando's citizenship. Giving the children a square deal means laying the foundation of greater progress."

Can this be said about your city?

The Minnehikers of Minneapolis Report.—A most interesting publication comes to us in the form of the Minnehikers' year book for 1927. This organization, thoroughly democratic in principle, accepting the only philosophy in life that makes for happiness, that we progress only as we render service, has got a great deal more out of life because of the mileage it has put in and the shoeleather it has worn out, according to the unanimous verdict of its members.

With the Minnehikers, neither time nor space are factors worthy to be taken into account. With these eliminated, it is not surprising to learn that weather, climate, locality, day or night, do not matter, either. Through snow drifts and over ice—over swamps in July and mountains in August—fences are life's obstacles and vanity is banished into the "never-never" land, in these hikes that range from three miles to thirty or forty. They take the luck of the gods as they tramp "with heads up and eyes to the sun."

"Over the world and under the world," it's hiking for the love of hiking. Not for health or wealth or the pride of making a record. It's the fascination of the trail that seeps into the blood and the brain, the feeling of the wind across one's face and the earth under one's feet. The joy of congenial companionship and the pursuit of that intangible Grail, that always gleams over the edge of lifting horizons.

A Carnival of Sports.—A huge spring carnival, featuring players from Stanford University, California University, Southern California University and University of California at Los Angeles, will be held in Los Angeles on March 30th and 31st. The championships of eight sports including tennis, swimming, boxing, wrestling, golf, fencing, gymnastics and water polo will be decided. This is a new event and will be made an annual affair.

Increased Appropriation in Reading, Pa.—In 1927 the City Council of Reading appropriated $11,000 for the recreation program. The 1928 appropriation has been increased by $4,000; an appropriation from the School Board will be made in May.

A Parents' Exposition.—Enlightenment of all subjects relating to children is the purpose of the Parents' Exposition to be held at Grand Central Palace, New York City, April 21st to 28th. Films, demonstrations, discussions, lectures, charts, and displays will be used to stress the importance of health, child study, education and recreation. The Exposition will be held under the auspices of the United Parents' Association.

An Airplane Contest in Los Angeles.—On February 4th the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department dedicated its junior municipal airport, with full equipment for the making, testing and flying of miniature aircraft. Preliminary to the opening of the new flying field, elimination contests were held by the Department in preparation for the dedicatory competitions. The flight events were as follows:

Class A—Commercial models—Entrants must be under 21 years of age and the models must have enclosed wings and fuselage. The three events will be for distance, duration and weight carrying.

Class B—Racing models—Entrants must be under 16 years of age, and the planes will have wings covered only on one side and without enclosed fuselage. The two events will be for distance and duration.

Class C—Gliders—Entrants must be under 15 years of age, and the test will be a flight for duration.

New Facilities for Tacoma.—The Metropolitan Park Board of Tacoma, Washington, has authorized a bond issue of $250,000 for additional public recreation service. Some of the projects include the making of a still water bathing place in West End Park lagoon and the construction of four still water swimming pools at the east end of the Pavilion at Point Defiance. There will be separate swimming tanks for general public service and for women and small children. The present Nereides tank, which has been used for some time as a summer swimming pool, will be rebuilt and used by the Playground Department as a gymnasium in conjunction with the Point Defiance playfield. A recreation pavilion is to be constructed at Wapato Park affording social recreation opportunities and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. A new municipal playground will be provided on the east side.

A New Playground Showing Sarasota.—Sarasota, Florida, has a new playground on the Bay front, easily accessible to the hotel and business section of the city. It is equipped with shuffle board, lawn bowling and roque courts, and a large pavilion has been constructed to take care

of those wishing to play cards, checkers and other indoor games. Another new lawn bowling court 120'x110' is under construction at Gillespie Park.

A New Park for Nashville, Tennessee.—The woodland area of 1700 acres, to be known as Percy Warner Park, has just been presented to the city as a memorial to Mr. Warner, former president of the Board of Park Commissioners.

Birmingham Acquires New Facilities.—The Birmingham, Alabama, Park and Recreation Board has made rapid strides during the past year in the acquisition of recreation facilities. On April 1st, 1927, the Board purchased the eighteen hole golf course and clubhouse, formerly owned by the Country Clubhouse. On May 20th, the course was opened and the income since that date has been more than $6000 per month, while the expenses have been $2500. On August 2nd, a nine hole course was completed. This was made possible by a group of citizens in one section of the city who agreed to advance sufficient funds—about $21,000—to build the course, this money to be returned from the receipts of the golf course.

In July the Junior Chamber of Commerce urged upon the Board the building of a municipal stadium and agreed to raise $100,000 from stock certificates, provided the city would advance about $250,000, an amount sufficient to build the first units. The proposal was accepted and on November nineteenth the new stadium, the largest municipal stadium in the south, was opened. The stadium and the forty acre field surrounding it are known as Legion Field, and the American Legion is interested in the project of raising $50,000 to build a memorial entrance.

Terre Haute's Municipal Stadium.—A veritable recreation center for Wabash Valley is Terre Haute's new $400,000 stadium, which can accommodate 16,000 people. The stadium is of concrete construction with the exception of the memorial arch entrance. Underneath the structure are club rooms for baseball teams and other groups using the field. These rooms are equipped with showers and other conveniences. The field is used for baseball, football, field meets, pageants and exhibitions, and the facilities will make possible the great variety of recreational and cultural activities.

Sacramento's Recreation Center for Men.—Statistics from the office of the Sacramento, California, Department of Recreation show that during November the men's center had 45,639 visitors, an average of 521 each day. The center is kept open from eight in the morning until ten at night. On Thanksgiving Day a banquet was arranged for the men and around Christmas a tree was set up which was decorated by the children of the playgrounds. The center has proved so popular that plans are under way to move from the old Second Street fire house which is being used at present to a building formerly occupied as a pumping station for the water works.

One County Spends Fifteen Million.—Cook County, Illinois, has forty-four park commissions. These commissions expended in 1926 alone over fifteen million dollars.

Knoxville Increases Appropriation.—A budget of $21,230.00 was approved by the City Council of Knoxville, Tennessee, for the year beginning October 1, 1927. This is an increase of about $8,000.00 over last year's budget.

Auburn, New York, Opens Booker T. Washington Community Center.—After twelve years of hard work on the part of a group of colored people, with the friendly interest of the Seward School Parent Teacher Association and an Advisory Board of ten influential citizens, a dream becomes a reality. The Booker T. Washington Community Center was opened formally, with a full time, trained recreation executive in charge of the program.

Swimming Pool for Gloversville.—Gloversville, N. Y., received an old-fashioned swimming hole type of swimming pool as the gift of a friend of the recreation movement, Honorable Lucian N. Littauer. Mr. Littauer gave the first playground of Gloversville many years ago and has been an interested friend to the recreation movement of the city ever since.

This new pool will make Gloversville one of the best cities in the state as to facilities for public recreation.

The Quiet Life.—A few months ago, William A. Stecher, who served so many years as Director of the Department of Physical Education of the Philadelphia Public Schools, retired to lead a quiet life in Honolulu. The quiet life was of short duration. "A few weeks ago," he writes, "I was discovered by the Council for Boys' Work and made chairman of this committee on future

playground sites. Yesterday I received a letter from Mayor Arnold of Honolulu, saying that he had appointed me as one of the five recreation commissioners of the city."

"And this is my dream of a quiet life in the sub-tropics!"

The 1928 World Basketball Free Throw Tournament. — The World Basketball Free Throw Tournament Committee will meet in Charleston, South Carolina, on Wednesday, March 14th, at seven p .m All the scores will be reviewed at that time and the championships declared. For this year's contest there are six divisions including senior, intermediate and junior boys, and senior, intermediate and junior girls. Information may be secured from H. J. Scofield, City Hall, Charleston, S. C.

Detroit Girls Awarded Honor Points.—In January, a thousand girls, who had been members of the classes conducted by the Department of Recreation last year and had taken part in at least three activities, received awards at the Kronk Community House. Certificates were given for fifteen points, bronze pins for twenty-five, silver for fifty points, silver and blue enamel pins for seventy-five points and gold pins for one hundred. A program of songs, dances, drills and pantomimes was given to which parents were invited.

The George Mueller Mountain Park.—A mountain park of 1000 acres located in Davis County, Utah, just twelve miles from the heart of Salt Lake City, is a recent acquisition of the Salt Lake City Corporation. The park, formerly the summer home of George Mueller, is the gift of that public spirited citizen to the city. Mr. Mueller has made just one condition—100 acres are to be set aside as a summer vacation spot for the school teachers of Utah. This tract includes both sides of the canyon, two miles in length and about one-quarter of a mile wide with a beautiful stream running down the center. Development plans include additional roadways, foot path ways, new bridges and camping places with small furnaces. So far as possible the park will be left in its natural state.

A Camp for Mothers.—Thirty-six mothers and children of Brantford, Ontario, attended the Mothers' Summer Camp conducted by the Brantford Lions this past season. The mothers selected were invited to camp for a two weeks' rest and in every instance where it was deemed advisable the mother was permitted to have her children with her to the camp. A house mother of the camp, however, took care of the children, thus relieving the mother of their care.

A Permanent Camp Site for Highland Park.—Highland Park, Michigan, City Council recently authorized the expenditure of $21,150 for the purchase of a thirty-two acre site on Platte Lake in northern Michigan.

Trap Shooting in Union County, N. J.—The Union County Park Commission, of which F. S. Mathewson is Superintendent of Recreation, has developed Trap Shooting, which is proving very popular among the older men of the county. The facilities consist of three automatic traps and handicap platforms, and field house. It is possible for fifteen men to be at the traps at the same time, which provides adequate facilities for a large number of shooters in one afternoon. In addition to the regular program, periodic shoots are held on these grounds with merchandise prizes



SKIING AT BEAR MOUNTAIN, NEW YORK



SKATING, HESSIAN LAKE, BEAR MOUNTAIN, NEW YORK

offered, and also championship events when trophies are awarded.

One of the important things in promoting trap shooting as a part of the recreation program is that it provides an activity for men who are not reached in any other phase of the general program.

The small profit made from the sale of shells and clay targets practically meets the running expense of the sport.

A New Skating Rink at Bear Mountain.—Bear Mountain, Harriman State Park, New York, now has an enclosed skating rink which is attracting large numbers of winter sport enthusiasts. The rink is built of steel with rough stone facing on ends and sides, and has a timber roof. Large chestnut logs hewn in rustic fashion frame the opening; some of these logs were cut in the park while others were brought from the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. The ice surface is 100 feet by 200 feet, providing ample space for skating, hockey or short distance racing. Brine pipes underneath the surface kept the ice in good condition, even on thawing days. A new surface is secured rapidly by sprinkling.

This addition to the facilities at Bear Mountain will not be limited to winter uses, but will have an important part in the year-round service of the Interstate Park. It will be used as a shelter in summer for the thousands of visitors at Bear Mountain and will seat comfortably three or four thousand people about tables for large parties, or at scattered picnic luncheons. It will supplement the service now given by the restaurant and cafeteria at the Inn and an extra kitchen can be installed at one end to provide for the heavy demand in warm weather.

The Park Commission also plans to use the skating rink as a meeting place for conventions or excursions. It is large enough for a political convention and the acoustics have proven excellent for band music and other musical events.

Midwinter Outdoor Sports in St. Paul.—The winter program conducted by the Department of Parks and Playgrounds of St. Paul includes band concerts at several of the skating rinks, a number of community ice carnivals, dog races, horse races, curling, tobogganing, sleigh ride parties and skating parties, and ski events. In addition, many hockey leagues are playing games and Saturday hikes are popular.

A Training Course for Leaders in the Field of Parental Education.—The Child Study As-

sociation of America is offering an intensive four week training course for leaders in the field of parental education beginning March 12 and ending April 5. The course will be limited to a group of fifteen to twenty in number. The topics for each week will be as follows:

First Week—The History and Scope of Parental Education

Second Week—The Content of Parental Education

Third Week—Specific Problems in Parental Education

Fourth Week—Methods and Techniques in Parental Education

Further information may be secured from the Association, 54 West 74th Street, New York.

Music School in Winston-Salem.—The Music School in Winston-Salem last summer cost the city $7500. A faculty of musicians was assembled from various quarters under the guidance of Director William Breach, who is in charge of school and community music. Twenty-seven hundred pupils were enrolled in the school and all who required it were given free tuition. There are some seventeen bands and orchestras in Winston-Salem made up wholly of young people.

Oxnard Revives Old Dances.—"Birdie in the cage and three hands round"with variations used by callers for the old fashioned dances, and a three piece orchestra, aided by a loud speaking system installed at a cost of $200, continue to make the Old-Time Dance Society of Oxnard, California, one of the most popular leisure time groups. The Society was organized to conduct a weekly dance and after eighteen months continues in popularity with an attendance of approximately 250 enthusiasts. The group includes all ages, parents with children, High School pupils, and the old timers, and all gaily welcome the opportunity to 'Meet your partner and promenade eight.' With the old time grace and skill they revive the Schottische, Polka and gay Quadrille."

Art Activities Among Colored Citizens.—Under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of San Antonio, Texas, the colored citizens have organized a "Paint and Powder Club." On December 7th this group presented "Civil Service." There is also a colored chorus organized by the Association which broadcasts a program of songs every Tuesday evening for half an hour.

Broadcasting the Choral Society.—The Choral Society fostered by the Recreation Department of Sacramento, California, recently gave a concert over the radio which proved a great success.

A Negro Quartet Contest Over the Radio.—Broadcasting by eighteen negro quartets was a feature of the December program of the Orlando, Florida, Department of Public Recreation. Each quartet was asked to sing "Heaven" and a second selection of its own choice. The judging was done by the radio audience.

Harris Whittemore

UNANIMOUS ACTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF P. R. A. A.

The following vote was unanimously passed by the Board of Directors of the Playground and Recreation Association of America in memory of Harris Whittemore:

"For more than fifteen years Harris Whittemore gave generously of his time and money for the children and young people of America through his support of the work of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. His own faith in the movement, his deep sincerity, his kindly sympathy, his unfailing cheerfulness, his readiness to help in every way in his power stimulated others to more earnest efforts. The Association desires to record its pride in having had Harris Whittemore for so many years as a Director, contributor, and active leader."

No resolution can express the loss the recreation movement suffers when a local and national leader of the type of Harris Whittemore is taken away from us. The loss is not measured merely in definite things done, in responsibilities which some one else must carry on. Men like Harris Whittemore are themselves more important to the movement than the athletic fields they have given, the playgrounds they have made possible. Unconsciously we think of the movement itself with a deeper respect because of the way they have visioned it, have spoken of it, have written about it. We are grateful for the memory that the years of service have left.

Local Park Achievements in the United States*

By

L. H. Weir,

Field Secretary, Playground and Recreation Association of America

When anyone attempts, in the course of a few minutes, to speak of the needs of the communities of America and their activities in providing parks and other recreation places and facilities, it is really attempting the impossible, and the most that I can do will be to try to give you in certain broad general outlines something of what the situation is in these accomplishments, to speak briefly of some of the great causes that have led to these efforts on the part of our people, and then, if I have any time left, I shall try to take up with you certain of the deficiencies that are shown in the records which I have gathered of those things that have been done.

I shall try to deal with the first part of this talk by contrast. Whether St. Augustine was the first settlement, in our country, or Santa Fe, those founders, although building a city in the wilderness in one case and in a desert wilderness in the other, did not forget first of all to set aside a little square for the recreation of the people in those communities. For the first two centuries and a half, in other words up to about 1850, if we really take the settlement of our country from about 1607 in Virginia, the only areas that represent anything that approaches the modern parks, consisted of these plazas in the Spanish towns, the commons in the New England towns and in the Middle Atlantic States, and in some places in the South, notably the little squares that were laid out by such founders as William Penn in Philadelphia, and General Oglethorpe in Savannah.

The idea was carried down through the years until perhaps the latest representative of that period was in the founding of Salt Lake City by Brigham Young, when he gave a splendid example of fine city planning, not forgetting to set aside at regular intervals, squares ten acres in extent for parks and recreation.

But the sum total of all of these spaces that have been set aside by the early planners up to the year of 1850 was exceedingly small in acreage and number of properties.

In 1925-1926, seventy-five years or three-quarters of a century following 1850, we found that approximately 1,620 communities in the United States had provided nearly 250,000 acres of recreation spaces.

Prior to 1850 there were no legal measures dealing with matters enabling the people to provide parks and other recreation spaces for themselves. During the past three-quarters of a century the legislation that has been enacted by states, by municipalities, by city ordinances and by judicial decisions of the courts relating to these various laws, would fill many volumes.

Prior to 1850 there was not a single municipality, a single municipal department in America, so far as I know, that had been specifically created to handle parks and recreation.

Beginning about the fifties and sixties, the first park commission came into existence. For a period of two or three decades practically the only form of government for parks that was being provided in various cities throughout the country was in the form of boards of park commissions. Today the various authorities having control of parks and recreation activities number several hundreds.

I believe that in the first twenty-five cities in size in this country there are sixty-two different agencies dealing with public parks and public recreation. Most of you are familiar with the complexity of that situation which has to do with the control of government and the control of parks and and recreation in this country; how for various reasons it has become divided and sub-divided until in one single community we have as many as twenty-one different agencies, public agencies created by law and supported by the people's money for the handling of parks and public recreation.

Prior to 1850, I dare say there was not a single park executive or a single recreation executive in

*Stenographic report of address given at Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tenn., October 6, 1927.

America. There was prior to 1890, yes, probably 1885, hardly a single man or woman in America who had been specially trained for recreation service. We did not have prior to 1890 a single park executive trained in the fashion that is demanded of the park executives of today.

Prior to 1850 there was not a single man in America, with possibly one or two exceptions, who was attempting to plan public recreation areas.

That grand and glorious leader of park planners of America, Andrew Jackson Downing, laid out the first plan of our capital at Washington and died during the time he was working upon some of the plans that were laid down at the beginning. One of his associates by the name of Gold took up the work, and later Gold became associated with Olmsted, the elder, and later Charles Eliot, the son of the grand old president of Harvard University, became associated with Olmsted.

Those were the men who through the fifties, sixties, seventies and into the eighties, laid down the fundamental principles that are being followed in the development of the larger parks and of the smaller parks, and the principles followed in laying down the plans of the park systems in American cities today.

Today, however, there has arisen a distinct profession, represented by many individuals and by many incorporated companies, trained to plan parks and other recreation areas, and trained to plan cities. Prior to 1900 there was not a single city in America which had a general city plan, with the exception of the city of Washington, which in the beginning was planned by Major McCormick. There were several other attempts —in Buffalo, Erie, Indianapolis—in the beginning of the plans of those cities, but planning in the sense that we understand it today had not arrived.

During the past twenty years, 176 of the cities of America have had general city-wide plans made, including comprehensive park plans. Those 176 cities represent about one-fifth of the total population of the nation. Some 390 of our cities have legally constituted planning boards whose duty it is to study the development of their cities and to lay down plans to follow in the making of those cities—not only the best possible places in which to work but also the best possible places in which to live.

There are 525 cities which have zoning ordinances. I mention that because this matter of zoning is a very fundamental question in relation to the permanency and stability of the properties provided for our parks and recreation centers.

Prior to 1900 there was but one organization in existence, so far as I know, that was national in scope, dealing with the subject of parks. Now I am getting close to our own day. I have left the middle period of 1850 and will get down to those things which have happened within the memory of us here. That Association was formed in the nineties and consisted of those executives and superintendents who were at that time in charge of the comparatively few park systems in American cities. It originated in a local organization and later became the American Association of Park Superintendents and continued as such until about 1917, when it was organized into the present American Institute of Park Executives and American Park Society. It was only twenty years ago that the Playground and Recreation Association of America was formed.

Prior to 1900 there was scarcely any literature to be had upon the subject of parks excepting some scattered periodicals and in some few technical papers prepared by some of the early planners of that time. Even today there are only two books of a general nature dealing with this entire field of public parks in America.

Prior to 1906 or 1907, there was no periodical specifically dealing with this field. About that time, if I remember correctly, the PLAYGROUND was founded. The American Association of Park Superintendents had used "Parks, Cemeteries and Gardening," as a sort of medium for themselves, later publishing special bulletins, and in 1917 founded the present splendid *Parks and Recreation.*

Prior to 1900 there were no schools that were giving any special attention to the training of either park executives or to the training of the modern organized recreation worker. Today I believe there are over sixty different colleges and universities giving special courses in landscape architecture and special attention is given to the training of park executives of the type that is especially skilled in landscape design and the propagation of trees, flowers, etc. I believe there are 130 or 140 universities giving some courses in the training of playground leaders, and we have one national school for the training of recreation executives.

There are many other phases of this movement that I might mention that have happened within the memory of most of us.

I daresay that prior to 1850 the capital invested,

the capital investment represented in the property that had been set aside for the recreation of the people, could be estimated in just a few hundred thousand dollars. I estimate today that that capital investment in public parks and recreation spaces of American cities is considerably over one billion dollars, and that the current operation and maintenance expense runs considerably over one hundred million dollars annually. Of course, the capital investment, the value of those properties, is difficult to estimate. We have no way of actually estimating the actual value of properties that have been set aside in American cities for public parks and public recreation—the actual commercial value of the property which has been set aside is probably very much greater than what I have estimated the capital outlay to be.

What is it that has turned the minds of the American people so keenly toward providing these spaces to the extent to which I have indicated?

I think perhaps the significant fact is to be found in what we are pleased to call the industrial revolution—a revolution that had its beginning in the first half of the last century and began to flower in all of its power along in the eighties.

In 1780 when the first census was taken, we found that only 3.3 per cent of the people lived in the cities of 8000 and over. There were only six such cities. In 1920, there were 924 cities in existence in America of 8000 population and above with about 40 per cent of our total population living in them. In other words, that part of the population of America that is classed as rural, numbers something over 51 per cent., or 51 millions, and probably will be considerably less than that in the 1930 census. I have found by comparing several decades past, that there is likely to be added to the urban population of America by 1930 over ten millions of people.

The significant thing about that is this: Man as an animal depends more than he thinks and believes upon the simple factor of sunlight. He depends more than he realizes upon another simple factor of pure air. The larger cities of North America almost completely rob their people of these two simple factors. The real life-giving rays of the sun rarely reach the children and young people and adults of those cities.

Today I think people are beginning to realize that situation. I am sure that was one of the motives that moved people back in the sixties, seventies and eighties to begin to do something about the planning of cities. Curiously enough, there was also mixed in with that another idea that some of us today are thinking serious about —the idea of beauty. Every one of those early planners of parks in America gave as a fundamental reason for having such spaces, the sense of beauty.

If there is any one message that I should like to leave with you this evening, it is to keep in mind the teachings of those old masters and to keep ever toward the front this idea of beauty, whether it be in the design of a children's playground, neighborhood play parks, athletic fields, stadiums, bathing beaches, state parks and reservations.

There are many other reasons why I believe people were impelled by the conditions that arose when they builded these great cities, which moved them to take more and more of an interest in this movement as it is reflected in some of the facts which I have presented.

I think one of the most outstanding was the danger that attends the playing of children in the streets, which was cutting off forms of activities involving the great muscle groups of the body which have so much to do with the functional life and vigor of every human being.

I have told you some things that would seem to indicate that we have made rather remarkable progress in respect to planning and to provide these open spaces. But in reality, the picture is not so good as it would seem.

Today the great city of New York has nearly six million people and the total amount of public space that has been set aside for the play of the children of that city for games and sports, and for adults and young people, as well as for rest and other forms of recreation, is only a little over 10,000 acres. In 1880 that acreage was only 1565. In all of the years from 1880 to 1925, the acreage has increased to a little over 10,000 acres and in that time the population has increased from about two million to nearly six million.

The city of Chicago, with approximately three million people, has only about five thousand acres of public property set aside for the recreation of the people within its boundaries. But the city of Chicago has gone into a program of planning that is characteristic of some of the latter phases of modern plans for parks and recreation, and that is a great outlying system of open spaces that can be reached by people who have automobiles and by those who have to travel by trolley. In the great outlying Cook County Forest Preserve there

are about 31,600 acres of property. This is one of the most notable civic achievements of any American city and I dare say probably exceeds what has been done in any city in the world in recent times.

While the acreage set aside in New York City seems to be very small compared with the number of people, outside of the city of New York there have been provided by other agencies areas that can be used efficiently by the people of New York. One of the most notable of these, and one of the most notable achievements in modern park planning in America, is the great Westchester County Park System, which began only in 1922, and which, it is estimated, represents an expenditure of nearly thirty millions of dollars. They have acquired something over 16,000 acres. In other words, today a little over five per cent. of the entire area of that county has been set aside by the people in this remarkable park and boulevard system.

The city of Philadelphia has the best showing among the largest cities of the country in the ratio of park acreage to population. With a population pretty close to two million, it has nearly 8000 acres of park properties all within its borders, or nearly all within its borders. It has no great regional plan in execution; there is one on paper and I dare say that within the next five or ten years we shall see some remarkable developments in regional planning in Philadelphia.

Now the plans that involve the extension of the park systems into the open country have been made possible by the invention of the automobile and its widespread ownership among the people. A remarkable change has taken place in the past ten years in the number of automobiles owned by the people of this country, so that it is quite possible now for a city recreation system to be extended as much as fifty miles into the country—in some places as much as one hundred miles—and still be efficiently used by large groups of city-dwelling people.

If we divide the municipal population of the United States into the various group populations made by the U. S. Census, as, for example, the first group under 2500, and then 2500 to 5000 and so on up to the larger cities—there are ten groups in all—and analyze the reports which we have had of the acreage of parks that have been provided, we find all of the cities are still far from being adequately provided with park spaces. For example, in the group of cities from 100,000 to 250,000 there are only six that have a park acreage which gives them a ratio of one acre to every one hundred persons, and that basis does not mean very much because the area may be in one great park and it may not involve an efficient type of park planning.

Now the job, it seems to me, is for all of us, and along with us the people of America, to keep on planning from the beginning made during the past 25 years, and endeavor to secure the amount of space in each municipality of America that will provide areas sufficient to permit all of its people to get out and live in contact with nature, to enjoy the direct rays of the sun and to breathe a little part of their time at least pure air, to engage in activities that will benefit the great fundamental muscle groups of the body, and also to engage in activities that will give opportunity to express the qualities and powers which their ordinary living and workday life in the cities does not give them an opportunity to express.

Our job will not be done in America until we have so re-planned and builded our cities that we have an environment which will permit our citizens to live properly every day of their lives. We have only just touched the surface and I hope we will not lose sight of the great work that remains to be done in getting these basic environmental things.

Readers of THE PLAYGROUND will be interested to know that the report of the *Park Study* to which Mr. Weir refers in his address is now ready for distribution. The report has been published in two volumes at a price of $15.00 for the set. The information the report contains on the technical problems involved in park planning, administration and financing and the many illustrations, including plans and layouts of park and recreation areas, make it the most comprehensive volume on park planning and development which has ever appeared. There are a number of chapters on design and construction of recreation areas and facilities which will be of great value to all interested in recreation.

The Development of State Parks in America*

By

Wilbur A. Nelson,

Member Executive Committee, National Conference in State Parks

State parks and State forests, to which some degree of recreational as well as economic use may be given, are now regarded as an essential public necessity in about seven-eighths of the States of the Union. The recognition of this need has been of slow growth, however, since such areas are a development of the last fifty years, and, on an intensive scale, of the last ten.

Parks may be traced to the earliest developments of social instincts among mankind. Our ancestors found ample room and opportunities, when our country was a wilderness open to all, for their favorite recreation of hunting and fishing. With the development of villages, towns and cities, and the growth of an organized government, the need for community preserves was felt.

We do not find much concern for parks, outside of a few small areas in cities, in the first two hundred years of our history, from the colonial settlements. An interesting example of foresight, however, occurred in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in New England, where the Fathers, as early as 1637, decreed that "great ponds," bodies of water over ten acres in extent, should be forever open to the people for "fishing and fowling." This right is still maintained. When a few land owners whose estates surrounded such ponds ignored this regulation, the Attorney General of Massachusetts brought action, regaining the use of these ponds. He further extended the public privilege by ruling that modern forms of recreation should be permitted, such as bathing, boating, skating and ice-boating.

Shortly after the Civil War we find beginnings of thought for the conservation of outstanding scenic treasures, which resulted in the decades between 1870 and 1890 in the establishment of our first State parks.

The first State park is now a national park. In 1865, Congress gave the State of California the famous Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove for recreation purposes. Claims of settlers delayed actual control and development by the State until 1875. For thirty years Yosemite Valley remained a State park, administered by Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Objections to the State administration, and demands for a larger area, led by the famous naturalist, John Muir, brought about the establishment by Act of Congress in 1890 of the Yosemite National Park,



Rainbow Falls

One of the best known and most beautiful spots in all the Smokies. Rainbow Falls is half way down the north side of Mt. LeConte. Practically all visitors to the Great Smoky Mountains in the national park area visit this charming spot

*Address given at Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tennessee, October 4, 1927.



GROUP OF HIKERS UNDER ALUM CAVE BLUFF, HALF WAY DOWN THE SOUTH SIDE OF MT. LECONTE

The only way of reaching this beautiful spot is over a strenuous hiking trail. This is one of the outstanding points of interest in the Great Smoky Mountains near Knoxville, where a national park is now being established

adjacent to the State Park. In 1905 the State Legislation passed an act of retrocession and the valley and grove were added to the park, completing the present Yosemite National Park.

In 1867 the effort began to preserve the beautiful Niagara Falls from defacement by unsightly private resort and manufacturing enterprises, culminating in 1883 in the dedication as New York's first State park of the Niagara State Reservation.

The modern state park movement had another beginning in the same year when Mackinac Island was transferred to the State of Michigan by the Federal Government. A few years later Minnesota began the acquisition of a nucleus of its present extensive state park system. In 1883, also, the first forest preserve was created by the New York Legislature, prohibiting the sale of state lands in the Adirondacks, then covering about 800,000 acres, now nearly 2,000,000 acres in extent. This region is essentially a park since economic use of the forest preserve is prohibited. This is true also of the Catskill Park in New York, created in 1889.

Many people think of state parks as a burden on the treasury of the State, but they are not. They are of economic value; in fact, they may be made self-supporting by good business management and by reasonable and moderate charges for various services. In Indiana the Department of Conservation requires an admission charge to its state parks of 10c, the Director of the Department believing that the people who enjoy and use the parks will be willing to help support them. There are six parks in the State which in 1926 had 730,000 visitors. It can readily be seen that this small charge brings in an income which is of great aid in developing the parks. All of Indiana's parks but one have hotels which are leased to carefully chosen concessionaires on a rental basis of from 10 to 15% of the capital outlay. There are excellent camp sites for which a charge of 25c per day per car is made. This income all goes into a revolving fund and is used for development purposes.

In Connecticut the state park and forest commission in the selection of its sites acquired several miles of shore, which have become popular resorts. Through the use of direct appropriations and later by money derived from the income, the Commission established various services for which moderate charges were made such as bathhouses, restaurant, soft drinks, lunches, portable shelters, parking space under guard, etc. A total revenue exceeding $7,500 a year is now derived which pays the cost of maintenance and leaves a considerable sum which may be applied to the improvement of parks from which incomes are not derived.

The Palisades Interstate Park in New Jersey and New York is another self-supporting park. In the beginning this park received large and sustained private gifts which aided in the establishment of services which now bring in its income. With its annual visitors exceeding 10,000,000, the gross revenue is immense. The Commissioners of the Palisades Park now operate three steamboats running from New York City to Bear Mountain, restaurants and cafeterias, bath-houses, police parking spaces, dance floor, swimming pool, facilities and equipment for winter sports, and provide more than 100 group camps, the construction of which is financed by the Commission and paid for in annual installments by the occupants. The park has a gross income of $500,000 a year, and practically all of this income is used for maintenance, extension and improvement. Of course, here the park has had the advantage of large private gifts and some State money to build up income-producing developments.

These policies may be followed in any State where the legislators will give authority to develop revenue-producing services and will allow the park administrators to retain the income for improvements and maintenance.

State parks came into being first in the northeastern States, then in the Great Lake States, then

on the Pacific Slope, and recently in the south and southwest. The past six years have seen the greatest progress, and we believe one of the greatest factors in this steady progress has been the work of the National Conference on State Parks in encouraging and stimulating an active and widespread interest in the creation and development of these educational and health-giving playgrounds.

Twenty years ago States possessing their own parks numbered less than a dozen. Ten years ago they numbered less than twenty. There are now more than five hundred state parks and forests throughout the United States with a total area of over four million acres. They are now within easy access of three-quarters of the population, and it is possible in summer transcontinental motor trips on several of the famous highway trails to find a state park for a night's rest and recreation from New England to the Rockies. Soon such preserves will be found at convenient intervals from ocean to ocean, and before many years from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

State park authorities are rather generally agreed that parks coming under this general classsification should embrace the state's most magnificent, "unimproved" scenery and should wherever practicable include mountains, plains, valleys, forests, lakes, and streams. The methods of acquiring areas of this character differ in the various States. Each state, of course, presents its own peculiar problem and no rigid rule can be advocated. General appropriations for acquisition are excellent when available but in several States it has been found that the legislators will not appropriate funds for the purchase of land for park purposes. Bond issues are a sure method and guarantee development on a settled plan such as in New York, which, in 1925, authorized a $15,000,000 bond issue for the state parks. The people of Pennsylvania will next year vote on a $25,000,000 state forest bond issue. In Missouri 25% of the revenue from game licenses is devoted to the purchase of state park land and in Kansas streams are being dammed to make lakes for fishing waters and general park purposes. Many states have been fortunate in that large gifts of land and money have been made. In New York $8,000,000 was given toward the acquisition of land for the Palisades Interstate Park. Large contributions have been made to aid the Indiana Department of Conservation in establishing the Michigan Dunes State Park, which will be of immense recreational value to northern Indiana and Chicago. Texas has received 24 state parks by gift. Many such preserves in Iowa, Connecticut and Michigan have been derived from such benefactions. More than a million dollars has been contributed to save the giant redwoods of California.

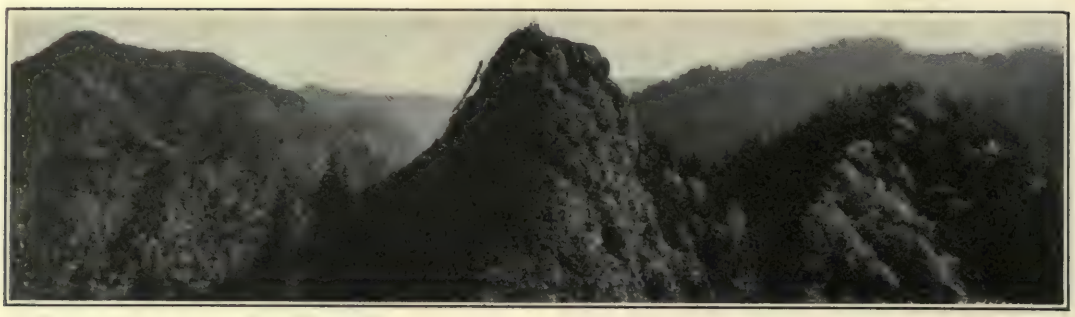
During the past year alone there have been many far-reaching developments. Southern Wisconsin is campaigning for state parks in a dozen counties now without such provision. Kentucky has acquired several new parks under provision of recent legislation and private gifts. The Texas Legislature has accepted twenty-four areas donated to the state during the administration of Governor Neff, and it is hoped that the special session will pass an appropriation bill.

Alabama's Legislature, in special session, considered bills for a central state park commission; for the purchase from the United States War Department of Fort Morgan on Mobile Day for a state park; and for the acquisition of 1,625 acres of Federal land in Little River Gulf.

New Jersey is to make a comprehensive study of park sites, authorized by the last Legislature. In Ohio a committee on state parks has been organized which will push the park program and work for the unification of the park system now administered by several bodies. The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill for the creation of the Cook Forest State Park of over 7,000 acres with an appropriation of $550,000 for the acquisition of the land. It is necessary for the supporters of the project to raise $200,000 to make up the amount necessary to purchase the land.

Missouri has almost doubled the acreage of her chain of parks by the recent purchases of 16,000 acres at a cost of $152,000. Kansas has a most interesting program. She will establish state parks, building lakes through the damming of rivers and streams. Surrounding land will be forested and developed as playgrounds. Four park areas have been acquired.

The method of administration of state parks differs materially in many of the states. In a number of the states parks are administered under a division of a department of conservation. A central body having charge of the numerous divisions of state work seems the most practical and efficient method in states where state park development is new. This gives an opportunity for splendid cooperation between the various departments and seems to make for a more uniform administration. In New York, as you probably know, the



ONE OF THE CHIMNEY TOPS AS SEEN FROM ONE OF THE OTHER TOWERING PEAKS OF THE CHIMNEYS
This bit of ruggedness is located between Mt. LeConte and Clingman's Dome. The new state highway giving direct connection with Knoxville is being built along the base of the Chimney Tops

parks were at one time under separate commissions. These commissions are still functioning but each is represented on a central body called the State Council of Parks, which, in turn, is a division of the Conservation Department of the State. In Louisiana, Mississippi and several other states the state forester will have charge of the administration of state parks which may be created in the future. In Missouri the parks are under the charge of the Fish and Game Commissioner and the same method will be followed in Kansas. In Oregon the State Highway Department has acquired a number of areas and administers them for the benefit of travelers. It will be noticed that in the states where there is a large population, a great demand for outdoor spaces, and a large tourist travel, the evolution of a central conservation commission including parks and forests, has resulted.

But the most spectacular accomplishments in the state park field are in California and Indiana.

In Indiana a park of great service and outstanding beauty has been acquired through the purchase of the sand dunes on Lake Michigan. The park comprises 2,000 acres and will be developed in every way possible, through the building of a hotel, bathhouse, the installation of camping facilities, and so on, for the use primarily of the 5,000,000 people in Chicago, Northern Illinois, and Indiana.

In California the last Legislature passed bills guaranteeing a splendid state park system. A bond issue of $6,000,000 was authorized for the purchase of land for parks, half of the purchase price of which will have to be met by donations. This bond issue will be placed before the voters of the state for approval at the November election. A state park survey was authorized, with funds for work, and a state park commission was authorized. This commission will work under the new Department of Natural Resources.

Each state has land which should be conserved for scenic or recreational reasons. The acquiring of such areas is a duty clearly devolving upon the states for the benefit of their citizens. It is well to do this for two reasons,—for the time when population will be still greater in cities and it will be more difficult to acquire land for park purposes, and as a sound business policy. It is well recognized that the tourists business is one of the surest cash revenues a state can develop. Each state has something to attract the tourist, and it must be advertised. It is a proper function of the state to acquire such attractions, to make them accessible through its highway system, to provide for their development and maintenance in a comprehensive State Park System, and to tell the world about them.

The End in View.—"We look for higher standards of living; we look for an advance in civilization, purity in administration, the lightening of the burdens of industry, the application of science in manifold directions by which we may make the life of all people more comfortable and more agreeable. But what is the end? What are to be the resources of leisure as we have it in abundance? What are we to cultivate when we have achieved all these successes toward which we so laboriously strive? The answer is found in the thought and expression of the greatest of all poets and dramatists. And as we sit at his feet, we learn the lesson of how to meet the inevitable demands of the future of the race which will triumph over all material obstacles but must still be raised to spiritual heights, with respect to which no mere material improvement can assure their attainment."

From address made by Hon. Charles Evans Hughes at a dinner given by Clarence H. Mackay in behalf of the American fund for the rebuilding and endowment of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

County Parks Increase Property Values

The September issue of THE PLAYGROUND contained an article by Charles J. Storey, of the Russell Sage Foundation, the results of a study of values of property surrounding seven playgrounds in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn. This study disclosed some interesting facts about the effect of playgrounds increasing property values particularly in residential districts.

The Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission has recently issued a statement showing how county parks increase property values. The statement is based upon careful and accurate studies in three of the counties in the Metropolitan District of Northern New Jersey and Greater New York—Essex and Union counties in New Jersey and Westchester County in New York.

Essex County made the first investigation of this kind in 1916. Comparisons of the values of property adjoining four parks of this system in 1905 and 1916 showed increases from $4,143,850 to $29,266,000—an increase of 606 per cent. Property in the same taxing district, including areas whose population benefited to some extent by the parks, increased 204 per cent. in the same period. The increase in the assessment of the immediate district was enough to pay for the cost of parks, $4,241,540, four times, and the increased revenue to the county equalled interest and sinking fund charges on the bonds for acquisition and development and almost the entire cost of maintenance.

Equally favorable results have been noted in a more recent study made for the Westchester County Park Commission in New York, upon which $40,000,000 has been authorized for land and development. This park system is the largest public improvement program ever undertaken by the county. When it began work in 1923, the Commission predicted that investment of public funds in parks would yield practically self-supporting returns to the county. The following table of assessed valuations shows the effect of the park program in the last three years of the period taken, from 1921 to 1926. The effect of the park development was first felt in 1924.

Year	*Total assessed valuation*	*Increase*
1921	$676,103,963	$20,875,005
1922	733,007,069	56,903,106
1923	788,029,096	55,022,027
1924	891,331,983	103,302,887
1925	987,068,857	95,736,874
1926	1,143,871,106	156,802,249

The Westchester County Park Commission attributes a large proportion of this increase to the park program, since there has been a decided enhancement of land values along all the parkway routes and in some sections of the county entirely new values have been established and a market created for acreage lands which had lain dormant since they fell into disuse for farming years ago. The parkways give safe and quick transportation routes, and the character of the parkway improvement sets a high standard of development for the zone of its environs. The Commission also notes a growth in income from various services and concessions which is now almost half of the operation and maintenance budget.

The same effect has already been shown in the Union County Park System, as is demonstrated by the results of a study only recently made by Mills & Co., public accountants and auditors, of New York City. This study covers the property adjacent in Warinanco Park in the City of Elizabeth and the Borough of Roselle, for the years 1922 and 1927, also for comparative purposes, the assessed values of the City of Elizabeth, the Tenth Ward of that city and of the balance of the taxing district of Roselle for the same years.

In 1922 the total assessed value in the City of Elizabeth was	$ 83,900,360
In 1927 the total assessed value was (an increase of 49.1%)	125,130,260
In 1922 the assessed value of the Tenth Ward was	16,104,615
In 1927 the assessed value of the ward was (an increase of 80.4%)	29,051,375
The section adjacent to the park on the Elizabeth side was assessed in 1922 at	703,155
In 1927 at (an increase of 436.1%)	3,769,825
In 1922 the total assessed value in the Borough of Roselle was	7,105,600
In 1927 (an increase of 62.8%)	11,570,950
The section adjacent to the park in Roselle was assessed in 1922 at	1,071,245
In 1927 (an increase of 147%)	2,646,100

The accountants who made the study note that

the increase in assessed values in the Tenth Ward of Elizabeth outside the district adjoining the park for the five year period is 64.1%. If the development of the district adjoining the park had been no greater than that for the rest of the ward, the increase in assessable values at that rate would be $450,722 for a total of $1,153,877 instead of the actual total of $3,769,825. The difference of $2,615,948 in assessed values is attributed directly to park influence. In Roselle, the rate of increase for the portion of the Borough outside of the park district was 34.5%. If this were the rate for the whole borough, the increase in assessable rates would be $369,580 for a total of $1,440,825, instead of the actual total of $2,646,100, a difference of $1,205,275, again attributable to park influence.

Celebrating Its Tenth Anniversary

All of Pasadena celebrated on November 17th the tenth anniversary of its Community Playhouse, which the city believes to be an essential and valuable part of community life.

The Pasadena Community Playhouse is a civic enterprise operated under a Governing Board with the following committees: Executive Committee; Green Room and Cast Supper Committee; Music Committee and Playhouse News Committee. Cooperating with the Governing Board is a Community Playhouse Guild made up of several hundred of Pasadena's leading citizens. On the staff are a business manager, publicity director, box office treasurer, secretary to the manager, assistant box office treasurer, doorman, staff secretary, engineer, head usher and parking attendant. Gilmor Brown, director of the Playhouse was awarded in 1926 the Arthur Noble prize given annually to Pasadena's most useful citizen. In the last decade Mr. Brown has chosen and directed three hundred plays, of which there were fifty originals, twelve Shakespearean, ten American premieres and a distinguished list of Coast premieres.

During the last two years 572 people have taken part in the plays given at the Playhouse. Receipts have increased in a ten-year period from $2,000 per annum to $135,000, $925,000 being handled during the past ten years.

Football Tests in the Middle West

An interesting experiment in football tests was recently worked out in some of the middle western cities for which J. R. Batchelor, field secretary of the P. R. A. A., is serving as district representative.

Using as a basis the football scoring tables worked out by V. K. Brown, of the Chicago South Park Commission, suggestions for the tests, directions for holding them, publicity items and similar information was sent all the cities in the territory. The meet was scheduled for November 12th, but it could be run off any day before that date.

Four events were provided for boys ranging in age from ten to eighteen years. These events were scored on a point basis, which afforded an opportunity for boys of ten years to have an equal chance with boys of eighteen years of age. The events were punt for distance, drop kick for distance, place kick for distance, the ball being placed in position on ground and not held by a fellow contestant, and the forward pass for distance. The tests were given with an official inter-collegiate ball and the distance measured from a restraining line—a goal line on a regulation football field.

Fourteen cities participated. After the local tests had been held the results were sent by wire to Mr. Batchelor in Chicago and the scores were tabulated and sent out over the Associated Press wire. Interesting comments accompanied the telegrams and letters. Ely, Minnesota, faced a cold situation in holding tests with the temperature six above zero and with a hard wind blowing. At Hibbing, too, the temperature was nearly zero and the tests were given in a snow storm. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, had 100 boys in the meet. In St. Paul an eleven-year-old boy won first individual honors.

Through the courtesy of the Chicago South Park Commission a beautiful football trophy was given to Mitchell, South Dakota, which won highest honors with a total score of 3,168 points.

In the reports now coming in are very fine comments on the tables and the event as a whole. Several cities report they are still having requests for trials. It is hoped later to conduct events in basket ball, baseball, soccer and swimming.

Learning to Know the Animals in the Zoo and the Trees, Shrubs and Flowers in the Park*

By

W. F. Jacoby,

Director of Parks, Dallas, Texas

Dallas through its Park Board has been anxious to have the children taught to love the flowers, trees and shrubs, and also to become interested in animals in the zoo. To this end we have used zoological and natural history exhibits at our state fairs, playground picnics at the zoo, newspaper articles about zoological specimens of interest and new baby animals born at the zoo, signs on cages describing the animals, giving the natural habitat; motion pictures of new animals that come in and baby animals that are born, and contests of various kinds.

The means we use in teaching the children to love and respect all these things are not original with Dallas. We have gathered these ideas from various sources and put them into effect in Dallas. From our neighboring city of Fort Worth, we got the idea of holding the Elephant's Birthday Party.

In popularizing the zoological garden, we recently held three activities. One we called the Elephant's Birthday Party, another the Animal Naming Contest and the third, the Zoological Memory or Animal Identification Contest.

The Elephant's Birthday Party is an annual affair. The children are invited to come to the zoo and they are given birthday cake. At the last party one of the large hotels made a cake eight feet high and six feet through, with an elephant on top.

It was a very attractive thing for the children, so attractive in fact that twenty-five policemen were helpless in the mob which swept them aside in order to reach the cake. We gave away 11,000 pieces of cake.

The second contest was the animal naming contest. We had some baby animals, three baby leopards and three baby panthers, so we offered awards to each child whose suggestion was taken in naming an animal. The number and kinds of names suggested were very surprising. During that time we took occasion to tell the children about the panther and about the leopard. We told them, for instance, that the panther is commonly known in America by six different names and there are seven different species of panther. We also took occasion to tell some Indian legends about the panther. Panthers with the Indians in Mexico and South America are very sacred.

The zoological memory and animal identification contest was the most interesting to the children. We removed all identification signs from the cages and substituted numbers. Then the children were told that the numbers on the cages would correspond to those on a card, and they had to tell what the animal's name was and where it came from. They were allowed to get information from any source possible except the park employees. That was done for two reasons. One reason was that the park employees were not available at all times to all the children, and another reason was that they did not know. The contest covered a period of two weeks.

We had three classes, the mammals, the birds and reptiles, and then under each was the division of the mammals or birds, or reptiles to be considered in the contest. When a child put the answer down, for instance, as a chimpanzee or ape or monkey, it was under a general division of primates. Also he learned that the opossum and the kangaroo were marsupials, that is, animals that carry their young in a pouch. He learned also that there are several different kinds of elephants, such as the Indian elephant, the African elephant, the pigmy elephant, and the Sumatra elephant.

*Stenographic copy of address given at the Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tennessee, October 7, 1927.

If we ever have another contest, I should like to teach the children more about the life spans of animals. For instance, there are some species of ducks, geese, parrots and ravens that live over 200 years. There are elephants that live from 150 to 200 years, and pike and carp live 150 years. The horse lives to be about 20 to 25 years old, the common house cat nine or ten years; the queen bee four or five years and the working bee six weeks. I have often heard the idea advanced that if you had rheumatism, you could cure it by letting a bee sting you. I cannot vouch for the cure, but I can guarantee that if you have a bee sting you, you will forget the rheumatism for the time being.

When we looked through the papers in answer to the questions, we found some very original answers. If the children did not know, they did not take much trouble to find out in a good many cases, and therefore the next time we shall try to help them more than we did. For instance, if they did not know where a certain specimen came from, they would say, "from the world," or it came "from the monkey islands." That was their idea of "getting by" with a question. There were two or three answers that were rather debatable. One said that the stork's habitat was everywhere.

About the most effective means we have of familiarizing the children with zoological specimens is the motion picture. When we receive a new specimen, or have a new animal born at the zoo, we take motion pictures of the specimen and show the pictures at the Palace Theatre and on our own screens. We also take particular pains to buy all the animal pictures we can and show them as often as we can.

While we have not made perhaps the progress that other cities have in familiarizing children with trees, shrubs and flowers, we have made a start and are using the following methods: contests on protection and park beautification, one-act plays, botanical exhibits at the state fair, newspaper articles, identification signs on trees in our parks.

In our pecan groves it is quite a problem to keep the children from taking the green fruit off the trees in the fall. We have tried, for two



PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK, BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—STONE TRAIL SHELTER



PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK, BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—LOOKING DOWN UPON THE SHELTER

reasons, to teach them not to take the green fruit. In the first place, the green fruit is not fit to eat, and in the second place, they will spoil next year's crop by taking the green fruit. They know if they will wait until the frost comes, and the hulls are cracked open, that we shall allow them to pick the fruit off the ground. We take the playground children out to the pecan groves and shake the trees and allow the children to pick up the nuts.

The botanical contest was divided into two periods—a study period and an examination. Fifty plants were selected and placed in our greenhouses. They were allowed to stay there about one month with tags on bearing the names of the plants and information on how they were propagated. The children were taken by their playground instructors or mothers and allowed to study the plants. At the end of the month the pots were changed, the tags taken off and numbers substituted. The children were given cards on which to put down the names of the plants opposite the numbers and to tell how the plants were propagated.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Jacoby's address, Dr. Lee suggested the possibility of having a contest in the drawing of animals. One set of pictures might be judged by a scientist to determine whether the facts portrayed were accurate, and another set, he suggested, might well be judged by an artist on the basis of the artistic ability shown.

Mr. Jacoby stated that about 2,000 children took part in the zoological memory contest. One little girl knew every specimen. In the botanical contest an eight-year-old girl had only one error, the misspelling of a word.

The question was raised as to whether the children visited the zoo in school time. Mr. Jacoby replied that they do not though he wished very much it might be done. In Toledo it is required that the children spend one day at the zoo. In Dallas, the playground directors are asked to hold at least one picnic a year with the children at the zoo. The Park Department maintains the Texas Museum of Natural History; it purposes to collect all the animals and birds indigenous to Dallas and surrounding country and take the exhibit about to the schools.



PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK, BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.

A New Type of Stone Trail Shelters

A number of stone trail shelters placed by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission in Harriman State Park, New York, for the use of hikers, are novel both in material used and its treatment and in principles of design and location. They are an adaptation of the well known Adirondack open trail shelter and of the somewhat similar open front cabins long used in the trails of Vermont and New Hampshire. But instead of being built of logs, these new structures are constructed of rough stones taken from the ample supply of glacial boulders scattered everywhere in the park. The only timber used is in the roof rafters; the roofing is of heavy slate. In selecting the boulders for the walls and moving them to the shelter site, care is taken to preserve the covering of lichens and the dark weathering of ages. Large irregular boulders, some weighing several tons, are used for the lower courses, and smaller ones higher up.

There are three fireplaces in connection with each shelter. In front is one sufficiently large for two foot sticks to give warmth at night as well as plenty of room for pots and pans. An ingenious feature of the cabin is the design of the chimney pillars that support the roof. Each pillar, four feet square on the base and tapering at the roof, has a flue and at the bottom an iron grate with room for two or three cooking dishes. These are sheltered by the overhang of the roof and do away with the difficulty of making a cooking fire in the rain. Stone benches made of granite slabs found ready to hand are placed around the inner walls, and a bed shelf of light poles is built along the back wall with room for one dozen people to sleep.

The shelters are located on the principle of scenic outlooks, commanding broad views over the mountains and Hudson gorge. Pure water will be provided either by driving wells or by covering springs within a few hundred feet of the shelters with a concrete box with a pipe outlet.

Another consideration in locating the shelters was their placement in such a way that the longer trails across the park might be divided by a hiking party into suitable portions for a week-end or two-day hike. They are built at points where a hiking party can walk into them from the railroads or highways bordering the park in an afternoon, spend the night in them and walk out the next day to some homeward bound station. Plenty of fuel has been cut and stacked near the shelters—enough to last for several seasons.

Recreation and Game

The total number of people using the national forests for recreation increased 12 per cent in 1926 as compared with 1925. Special-use permittees and their guests increased 8.5 per cent, hotel and resort guests 13.5 per cent, picnickers 15.3 per cent, and transient motorists 14.6 per cent. On the other hand, campers decreased 3.3 per cent.

The year saw 158 camp grounds improved in whole or in part; there are now 757 with some improvements out of more than 1,500 now used heavily by the public. The expenditures for this purpose were $41,072. The total cost of the improvements to date has been $199,671, of which $42,522 has been contributed in cash, material, or labor by private or public cooperators.

The situation as to camp-ground improvements is as shown in Table 14.

Class of improvement—	Total constructed to Dec. 31, 1926	Additional numbers needed
Water supplies	156	541
Toilets	1,746	4,614
Garbage pits	1,321	4,754
Fireplaces	1,073	6,193
Tables and benches	1,814	8,141
Shelters	82	390
Footbridges	63	178
Booths, registration, etc.	124	562
Fences, miles	29	73
Clearings, acres	1,923	1,292
Miscellaneous	2	1,600
Total	8,333	28,338

To complete the improvements listed above would cost approximately $515,000. Practically all of the 1,500 areas used heavily for camping purposes by the public would then be reasonably supplied with simple conveniences, while camping would be concentrated where the fire risk is low and the presence of campers does not menace the purity of the water supplies of communities.

Every effort is being made by the Forest Service to eliminate unsanitary conditions upon national-forest lands, but upon some areas unsatisfactory conditions still exist.

The national forests are rich in resources of very great value for other than purely material purposes. As our population grows and land use becomes more intensive, there will be an increasingly felt need for wilderness areas where refreshment of body and spirit may be obtained in the surroundings of unspoiled nature, and where the choicest features of our great mountain regions may be enjoyed in all of their native beauty and grandeur. It is not too soon to give thought to future social requirements along these lines and to make definite provisions for them, in due measure, as a part of the planning necessary for the orderly development of forest resources and the realization from them of the maximum public benefits.

It will, therefore, be the aim to keep substantial portions and some of the outstanding scenic features of the national forests available for forms of recreation impossible where automobile roads, commercial enterprises, and other popularizing facilities for use are encouraged. Excluding Alaska, one-third of the gross area of the national forests is in roadless areas of 10 townships (that is, 230,000 acres) or more each; and even when the road-and-trail program now mapped out is completed, more than one-fourth will be in such areas. This will not prevent the orderly use of timber, forage, and water resources as future needs may dictate. It will, however, prevent the unwise destruction of recreational values which are steadily attaining greater social significance and importance. The Forest Service plans to withhold these areas against unnecessary road building and forms of special use of a commercial character which would impair their wilderness character.—From the Report of the Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Sept. 1, 1927.

The Engineer's Problem in the Construction of a Modern Ten-Acre Playfield*

By

A. E. Berthe,

Civil Engineer, Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, Minnesota

The Minneapolis Park Board has just finished the construction of seven modern playgrounds, four of which are ten-acre fields. When building a playground, ten acres are necessary to accommodate comfortably the various play spaces and equipment and still have enough room for planting trees, shrubs, and flowers—thus giving the playground a parklike appearance and not the semblance of a worn-out, empty lot.

The improvement of a ten-acre field costs between $75,000.00 and $100,000.00, depending upon the amount of grading and drainage necessary. The entire cost of a playfield is paid for by the neighborhood in which it is located, the assessments ranging from $70.00 for a fifty-foot lot adjacent to the park, to $10.00 for the lots which are located about one-half mile from the playground. Although, according to the Elwell law, assessments may be spread over a period of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years, in most cases the ten-year period is adopted.

A topographical survey, including plan, is first made of the grounds which are to be acquired. The adjacent land is shown on this plan so that the plan can be used for the acquisition of the property. This plan is also used by our superintendent in designing the improvement of the field.

In discussing the construction of the field, I shall take up the various kinds of work in the order that they are carried out.

1. Grading

The grading of the field is the first operation. The land in its original state is rough and sometimes low. If the original ground has a surface of loam, this is stripped off—usually by elevating grader—and placed in a stockpile. The subgrading then is usually done with a steam or gas shovel, and teams or light trucks. The finished grade is nearly a level plain, the ground sloping gently from the building to a bank near the street.

The athletic field, which is used as a skating rink in the winter, is a sunken plain from two to three feet below the surrounding levels. A catch basin is placed in the center of this field. The slope of the ground when finished has about a 0.5 per cent. grade, which is ample for drainage. The sunken field is about 350 feet square—to accommodate baseball, football, and skating.

Upon the subgrade a six-inch layer of clay is placed, over which is laid a six-inch layer of loam, thus making a foot of surfacing for the lawn, enough in our climate to keep the grass from drying or burning out. The shrubbery plantings are provided with an additional foot of loam, while each tree is provided with at least one cubic yard of loam. The level areas, excepting the spaces for the tennis courts, wading pool, walks, and building, are seeded and rolled. If there are banks along the streets, they are given about a five to one slope and sodded. The cost of grading is usually about 40 cents per cubic yard, or a total of $30,000.00 to $40,000.00.

2. Drainage

Drainage is the next item. The tennis courts, wading pool, building, sunken field, and other low places are usually drained into a nearby sewer. If the sewer is for sanitary purposes only, then the surface water is drained into a nearby lake or to a storm sewer. The pipe is never smaller than ten inches in diameter and is of vitrified clay.

*A paper presented to the members of The American Institute of Park Executives and The American Park Society, at Philadelphia, Pa., September 28, 1927.

We use no small pipe because of the danger of filling with dirt and the impossibility of cleaning. Manholes are constructed along the lines not more than 300 feet apart, in order to permit cleaning. The catch basins and manholes are constructed of cement brick with a heavy cast-iron top. The pipe, including the laying, costs about $1.25 a lineal foot and the manholes or basins—$50.00 each. The total cost of drainage is usually about $1,000.00.

3. Water Supply

The water supply is brought into the park from a city main in a nearby street, and a 1½-inch line run into the building where a meter is installed. This line supplies the building, drinking fountains, and sprinkling taps. Three-quarter-inch pipe is used for the sprinkling lines. This pipe is placed only a foot under ground and is drained each fall. The sunken field is flooded in the winter from fire hydrants in the vicinity. The cost of the water installation is about $1,200.00.

4. Shelter Building

A building measuring about 50 by 80 feet, of Colonial or Spanish design, is next constructed. These buildings usually have basements used for the heating plant and storage. The main floor has a room about 50 feet by 30 feet, which is used for shelter purposes in summer and as a warming room in winter. Off of each end for this room are the men's and women's lavatories. A check-room and office are provided just off one side of the main room. The buildings are heated by hot water or steam. These buildings cost from $12,000.00 to $16,000.00.

5. Cement Walks, Steps, and Curb

The cement walks and steps are then laid upon a subgrade of sand. No cement work is ever put on fills that have not finished settling. If the filling is of clay, a sand cushion of at least one inch is provided. The walks are given a pitch outward of ¼ inch per foot for drainage. The base is 2½ inches thick, while the surface is one inch thick, making a total of 3½ inches. Expansion joints are placed every forty feet. Batch mixers are used to mix the concrete.

The base is a 1-2-4 mix, the coarse aggregate being crushed, washed gravel ranging in size from ¼ inch to 1½ inch.

The surface is a mortar mixture of one part clean sand, one part granite screenings, and one part cement. This surface is colored; ¼ pound of black and two pounds of red mortar color being used with each sack of cement.

The steps are of similar construction. The curb, however, is constructed in one course: 2½ parts of sand to one part of cement. The cost of this cement work is about $7,000.00.

6. Cement Wading Pool

The wading pools are either square or round, measuring about 60 feet in diameter. The floor is constructed in the same way as the walk except that it is 4½ inches thick and is reinforced with a welded square-mesh, cold-drawn, steel-wire fabric made of No. 10 wire on 6-inch centers. The curb surrounding the pool is seven inches by thirty inches and reinforced with four ½-inch rods. The top of the curb is eighteen inches above the floor, while the floor has a pitch of one foot toward the emptying pipe in the center. This makes the water 18 inches deep at the center when six inches deep at the curb. The same pipe is used for filling and emptying and is operated by a valve in a manhole outside the pool. The floor is sealed either with tar or asphalt. The pool complete costs about $2,000.00.

7. Concrete Tennis Courts

All of our new tennis courts are now constructed of concrete. We have at present 65 concrete courts throughout the city. A 10-acre playfield usually contains four such courts. The size of concrete per court is 118 feet by 50 feet, with a pitch of four inches toward the net-line, where a small gutter is constructed which leads the water into a catch basin. Construction joints are placed on some of the playing lines. The slabs are continuous from the net-line to the back-stop and are from 12 to 18 feet wide.

The base is a 1-2½-4 mix and is three inches thick. The coarse aggregate is crushed, washed gravel ¼-inch to 1¾-inch. The surface is the same mix as that of the walk and is 1¼-inch thick. The same reinforcing is used in the base as in the wading pool floor. The color is somewhat darker than that of the walk, ½ pound of black being used per sack of cement instead of ¼ pound.

The backstops are 2½-inch pipe set into concrete, 10 feet apart. The wire fabric is 12 feet wide, No. 11 gauge and hot galvanized after weaving.

The playing lines are painted about once every two years.

Four concrete courts cost approximately $6,000.00.

8. Playground Equipment

The playground equipment is of pipe construction set into concrete. There are several good companies making this equipment and the one quoting us the best price is awarded the order for the equipment, which includes installation.

The women's and children's apparatus consists of:

2 sets Swings
2 " Teeters
2 Sand boxes
1 set Flying rings
1 16-foot slide

The men's and boys' apparatus consists of:

1 Gymnasium frame
1 Vaulting horse
1 Vaulting buck
1 Turning pole
1 Parallel bars
1 High jump
1 set Flying rings
1 Horizontal ladder
1 Baseball backstop
2 Volley ball courts
1 Horseshoe court

This equipment installed costs about $5,000.00.

9. Lighting Equipment

In lighting our playgrounds we have as yet endeavored only to provide sufficient light for discrimination of objects. Where there are walks and foliage, 12-foot upright standards equipped with 150-watt lamps spaced about 150 feet apart are used. The play spaces and apparatus are lighted with 30-foot pendant-type standards having a 500-watt lamp. This illumination is sufficient for ordinary activities such as skating, football practice, gymnastics. No overhead wires are permitted in the parks. The telephone and power lines are in lead sheathed cables placed about two feet underground.

There are about eight lights of each kind at a total cost of approximately $3,000.00.

10. Plantings

The planting of the park is one of the most important items. Upon this depends to a large degree the beautification of the field. About 50 deciduous trees, mostly elms, are planted along the streets and in the park. Approximately 4,000 square yards of shrubbery and flowers are also set out, while a few evergreens are scattered about the park. The banks are sodded while the level areas are seeded and rolled.

The cost of this planting is in the neighborhood of $5,000.00.

11. Engineering and Contingencies

A 4 per cent. charge against the above costs is added for overhead. This charge pays for preliminary and final surveys and plans, instrument work during construction, office work required for payment of bills, issuing financial statements, compiling cost data.

This cost is about $3,000.00.

Of course, these plans and estimates are not always carried out to the letter; often beneficial changes are made during the construction period. The main object is to secure the best construction at the most reasonable price. However, great care is taken not to exceed any estimate, as it is almost impossible, under our Elwell Law, to go back to the people for additional funds with which to carry the work to completion.

The Nature Almanac.—Many recreation workers have secured copies of Profesor Vinal's Nature Almanac for 1927 containing interesting nature facts for every day of the year. Those who failed to purchase the Almanac will be interested to know that a few copies are still available which may be secured for 20c instead of 40c, the regular price of the publication. The fact that the Almanac is no longer current from the point of view of the dates in no way detracts from the value of the facts given or the suggestions for activities offered.

Mothers' Day Program

A very lovely Mothers' Day Program has been prepared by the P. R. A. A. Community Drama Service. It includes suggestions for banquets, lists of poems and music, and a short play by Lucy Barton. The price is twenty-five cents.

"How Can a City Recreation System Increase the Sum Total of Unorganized, Individual and Small Group Play and Recreation?"*

By Professor Jay B. Nash,

School of Education, New York University

This morning I am going to outline the problems which I am to discuss so that we may better visualize the task we have in the stimulation of the individual and the unorganized groups in the community. (See chart on page 647; note the cross sections which represent the age groups in the community.)

Group I—Ages zero to six. In this pre-school age, including the kindergarten age, there are approximately sixteen million children. About fifteen million are below the age of five and about one million or a little less in kindergarten. That means sixteen million children in this age group are confronted with cramped conditions that "modern civilization" has thrown around them. The situation is tragic. We owe these children protection and guidance—they get little of either one.

We pride ourselves today upon being an unsentimental people. We claim that we look "hard facts in the face" and decide issues on that basis —that we are "a practical group of Yankee people." Are we so practical—let me contrast the catastrophe that faces the little children of the cities of this country with that of the boy recently trapped in a cave in Kentucky. He owned the cave and probably went in there to explore it in order that he might make money out of it. He found himself trapped and for twenty-one days headlines carried the drama of that boy. The state department sent help from the mining bureaus—the state militia came. Help from the U. S. Department of Mines came—in all about $150,000 was spent in trying to rescue that one man. I do not regret the money that was spent on trying to save the life of this boy but it is a great contrast to the way we calmly face the fact that each year approximately 2,580 little children are killed playing in the streets of America.

You see no headlines in the papers about these little children. Are we going to stand by and allow the physical toll to be as heavy as we are paying today? *That is our first question to be faced practically.*

Group II—Public School Age. This group numbers about twenty-five million children. Most of them are under compulsory education laws in the elementary, junior and senior high schools. See chart page 647.

In this school age we have three problems—the in-school problem, the after-school problem and the vacation and holiday problem.

Group III—Post-School Group. Over and above the foregoing the community problem involving some sixty-six million people.

I cannot see how we are going to face these play and recreation problems without facing these three administration situations: the problem of the pre-school child; the problem of the school age child; the problem of the individual who has passed beyond the range of the home and the school.

What is the function of a recreation department in stimulating play and recreational activities in connection with the individual group in all three of this administration situation.

Responsibility in the Pre-School Group. I feel sure that the play of the small child up to the age of six, and even up to the age of eight, must be solved in connection with the home.

We may sit in a swivel chair and talk theoretically about the child of five or six walking to a public playground, but the public playground is

not a nursery. It cannot take care of children of that age.

There is not a person in this room, and I doubt whether there are very many in America, who would be willing to have their children of that age go two or three blocks to a public playground. Then what is to be done. There are three or four ways to solve this problem.

Backyard playgrounds will help. We may talk about living in cities and about being city people, but the fact remains that in the neighborhood of seventy-five per cent of the people of America live in one or two-family houses. Most of those people have some kind of backyard. An astounding thing is the fact that most people who do have backyards put them practically to no use for children's play purposes.

For this age play facilities must be near the home. It must be so that the mother can step to the back door and call, "Johnny," and Johnny will be there. This holds in the city even where the child has to go out and play in the street and hear the curses of truck and automobile drivers as he dodges in and around their vehicles.

The mother wants her child of that age within calling distance. The backyard must be utilized. For the price of a spare tire for an automobile the backyard of any home can be equipped so that it will monopolize a large part of the time of the child from the time he is two until he is six or eight years of age.

Some fine promotion work has been done in connection with backyard playgrounds. Tam Deering, now of San Diego, was a pioneer in this field. Los Angeles and Oakland have special backyard playground bureaus. W. S. Batchelor, of Fort Worth, now of Pittsburgh, did some original thinking along this line. Pamphlets and charts may be procured from the P. R. A. A., 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and from the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., showing what can be done in the backyard.

How can the Recreation Department help? It can bring this problem to the attention of parents. It should get information pamphlets into every home. It should prepare moving picture reels and slides to present the problem to mothers' clubs. There is not an easier topic in all the world to get before any audience anywhere than the problem of play space for the small child.

The Recreation Department should get before the Service Clubs and Chambers of Commerce. There will always be an eager audience because there is hardly a business man whose heart will not miss a beat when he remembers that his little child may be playing in the street, when some careless driver swings around the corner. You can go before those people and tell them how they can plan a backyard playground.

But in the absence of backyard space what else can be done? A garage can be fixed up as a playroom perhaps—a basement room is not as good as the garage, but it is better than nothing. A spare room that is kept for occasional guests might be utilized—couldn't a folding bed be put in this room in order to make space for play activities.

You say that it is all right, that is fine, where there is a yard, a spare bedroom, an attic or a basement—but how about the crowded cities?

The cities have a difficult problem to solve but they are meeting it. Superintendents of Recreation ought to know what is being done. The new Rockefeller apartments in the Bronx district in New York have provisions for play spaces; the Sunnyside project in Queens provides community small child play space in the center of the block. Any mother can step to her back door and view the entire play space. Such developments are solving the problem for hundreds of little children between the ages of three and four up to eight, nine and even ten.

But this is not going to solve the entire problem. We must exhaust the possibilities of roof gardens, of garden courts, of nearby school yards and parks. It is the duty of the Superintendent of Recreation in a community to call attention to absolutely every asset possible that may help solve the problem of providing safe play space for these small children.

The School Age. In the next group we have a very complicated problem. The school must here be reckoned with for it is expanding in all directions. In the last twenty-five years the park department has developed from a "Keep off the grass department" to an activity department. We are calling our parks "the playgrounds of the people."

Into this complex situation come the playground and recreation departments saying, "We are here to serve this whole group of children below the age of six, also the children of the school age and the post-school age." We have a complicated situation as far as playgrounds and recreational administration is concerned in connection with city government. What can we do?

A cooperative plan must be worked out to utilize all the assets of the city. The Recreation Department must take the leadership in conferences looking to such plans.

The heads of the various administrative bodies such as superintendent of schools, superintendent of parks, superintendent of playgrounds, and heads of private organizations in the field could get together and talk over the plans, which, when agreed upon, could be taken back to the various boards for approval. The Recreation Department could call such a conference.

Again, the mayor or city manager might be the one to call in all the heads of departments and lay out plans.

Again, representative citizens could request such a meeting to work out principles for the best of the city.

Again, the Community Chest organization which helps to finance some of the private recreation branches might suggest such a meeting.

There are many ways in which this could be done, and it would have to be worked out in each individual situation.

Here are some of the things that might result from this conference and could result in a legal and perfectly natural way:

1. The board of education and the playground bureau of the park department might unite on a common plan of year-round operation of play and recreation activities. They might tie the work together by agreeing upon one particular man through whom these problems could clear, the various boards sharing the salary. Where there is legal restriction against the man's drawing two salaries, one board could pay the salary and the other refund part for "service rendered," or could perform some other service, such as paying the salary of an assistant.

2. Again, an official board might put a representative of a private organization on part-time work, with pay, in order to tie up the program.

3. Again, a representative of a private organization might act under the superintendent of schools without pay.

4. Again, the representatives of various boards could agree that each one would take a particular portion out of an agreed general plan and be responsible for that portion.

The principal thing to remember in all this cooperation is that lines of jurisdiction must be recognized. If a man is administering a big plan of this type, when he is on a school ground he is responsible to the superintendent of schools; if he is on a park ground he is responsible to the superintendent of parks.

It is well to keep in mind that the stumbling-block in all cooperation is usually petty people (and all of us are liable to have a narrow view when we compare our work with the work of others). Some man is jealous of his power, and the smaller he is, the more jealous he is. He feels that some of his power will be taken away from him, and he can unearth a thousand legal reasons why the plan can not be put into effect.

For this reason and many others, all the situations must be taken into careful consideration and laid out on a very broad basis by very dependable men and women.

Before starting any plan remember this principle: There is a vast difference between what an official can do from a strictly legal standpoint when he is opposed to a project and what the same official may do from a liberal legal standpoint when he is thoroughly in accord with a project.

Cooperative Plan Will Lead to Permanent Organization

If such a cooperative plan can be worked out, a gradual change from state laws and city charters can be made. When these legal changes are made, the school can assume full responsibility for the activities of the school-age child, and the recreation department can assume full responsibility for the activities of the community group.

Community Group

What can be done with this group which represents the rest of the community together with the boys and girls who have dropped out of our schools—this most important age of boy and girl life.

Our best psychologists tell us that crime to a large extent is a product of strain that comes from lonesomeness, homesickness and from the strain that comes from the lack of constructive things to do.

So far as the small children are concerned, their play opportunities must be furnished free. So far as the seventy million in the community age is concerned, they are money-making people—they are self-supporting. They are wage earners and they are going to be able in many instances to be organized upon a self-sustaining basis. I

want to pause a moment to touch upon that idea.

The self-sustaining idea of recreation for adults is a very much bigger one than just the problem of getting the finances. Someone has said very truly that "democracy consists not merely in taking everybody into the plan, but upon taking everyone into the planning." Many adult recreation projects have failed because of the violation of this principle. Such projects have failed where they were organized as a health, welfare or uplift movement. Nobody wants to be uplifted, and nobody wants health provided simply so they can turn back more to their employers; second, by men who sat in the swivel chairs mapped out a program and said, "Here is what is good for you. Take it." People don't like to take things that way. Third, because in many instances activities got mixed up with commercialism—money was being made out of games and then came quarrels and other kinds of interference. Fourth, because the employees were not taken into the planning. It did not come from the people. They did not have a part in the making of the plans. That is most important. Just as soon as the people are taken into the planning of a project, it becomes theirs. We are going to have to bring the feeling of ownership, the feeling of planning back into that group before it is ever going to be a success.

We have a great deal of recreation today that is being planned from swivel chairs. That recreation is going to fail and will keep on failing just as long as we neglect to take the people into its planning.

For that reason this recreation should be made partially self-sustaining. We can probably allocate the overhead to administration but when there are picnics, or camps, or dances and other activities of that kind, the people must have a part in the planning and the financing.

A Recreation Department is to a community what a self-starter is to a motor car. The self-starter starts something. What do you do after you have started the engine? Keep your foot on the self-starter? No. Results are disastrous if you do. You let the starter alone until it is needed.

I do not agree with those who believe that we should not organize beyond the point where we can do things personally. I feel that we must stop doing so many things personally; that we must do more organizing; that we must be organizers and not conductors. We must not be directors in the narrow sense of the word of taking people by the hand and leading, but we must present the opportunities—we must offer the way. We must make the way easy; we must lay the tracks and get the obstacles out of the path and let the group organize and progress, even if there is an error here or there.

In actual practice we have not yet scratched the surface. We have the home group, the shops, the factories, the service clubs, the geographical groups; the community should be cross-sectioned in every direction, so that every member of the community belongs to at least one activity group.

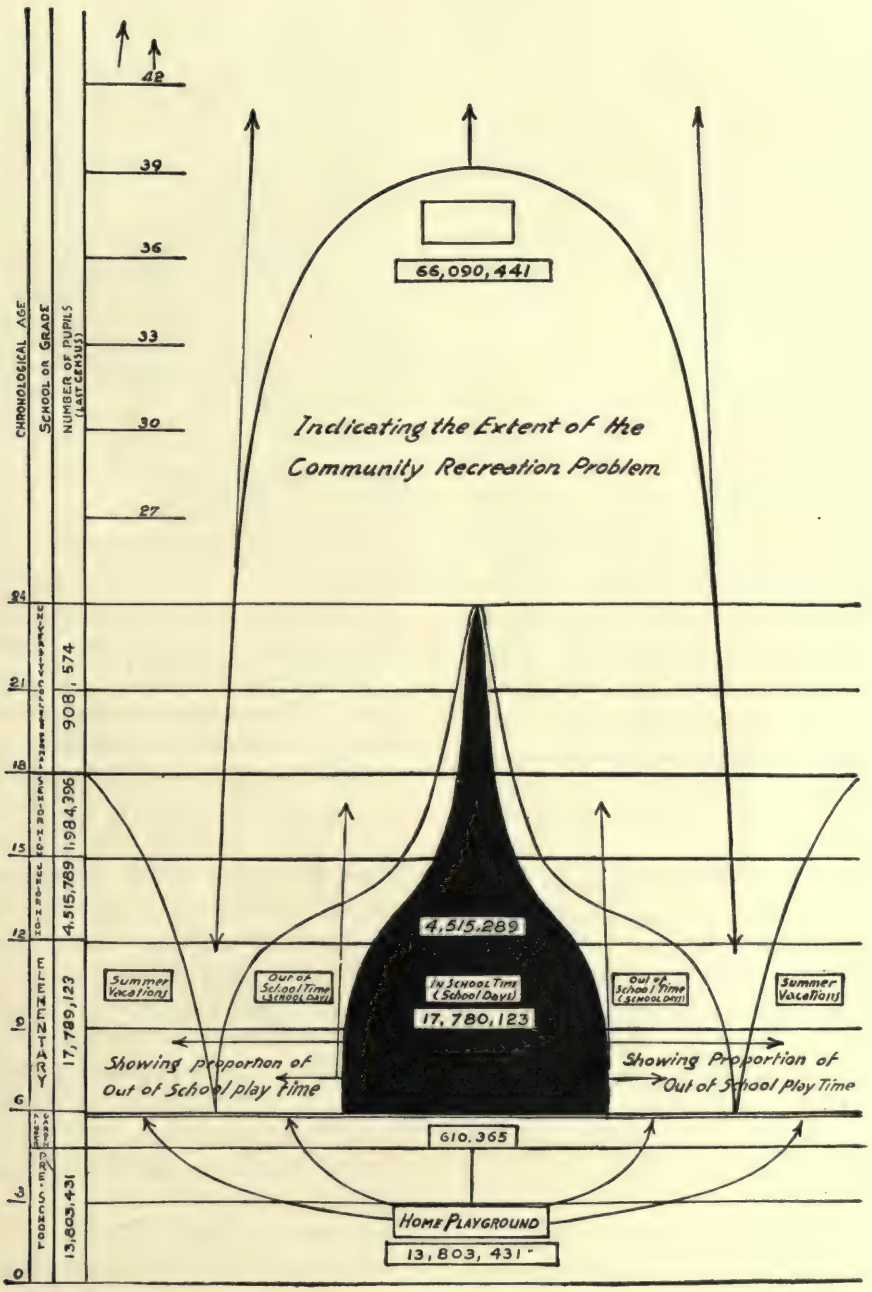
When we have done that, we shall find a form of recreation that will appeal to every individual in that whole seventy million, and until we have done that we have not reached a hundred per cent efficiency in playground and recreation organization.

Why do we want every person of the community to be in one of these activity groups? Why is it our obligation to get them into a group?

All education today comes as a result of activity performed by the individual. We inherit certain traits but they are colored by our environment. Activity is the product and the means of education. There never has been any other way of education and there probably never will be. We want to have every individual in activities. That is the reason why we are going to have to stand with our backs against the wall and fight for participation as against mere looking on.

The man who comes before you and says there is as much value in watching a game as in playing it, does not know his psychology. We do not want gladiatorial contests with a few people performing and a great mass on the bleachers because only the group of people in the field are receiving the benefit of that activity.

The joy of life comes from doing. The joy of life comes from creating. The joy of life comes from helping. The joy of life comes from doing the things we want to do. Someone said that if you want to influence anybody you must begin with the good things which that individual can do well. Whenever you find people in the slums or in the hill district your responsibility to the individual and to the group is to see that those individuals have opportunities to enter into interesting activities in accordance with their "wants." We have also the responsibility of so guiding those "wants" so that they will conform to the best ideals of society.



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FROM ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION, BY J. B. NASH

Enlarging the Service of the Recreation Department*

Willard Hayes, recreation executive in Cedar Rapids, is discussing the Service Bureau, interpreted by him as a feature of the recreation program covering the activities conducted by a recreation department for other organizations in the city, stated that in his community the Bureau was exceedingly helpful in interesting the citizens in the entire recreation program. Between March, 1926, and March, 1927, two hundred and six groups were given definite service. The department has trained leadership for local groups, prepared programs for industries, churches and similar oganizations, made picnic kits available, issued monthly party bulletins and song sheets, provided leadership and carried on a great variety of activities. Mr. Hayes warned against making the Bureau merely a convenience bureau. It is most important that high standards be maintained and emphasis put on widespread participation and the improvement of the taste of the group. Careful records should be kept and system analysis and organization applied if the service is to be vital.

In summarizing, Mr. Hayes emphasized the importance of a Service Bureau as an aid in getting community-wide recreation started, in making more contacts for the recreation organization, in providing an outlet for volunteer leaders, in silencing critics, in helping out in emergencies such as securing an increase in the budget.

Miss Corinne Fondé of the Houston Recreation Department presented to the meeting the results of a study made on the subject of Service Bureaus. In making the study, Miss Fondé sent questionnaires to 150 cities. The information presented in her report was based on about fifty-five replies. Some of the facts given by Miss Fondé follow:

Sixteen cities stated that they have definitely organized Service Bureaus; thirteen said that while they had no organized Service Bureau they were performing many of its functions.

In reply to the question as to whether a charge was made, thirteen cities reported no charge; twelve stated that they made a charge or required a deposit for one or more of such services as the provision of equipment, costumes, movie machine slides, party and picnic kits, lighting equipment, musical equipment, special classes, character make-up and various types of leadership.

The general practice seemed to be not to charge for advice, planning or reference (including bulletins and library) service, but to charge for the use of fragile equipment, for the use of ordinary equipment for more than one day and for the actual assignment of a leader or operator. Seven cities reported a system of record keeping including the following:

Costume and property service record blank. Other services are recorded upon blanks furnished individual supervisors

General blank and receipt form for recording services

Keeping of records by social recreation director who is entirely in charge of outside services

Special record blank for use of dramatic equipment. Other services recorded in the monthly report of special directors

Card Index

Record of all services

A very interesting feature of the study was the resulting list of varied activities conducted by the Service Bureaus. They were as follows:

1. Assistance in planning parties, picnics and hikes for organizations, churches, neighborhood and family groups
2. Assistance with parties and other activities for children of the more privileged groups (fee charged)
3. Party Bulletins
4. Loan of kits containing equipment for parties and picnics
5. One or more of the following types of leadership: a. Game leader for picnics and parties; b. story teller in costume; c. hike leader for study or recreation; d. handcraft instructor and e. folk dancing instructor
6. Assistance with planning special programs for children
7. Information on planning games
8. Conducting of game leaders' institute for volunteers

*Discussion at section meeting at the Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tennessee, October 5, 1927.

9. Programs at hospitals, old people's homes and orphan homes

10. List of names and addresses of commercial performers who may be called upon for Punch and Judy shows and acts of various kinds

11. Teaching games by radio

12. Provision to program committees of civic organizations and local groups of demonstrations and recreational activities such as barber shop quartettes, harmonica quartettes, string sextettes, whistling soloists, tumbling teams, pyramid teams, boxing contests, wrestling exhibits, folk dancing, stilt stunts, rodeo fancy roping, diabolo teams, ocarina soloists, clog dancing and one-act plays

13. Assistance to local organization in planning recreation programs for meetings

14. Furnishing of meeting places for groups and organizations for social gatherings, dances, business meetings, lectures, card parties, musicales, etc.

15. Provision of slides and moving picture reels on playground subjects for clubs and other groups

16. Supplying of list of hikes and auto trips

17. Granting of permits for use of intown camps, fireplaces and picnic grounds

18. Granting of permits for use of gymnasiums and field and club houses and similar facilities

19. Provision of lights at small rental fee for lawn parties and socials

20. Assistance to shops, stores, industries, churches and other organizations in organizing play activities

21. Presentation of children's plays and puppet troupes to local groups—fee charged to cover use of equipment and for services of directing

22. Advice in selection and organization of playground festivals, plays and pageants

23. Reference to books on production, costumes, scenery, make-up and plays and pageants from drama library

24. Making up characters for plays

25. Provision of costumes and stage draperies

26. Furnishing of lighting equipment for dramatic productions

27. Permits for use in outdoor theatre

28. Classes in marionettes (distinct from playground puppets)

29. Story library

30. Loan of moving picture machine slides and reels

31. Provision of song leadership

32. Advice in selection and organization of operas and musical plays and skits

33. Provision of books on production of operettas and musical plays and programs

34. Supplying of song books or sheets for banquets and parties

35. Hurdy-gurdy, victrola, portable organ, supplied for clubs, parties, dances, parades and celebrations

36. Musical entertainment numbers such as singers, instrumentalists and orchestras

37. Advice as to layout and equipment for backyard playgrounds

38. Assistance to real estate developers in planning layouts for playgrounds in new additions and assistance to nearby towns in planning playgrounds

39. Showing playgrounds of city to those interested

40. Instructions for layout of tennis, volleyball and basketball courts, playground and baseball diamonds

41. Issuing of permits for use of diamonds and courts

42. Suggestions for the organizing and conducting of athletic events, sports and tournaments

43. Organizing of teams, leagues, tournaments and all athletic sports

44. Assistance in planning for gymnasiums, equipment and activities

45. Loaning of athletic equipment for one day

46. Securing of basketball courts and ball fields for the teams not connected with department leagues

47. Furnishing officials for public schools and other groups

48. Supplying of facilities used without permits such as tennis courts, horseshoes, alleys, tennis nets, roque courts, putting greens, bowling, fly casting and archery targets

49. Instruction in laying out of private beaches

50. Leadership in city and county water safety campaigns for bathing, canoeing and sailing

51. Assisting Girl Scouts with athletic badge tests

52. Instruction in swimming and tennis and other sports

53. Instruction in swimming pool construction and operation

54. Loaning of boats

55. Conducting of boat rides and excursions to points of interest

56. Organization and conducting of campaigns for city beautiful, city clean-up week, private yard and garden planting and public park planting

57. Information on organization and operation of camps

58. Maintenance of small surrounding library on playground and recreation

59. Issuing of bulletins and reports relating to recreation

60. Provision of information for themes and reports concerning recreational subjects

61. Maintenance of Speakers' Bureau to supply speakers on recreation for clubs and similar groups

62. Directory of recreation facilities and organization

63. Supplying of bulletin on request, giving list of books to be secured from Recreation Department's library

64. Information Bureau

65. Conducting of classes in folk dancing and handcraft for Girl Scouts

66. Transporting of children to summer camps by motor cars

67. Operation of city golf course

68. Use of parks for picnics

69. Use of large recreation room for games, parties and club

70. Attractive combinations of services for parties and special occasions offered at less fee than is charged on a single service basis

71. Opportunities to join in city-wide groups and to participate in such activities as matrons' gym classes, hiking clubs, basketball, volleyball, baseball leagues of all kinds, Knot Hole Gang, free swimming periods, tennis tournaments, swimming meets, track meets, kite tournaments and activities of various kinds. (Five cities reported they believed attention should always be called to the opportunity to participate in these features of the regular program of departments, but that they should not be confused with the functions of the Service Bureau as such.)

"Service Bureau activities are the means of creating a machine which enlarges the power of the recreation group," said Harold O. Berg, in the discussion which followed. "Don't try to do all the work yourself but use the groups which use your organization."

The questions of funds for the conducting of the Service Bureau brought out a number of suggestions. In Houston each department of the Recreation Commission sets aside a certain proportion of its budget, and groups in the community earn and donate special funds. Alfred O. Anderson of the Board of Education, Cleveland, suggested that difficulty might be encountered in deciding the amount of budget which should be set aside, especially where funds are limited. In his opinion a better use of the money available could be made, since organized groups he felt do not need service as much as people unable to identify themselves with groups.

Recent Grecian Discoveries of Interest to Physical Educators

There have been discoveries made recently in Athens, Greece, which should prove to be of great interest to all students of physical training. It was while workmen were excavating for a new building in the city that they came across two marble blocks on which were sculptured athletic exercises of the ancient Greeks. These are archaic



DID THE ANCIENT GREEKS PLAY VOLLEY BALL?



FIELD HOCKEY AMONG THE GREEKS?

bas-relief from the wall of Themistocles and date back to about 500 B. C. The adage "there is nothing new under the sun" seems to be true as one gazes on two sides of these finely sculptured blocks depicting the games of the old Greeks.

There are two games of particular interest to directors of physical education. One is unmistakably a game of field hockey. The other very likely is a game somewhat similar to volley ball. As one studies this latter bas-relief, he notes that there are two teams. The player on the extreme left on one team has a ball in the palm of his right hand. By noting the position of the two players on the right of the other team, it is quite evident that the ball is to be thrown into the air. The position of the hands of these two players demonstrates that the ball is not to be caught, but is to be batted back over some obstacle, possibly a cord stretched across the center of the court.

The compositions are particularly fine, and the sculpture so well done that it demonstrates beyond doubt that the work was done by one of the master sculptors of that period. The two blocks are in the national museum of Athens.

LOUIS C. SCHROEDER.

Geneva, Switzerland.

COMMENT BY JOSEPH LEE:

The photographs showing the field hockey and volley ball of the Greeks are extremely interesting. I think they ought to receive wide publication in some way as they would teach thousands of boys more of the actual existence and reality of the Greeks than many books.

Canberra, Australia, the Perfect City

When a nation has a great idea and has set about to work it out all the world stands by and either applauds or criticizes. One of the chief reasons why I wanted to go to Australia was to see Canberra, the new capital of the newest country in the world, to find how they were doing it, where it was, and how much space was to be set aside in this new project for the use of the people. I was intrigued with the idea. Here was a nation, all white, starting out to build a capital worthy of its Anglo Saxon heritage. They could profit by the mistakes of all the world. They could build the perfect modern city, starting from the very ground up, could even choose the ground.

This ideal city was to me the eighth wonder of the world. They have taken nine hundred square miles (576,000 acres) of beautiful country with hills around it and a river running through it, and built thereon a perfect city. I did not think I would ever live to see it but I have, and it is all true. An American won the competition for the ground plan and the days I spent there with members of the Commission were fruitful ones. There are already tennis courts, croquet, cricket, golf, swimming, cycling, racing, football, chess, rifle and gun clubs, bowls and draughts.—*Extract from letter from Arabella Page Rodman.*

Joseph Lee urges that play leaders help every child to succeed in some form of play. Provide things to do when it rains and for bad days in winter.

Solving the Caddy Problem

By

Dan Chase,

Executive Secretary, Sportsmanship Brotherhood, Inc.

There were about 500,000 boys who served as caddies during the past year on the different golf courses of America. The welfare of these boys constitutes a responsibility that the millions of men and women who play the game are beginning to realize.

How much responsibility should the club assume for the well being of the caddy? What is the effect of caddying on the boy's physical health? How does he spend his time while awaiting his turn on the links? Just what should be the relationship of the player to the youngster whose character he is consciously or unconsciously influencing? These are some of the questions which are being given consideration by thoughtful men who realize that the boy of today is the man of tomorrow and that these half million future citizens present a challenge and an opportunity to the golfing fraternity.

The Lenox Hills Golf Club at Farmingdale, Long Island, is conducting a unique and significant experiment. A caddy club has been organized, trained leadership provided, and a special club house erected and equipped under the leadership and inspiration of Benjamin F. Yoakum, nationally known business man and philanthropist and one of the founders of the Lenox Hills Club. Membership has been opened to Boy Scouts, most of whom are caddies, in the community who measure up to certain standards and show a willingness to do their part. The boys are allowed to pay $1 a year membership, so they feel they are having a part in paying for the privileges allowed them in the club house and that it is their club. The club has become a chapter of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood and its members are taught to know and to practice the code of Sportsmanship, which is:

Keep the rules.
Keep faith with your comrade.
Keep your temper.
Keep yourself fit.
Keep a stout heart in defeat.
Keep your pride under in victory.
Keep a sound soul, a clean mind and a healthy body.

—Play the Game—

The boys are not being pampered or spoiled by over-attention. They are given opportunities to serve on committees and to take responsibility in running their own organization, and thus are developing qualities of reliability, trustworthiness, courtesy and efficiency. Thrift is encouraged and a savings system is being considered. Physical exercise and games indoors and out are provided. Everything is done to safeguard the health and physical development of the boys. It is too soon to say much of the permanent results of the endeavor but already there are indications that the boys themselves appreciate this sort of effort.

Moral development is equally looked after. Books are provided, and addresses and talks by speakers who know how to reach and impress boys are arranged for. More important, even, the cooperation of the members of the club has been secured in setting the right example of Sportsmanship and playing the game on the links. In order to help the members to think of their responsibility along this line and to remind them that in all their periods of stress and strain during the competition there is a future citizen present, the club is adding the following line to its score card:

"You have rated your caddy—how has he rated you?"

Grantland Rice wrote a special article on caddies for the Garden City Rotary Club which was made into a poster with a cartoon by Briggs and distributed to all the golf clubs of the section. It is worthy of the widest sort of circulation. Some of the significant paragraphs are quoted:

The caddie is the greatest of all imitators. Each thing that you do in a round is setting an example for your caddie to follow.

The golfer who loses his temper also loses the respect of his caddie, and boys are sometimes the wisest of all judges. Their opinions on humanity mean something, for they know the inside story.

The good opinion of a caddie is a pretty good sign that a golfer is playing the game in the right spirit of sportsmanship.

Golfers who play the game in the right spirit toward the caddie rarely have any complaint to make of a poor one.

The golfer who curses his caddie is almost sure to be unpopular with everyone else in the club.

The caddie is generally as good as his treatment. If he is not a good one a square deal will make him one.

Character Education Through Scouting*

By

Dr. N. E. Richardson,

Northwestern University

There are four primary principles of character education that parents and scoutmasters should have in mind. During the years 12, 13, and 14 boys have certain marked capabilities of character development. If normal progress toward strength and symmetry of character is to be made during these crucial years, consideration should be given to four principles of development.

First, help the boy to focus his attention upon a goal of personal attainment. Dr. Alfred Adler would call it a "Goal of Superiority." It is really a mental picture of that toward which he may aspire. Every boy should have a character goal —should think frequently of the kind of a person he is going to be. His study and play lose point if he is simply drifting toward some intangible, indefinite somewhat. The other boys know him as a certain kind of "guy," but does he know the "guy" that he is now becoming? Does he catch a hint, now and then, from his parents or his scoutmaster, suggesting what they expect of him? Every boy should have a standard with reference to which he can judge whether or not a particular act is creditable.

Second, make sure that this goal of attainment is concrete. The abstract quality of goodness makes little or no appeal to boys of this age. It has no substantial content. It awakens no feeling of reality. It makes no particular contribution to skill or endurance or alertness. A boy feels silly when he tries merely to be good. To be a good Scout is to obey the Scout Oath and Law. That means something. It means, stand at attention out of respect to the American Flag. It means do a good turn, daily. It means earn two dollars and deposit them in the bank and let them stay there. To do such things as these and to recognize that when doing them he is a Scout of superior quality, leaves a boy with his roots in the ground. To be an air plant doesn't appeal to him. Parents and other teachers should help to make goodness tangible. Help the boy to locate it. Help him to understand it in terms with which he is familiar.

In a recent research project it was found that at this age level being trustworthy means answering such questions as these in the right way:

Shall I leave the football game just at the most exciting point when the game is tied? I have just remembered a promise I made to mother that I would go to the store for her.

Shall I sneak out at lunch time and go back to school without taking the dog out for a walk as I am supposed to do?

When asked to do an errand at a neighbor's about a mile away, shall I pretend to have gone and then say they were not at home? My going on this errand would interfere with a fishing trip I had planned.

When father depends upon me to clean his car and have it ready for him at four o'clock, shall I leave the job and go off with the other fellows to the Forest Preserve for a good time?

What shall I do when mother depends upon me to get my older brother up at seven o'clock and he won't get up? Shall I grab pillows and throw at him?

Shall I show a poor report card to my father?

Shall I accept gum others offer me in school when I know it is breaking the school rules to chew gum?

Shall I skip out from going to Sunday School and hang around the corner drug store, buying candy with the money my parents expected me to give to the Sunday School?

When I am appointed Junior Police in school, shall I allow boys and girls to bribe me to let them slip past and run in the hall or shall I stop them and report them to the authorities?

Third, make it possible for the boy to achieve success in his efforts to realize his ideal. Once in a while, at least, he ought to feel the thrill of victory. Based upon actual experience, he should have confidence in his ability to be a good Scout. Always to be striving after a goal of right living and always to experience failure is fatal. One reason why some boys become delinquent is be-

*Address delivered at Institute for Recreation Workers under auspices of Department of Recreation, Evanston, Ill.

cause they have not known themselves as being successful in their efforts to realize an accredited goal.

It is at this point, particularly, where parents and scoutmasters need a word of caution. Boys are only boys. They are immature. Their goals of attainment must be within reach. The adult goals may be all right for adults, but to judge a boy on the basis of his failure to live up to a standard that is twenty or thirty years beyond his present capabilities is to misjudge him. He can easily develop a sense of moral inferiority under such conditions. Brought up in the atmosphere of failure, he thinks of himself as being a delinquent. Under such conditions, those who train him falsely must share responsibility for his shortcomings.

The fourth principle links the boy's morality up with religion. The problems of making right choices are not easily solved. Temptations to do what is wrong may come suddenly upon a boy. Often there is marked immediacy and intensity in the appeal to disregard, for this once, one's highest goal of superiority. It is precisely at this point where the value of religion is seen. Religion makes right more intensely right and wrong, more intensely wrong. It sharpens the issue. It throws God's approval or disapproval into the situation.

Boys of this age know very well that sometimes they can get by parents or teachers. But they can't get by God. So when God is brought into the situation, they have to reckon with inescapable consequences. Moral development or character education that does not make this vital contact with religion is lacking in effectiveness. It breaks down just at the point where it is most needed.

The primary purpose of Scouting is not simply to keep early adolescent boys occupied with interesting, health-producing activities. Its real objective is character education. But character education is a cooperative enterprise. Parents and scoutmasters need to understand one another. And the boy needs to get the idea that they are not asking the impossible of him. In order to secure the maximum enlistment of the boys, these four rules may well be followed. Help him set for himself a concrete, an attainable, and attractive goal of personal achievement. Then when he has met its requirements, let him feel that he has the approval of the highest, the divine reality.

Safety and the Playgrounds*

By

W. C. Batchelor,

Superintendent, Bureau of Recreation, City of Pittsburgh, and Director of Recreation, Board of Education

With public playgrounds an established institution in more than 800 communities throughout the United States, it is unnecessary for me to draw attention here to these havens of refuge as a means of safety. The playground is now universally accepted as the greatest single factor in the solution of our problem of traffic casualties among children, the annual number of which has assumed alarming proportions.

It is, however, with another phase of this safety and play problem, that I want to deal at this time. People often overlook the fact that when large numbers of children are brought together for the purpose of providing them with active forms of play, a new problem of safety is created on the playground itself. When, as is the case here in Pittsburgh, in common with most other centers of congested population, the play spaces for the great mass of children up to twelve years of age are mostly of very limited size, the problem of avoiding injury on the playground is one which merits all possible attention.

The extent to which the play of children should be supervised or the advisibility of permitting them to spend their leisure largely in free, or undirected, play is still a debatable question. But the fact that the presence of a capable supervisor or play leader is the most important single factor in the maintenance of safe conditions for play is at once obvious.

The average person is familiar with the danger encountered in playing a game of football or baseball, the likelihood of a fall in any running game, or in striking the bottom when diving into a swimming pool, but the numerous sources of danger which can be avoided by the trained and alert playground director are hardly realized.

First, there is the condition of the playground itself. In this are included the presence of

*Address broadcast from W.C.A.E. November 8, 1927, 5:20 P. M.

broken glass, tin cans, boards with protruding nails, clinkers, stones. Then the condition of swings and similar equipment; this requires regular, frequent inspection for weak or worn spots and wooden parts beginning to sliver.

Another important factor is the proper location and distribution of play equipment and the various game areas. Slides, swings and other moving apparatus must be placed as far as possible from game areas and not where children are likely to pass close by. The same precaution must be exercised in regard to quoit pitching and shot putting. In corners or around the edges of the ground are the safest locations for these activities. The location of baseball diamonds in relation to play apparatus is, of course, of prime importance. Where possible, areas for smaller children are fenced off entirely from the athletic fields of the older boys and men.

In addition, many safety devices are necessary, e. g.: fences to keep children from running into busy thoroughfares and balls from various games from becoming a source of danger; covered backstops for baseball, screens to protect spectators, and similar devices.

Important as these considerations are, however, the most vital factor in safe play is the development, in the naturally irresponsible child, of habits of safety in all forms of activity. Here the responsibility of the play supervisor for safety education is practically unlimited.

The enumeration of a few of the sources of danger, the elimination of which requires continuous education, will indicate the possibilities of the play leader's influence. Some of these are: throwing stones or sand, unnecessarily rough play, tripping, riding bicycles and scooters where large groups are playing, running, chasing or playing between or around swings, jumping from a moving swing, holding a baby in the lap while swinging, swinging sideways or too high or twisting in swings, standing up on slides, running up slides, allowing spectators to stand too near in baseball and other games, permitting older children to play games dangerous to younger ones near the sand box or other smaller children's activities, and so on indefinitely.

In addition to this effort to develop habits of safety in all play activities, definite safety campaigns are also conducted on the Pittsburgh playgrounds. During the past summer, a representative of the Better Traffic Committee of the Department of Public Safety made 152 visits to more than 60 city playgrounds and vacation schools, on a regular schedule, giving safety talks of a popular nature before more than 14,000 boys and girls. In cooperation with this same committee and the Western Pennsylvania Safety Council, the Bureau of Recreation enrolled over 8,000 boys and girls in the Playground Division of the Junior Safety Council. This membership involves a pledge to observe ten rules of safety and the privilege of wearing the member's button.

Each of the eight all-year recreation centers of the Bureau of Recreation also has a subscription to "Safety Education," a magazine containing safety stories, plays, pageants, etc., for children, and other safety suggestions. Nevertheless, in spite of all possible precautions, injuries do occasionally occur on playgrounds, and the safety program must, therefore, include provision for the care of injuries. Each playground is provided with a first aid kit, which directors are required to keep completely equipped at all times. Each director has a list of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the city physicians in each district, and instructions are also given in the treatment of minor injuries.

An immediate detailed report of all accidents is required on a form provided for this purpose in order that such cases may be properly followed up and causes, where possible, eliminated.

From this brief summary of the situation, it is apparent that safety on the playground must be given first consideration if these play spaces, in spite of large numbers in attendance and restricted area are to be, in reality, the havens of safety for which they are intended. Obviously, this is possible only with careful planning in every detail of layout and development and through a trained and alert staff of play leaders capable of securing the whole-hearted cooperation of all those in attendance, both young and old.

West Virginia Has a Little Country Theatre.—The first little country theatre in the state of West Virginia was opened on December 22nd at the Waddington People's College. The theatre is located in what was formerly the carriage house of Waddington Farm, the estate of the late Col. Earl W. Oglebay, part of which is being used by the first people's college in West Virginia.

"Dust of the Road" was the first play to be presented, with a cast of characters from the students of the college.

An All Southern Play Day

No form of competition, no winning teams, no awards—these were some of the omissions of the first "All Southern Play Day" held at Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia, on November 19th.

All of the colleges for women within a 300 mile radius were invited by the Athletic Association Council and the Physical Education Club of Brenau College to send delegates. It was a simple invitation to "come play with us," and no hope of awards or "star teams" was held up, but the girls who came from ten colleges in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, did not miss these features. The memory of twenty-four hours of joyous activity, with the girls representing twenty-one states bound together in the spirit of play, was all those fifty-five girls and their forty-five hostesses wanted.

The program was divided into four parts. In the morning came soccer, hockey, basket ball, quoits, tennis, games, races and similar sports on the large and small athletic fields of the colleges. Teams were composed of mixed groups, an Agnes Scott girl playing opposite an Alabama Women's College girl.

From the athletic fields the group adjourned to the gymnasium, where they danced American country dances. Then came luncheon and afterward everyone marched in the Play Day parade. By that time many were ready for a swim in the gymnasium pool; others preferred horseback riding, canoeing or hiking, while some of the group wanted more of the kind of sport they had enjoyed in the morning.

After dinner a Kid Party in the gymnasium provided dancing games and getting together stunts. But that was not the end! A feast and entertainment provided by the freshmen in the gymnasium department gave the final touch to the day's delights. A night at camp and early in the morning groups began to leave.

How It Was Done

The technique was not difficult, but careful preparations were made. The president of the Athletic Association sent a short typed letter and a longer mimeographed statement to the president of the Athletic Association of the Women's Clubs. The letters invited four or five girls to come to the Play Day and the usual "R. S. V. P." was in the corner. The mimeographed sheet outlined the plan of playing, without competition, for good fellowship and the joy of playing together. It also gave the program and announced the number of colleges invited.

Next were listed the activities available at Brenau—Hockey, soccer, volley ball, swimming, basketball, canoeing, tennis, quoits, horseback riding, baseball, hiking, low organization games, folk dancing, pyramids, stunts and tumbling, social dancing and group singing.

Suggestions were offered about the bringing of gymnasium and swimming suits, college pennants and the begging and borrowing of a car so that six could come for the cost of one! Five students and a teacher were suggested because they could all come in one car, but each college was asked to send at least one or two representatives if six could not come. About two weeks before Play Day the enterprising physical director of Brenau, Miss Ethel M. Bowers, whose enthusiasm and leadership made Play Day possible, sent a letter to the physical director of every college which had not responded, urging attendance and suggesting that girls be chosen to represent their college because of health, sportsmanship and leadership ability. The R. S. V. P. was repeated as a reminder.

A week before Play Day some publicity appeared in the local papers, which were kept informed as acceptances were received. News accounts were sent to the papers of the towns where the colleges were located.

Three days before Play Day a joint meeting was held of the Athletic Association Council and the Physical Education Club. Business matters, it was found, resolved themselves into three groups—preparation, hostesses and activities. One girl was put in charge of each of the following:

Stunts and novelties for party and camp. Seeing that gymnasium, pool, tennis courts, fields, camps, lake, club rooms, dressing rooms and offices were in order

Getting name cards for guests to wear
Registering guests
Directing them to rooms
Table assignments
Typing room assignments and programs
Program plans
Sleeping arrangements
Food for party and midnight feast.

The girl in charge selected freshmen to assist her and directed the workmen. The actual heavy work of repairing equipment, marking fields, and cleaning was done by men working under the direction of a member of the faculty and the student who had the responsibility in charge.

Hostess arrangements were simple: A group of guests from one college were assigned to a group of students in one dormitory or section of a dormitory. These students, if they were not attending classes, were to meet the guests, make them comfortable in their rooms, take them to the gymnasium, to meals and to camp and see that a kid party costume was provided and a bed at camp. It happened that about three students had a group of five or six guests. When not in class, the student was to be at the field or with her group of guests. Junior and senior physical education students were given entire charge of certain activities during every three hours. During this hour, they were to see that equipment was provided, referees enlisted, teams organized and that all guests were playing something they wished to play.

"In looking back," writes Miss Bowers, "we can point out the things that succeeded and those that failed. We succeeded in having a good attendance, exactly double what we had planned for in our fondest dreams. A third letter, possibly from our dean to the dean of the invited college or from president to president, would have been an added asset. We didn't have enough ice breakers and get-acquainted games to find out much about each other. The little name and address cards that each group wore were good, but a uniform costume for each group would have distinguished them much better.

"We started in strenuously, perhaps too strenuously, with basket ball and soccer. It would have been better to have moderate sports first or get-acquainted games. We then had low organization games, folk dancing and a conference when we outlined the rest of the day's program. Then all who cared to participate were invited to join a college Danish gymnasium class. Our afternoon program was better planned.

"However, we found out what a real Play Day is by having one and we hope our guests found out by participating in one."

For the Negroes of Orlando

Recreation for negroes is steadily progressing in Orlando under the auspices of the Department of Recreation. Recently a fifteen-acre tract of land was given as a negro community center and playground. Through the summer leagues of baseball for junior and senior boys and for girls were operated with much interest and success, more than twelve teams playing daily on the seven fields donated for negro work. More than 1,000 people took part in horseshoes and many were interested in a checker tournament. Old and young came by the hundreds to the street showers, which were operated at six widely separated points in the negro sections.

During the fall a program of volley ball, diamond ball, horseshoes, tennis and football for juniors and seniors was carried on. A tennis club has been organized and community sings have begun which will run through the winter and spring seasons. Handcraft and trades will be taught in the vocational school which is soon to open.

Music clubs will be an important part of the winter program. On November 27th the choral club was organized with 300 voices and a male chorus has been started with twenty members. Christmas toy clubs are being organized for the repairing of old toys and the making of new ones. A municipal bathing beach has been set aside for negroes on one of the most beautiful of the thirty lakes of the city.

Art Activities Flourish in Lynchburg, Virginia.—"We have recently organized a music club," writes Mrs. Robert P. Munday, Superintendent of Recreation, Lynchburg, Virginia, "and now have members playing harmonicas, banjos, ukuleles, guitars, trumpets, violins and mandolins. We hold a meeting once a week and have two directors, one for the string instruments and one for the harmonicas.

"Funds for directors and equipment were included in our new budget for four new white playgrounds and one colored ground. Our budget also includes provision for a director of recreative arts."

A Message From Eva Le Gallienne

The following message to the children of America was sent the Association by Eva Le Gallienne, who is so well known as an actress and as director of the Civic Repertory Theatre in New York City and who recently received the $5,000 award offered the woman making the most outstanding contribution of the year in the field of art.

A MESSAGE FROM EVA LE GALLIENNE

Dear Children:

I want to send you this personal message, because you are the *future* of America, because you hold in your small hands the power to make America glorious with an ever growing vision and ideal, or of letting her sink back into the rut of mental and spiritual laziness which too often follows on the steps of great prosperity.

It is above everything important that you should not lose your sense of Beauty, your sense of Poetry, your sense of Magic. Do not let these divine attributes of the Art of Living be crushed by the machinery of modern civilization. Do not forget that if Mr. Ford creates millions of motors every year, God still lets millions of flowers spring from the earth; remember that though hundreds of aeroplanes rush across the sky, that sky is still glittering with millions of God's stars.

You will wonder what all this has to do with the theatre. I will try to tell you. The theatre was originally a part of religion. It *belonged* to the people, they did not have to buy it with hard-earned gold. This *instrument* for service has become gradually a vast *machinery* for *getting,* and the public have to pay an exorbitantly high price for the few hours of entertainment offered to them; entertainment which sometimes proves of real worth but which too often offers a useless collection of rubbish.

I am convinced that the people of America are in no degree less intelligent than the people of Europe, that their ideals are as high and their powers of appreciation every bit as great. Yet there is no town of importance in Europe and particularly in Central Europe, Russia and Scandinavia, that does not provide its people as a *matter of course* with a *popular priced repertory theatre,* a theatre that is to the town a *library of living plays,* representative of all the best in dramatic literature.

A superstitition is prevalent in this country which you children can do so much to stamp out; the belief that a play written by a great artist, either modern or classic, must of necessity be dull. Such a belief is absurd. If you had the chance, as have the children of Europe, to see adequately presented at an admission charge equal to that of the average moving picture (that is to say, 50c) the plays of Shakespeare, Goldoni, Ibsen, Tchekov, you would find them every bit as entertaining as "Abie's Irish Rose" or "Getting Gertie's Garter," and, furthermore, you would leave the theatre with food for your brain and your spirit, and be transported for a few hours out of your everyday hum-drum self to a world that still holds the simple true magic of flowers and stars.

Help me and help yourselves to build a theatre in your midst that may have the chance of giving you some of these things. Your demand will create the supply. Have faith in us workers inside the theatre, as we have faith in you, the future workers outside, and let us work together on a basis of mutual service, understanding and confidence.

EVA LE GALLIENNE.

To Keep Life Exhilarating

Recently a man who has served as warden of a state prison and who has spent years in studying our criminal laws and investigating the effects of punishment on our criminals spoke somewhat as follows in a public address:

All boys desire adventure, combat. This desire tends to die out with the passing of the years. Finally men and women are contented with the drab life.

Youth, however, desires desperate action, spirited sports. The pity of it is that the young man, a criminal at thirty, full of adventure, in a comparatively few years, is no longer ready for desperate action; is satisfied with a staid life.

A way must be found for keeping life exhilarating for youth if we want to keep boys from becoming criminals. The severer the punishments are made, the more daring the young men feel when they violate the law. The remedy is in giving other forms of daring.

Nature Guiding

Department Conducted by William G. Vinal

Making Nature Study Play

Henry Corp,

Secretary, Rhode Island Field Naturalists' Club, Inc.

"The oldest, largest and most active Natural History Society in New England is the Rhode Island Field Naturalists' Club." So says President Ritchie of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies, which embraces twenty-three associations.

What are the reasons for the growth and permanence of this successful club?

Its origin was very simple. Twenty-two years ago, seven people met in the Museum at Roger Williams Park, Providence, to organize. It was an untried experiment and the promoters were quite modest—in fact, rather shy about their organization. At that time it was an unusual step. There was a feeling that it was just a bit "odd" to form a club to go afield observing birds, flowers, minerals. The club members were not taken very seriously; indeed they did not take themselves very seriously. They felt as if they must apologize and explain their actions to the reporters who came for copy. The press hailed it as an innovation.

The first outing of these timid ones was almost a failure—only four out of the seven members appeared. It did not look encouraging, and although from time to time members were added and the attendance on trips was increased, it was not at first a flourishing club. We are a conservative people and any new proposal is shunned merely because it is new, yet it is hard for us now to realize that such timidity ever prevailed.

Our shyness has gone! We make no apologies for exploring the woods every Saturday afternoon. Outdoor clubs have become popular. In these days we even consider one who does not appreciate the babbling brooks and singing birds as hardly a normal human being. Week-end hikes are customary, not only with Boy Scouts but with adults, who are more than ever taking to the woods. For the benefit of our minds, as well as to improve our bodily health, we spend our spare time recreating in the out-of-doors.

Walking clubs are numerous and are doing excellent work in encouraging outdoor activities, but walking merely for the sake of walking soon loses its interest. Walks need an objective. The Field Naturalists' Club furnishes this. People go to see the hepatica in bloom, to listen to the vesper song of the thrush, to inhale the fragrant breath of the pines and cedars, to enjoy the quiet and calm of the by-ways and revel in the general beauty of the sky and landscape.

Walking clubs, too, often aim at records for speed or distance. This necessitates walking on roads or beaten paths. This is tiring, since it pulls continually upon the same set of muscles. Quite different are the walks of the Field Naturalists. They go afield, through deserted pastures, along woodland trails, traveling on turf or peat, their feet enjoying the soft touch of the cool grass, resting the over-used muscles and bringing into play many that need exercising. For this reason their walks are not tiring. A whole afternoon afield is less fatiguing than a half hour's walk on the hard flat road. Although not organized for that purpose, the club is ideal merely as a walking club.

Another attractive feature is the opportunity for sociability. To meet once a week with those whose interests are similar to one's own is stimulating, and there is something particularly genuine about friendships formed in the open. They are essentially different from those of the artificial evening parties where complexions and manners are not as honest as those of the open, under the searching rays of the afternoon sun. In their tramping togs people are apt to be more sincere and less artificial. Many lasting friendships are formed on these outings and every trip is a social event.

But it is not the good exercise of the walk nor the sociability that is the chief attraction. Neither is it a fierce desire to study, as some outsiders suppose, that has held the club together for so



ONE OF THE EDUCATIONAL HIKES WHICH ARE HELD WEEKLY ON SATURDAYS DURING THE FALL AND SPRING MONTHS

These hikes are never taken for the hiking itself, but with a definite educational object in view, making a study of trees, flowers, birds, insects and geology

many years. The trips are taken more to enjoy the loveliness of the hills, valleys, streams, lakes or seashore; to gaze on the distant view of hazy purple; to sit beside the brooks that sparkle in the sunshine and listen to their lulled murmur; to admire the swamp covered with marsh marigolds, to meditate beside pools and waterfalls. We go for the pure joy of it all. The instruction is incidental. We go to play; nevertheless, while study is a by-product, it is by no means negligible.

We try to select leaders who can give us information; they may or may not be members. We make use of anyone who is well informed on any subject, and it has frequently occurred that some capable leader who expected to spend only one afternoon with us has become a permanent member and enthusiastic supporter of the club. We have among our own members bird lovers, butterfly chasers, bug hunters, astronomers, geologists, mineralogists and other specialists in their own lines. Consequently, any one wishing information can gather a large amount of knowledge from the trips. But he can take it or leave it, as he chooses; no attempt is made to urge instruction upon anyone. Nevertheless, in the atmosphere of such a membership as we have stimulated by the presence of myriads of wild flowers, birds, rocks, trees, shrubs no one can avoid absorbing some knowledge of natural history. Even the novice must learn to observe and reason. He will see the jewel-weed or the mountain laural shoot its pollen. He will learn how the gentian protects its honey from all insects, except the bee, which is useful to the plant. He will view with the club the miracle of the awakening of the spring, the magic unfolding of the buds after their wintry sleep. He will know what the different kinds of clouds are called and the names of the constellations, and will have some knowledge about the glacial epoch and the geologic features of the landscape. Yes, the new member may, if he wishes, be informed on many subjects, especially since he must have professed interest in some branch of natural history as a reason for joining the club.

Some of the reasons why the Rhode Island Field Naturalists' Club has outlived many others have been given. Another reason, and an important one, is the simplicity of its aims. We have resisted all temptations to become an "influential" club. To be "a power in the community" does not appeal to us. We have not become identified with

any "movements." Our aims are the simplest possible. Moreover, we have resolutely kept the amount of the annual dues at 50c. Consequently we have no club house and meet only for walking. The only expense we have is for printing and mailing programs. We have no deficit and no big reserve which might start a quarrel! We have a constitution and by-laws, but fortunately no member seems to be aware of the existence of either. Everyone being over eighteen years of age, it is presumed that they do not need to be told of the rules. We obey them without ever having heard of them! Too much insistence on constitution observances, and rigid enforcement of irksome rules would freeze the life out of any club.

Another reason for our success is the variety of interests represented. It has never been known as "Mr. So and So's Bird Club" or "Prof. Blank's Beetle Hunters," nor the "Geologists' or Astronomers' Association." While we have some of the finest specialists in the country as members, we arrange our program impartially to include all branches. Our president is curator of one of the best herbariums in New England. We have as active members two celebrated entomologists, known everywhere. Everyone familiar with these subjects knows of Dr. Calder's collection of beetles and Mr. Burlingame's butterflies. We have one modest lady who is known as far away as Australia and Japan as a fern specialist. She is always with us on our trips. We have a young man, who, under the direction of his college professor, has found over a hundred varieties of minerals in a small corner of this little state. We have several members who could qualify as bird experts and a number who can name practically all of the wild flowers; some have specialized on grasses, others on trees or shrubs, but usually all come on all trips whatever subject is scheduled. If the day is fine twenty or thirty members are ready for the Saturday afternoon walk regardless of the program, willing to listen to the leader and enjoy the trip.

We try to introduce variety in our programs by blazing new trails. But all the trails are new, at least four times a year, and in the early spring a trail is new every week. Occasionally, for variety's sake, we take an all-day trip to some distant point and sometimes a member who is also a Scout leader instructs us in campfire cookery. Skating and snow-shoe parties are sometimes hastily arranged and in summer we schedule boat trips on Narragansett Bay. But all these diversions are exceptional. The main attraction is now as it always has been—the walks in the woods. We still find the old, old truth that the simple pleasures are the most lasting. We get health, happiness and some knowledge from our trips with our fellow members. They are a modest company, but with many sharp eyes looking and many fertile brains working. There is much to be gained and much enjoyment on every walk. We look back upon every season's activities with satisfaction and we look forward with pleasant anticipation to those of many seasons to come.

Early Spring in Japan

By

Clara Blattner

Wellesley, Mass.

In spite of chill winds and oft times heavy snows, the plum blossoms open in February, and fill the air with a delicious fragrance. They are the sweetest of all the blossoms, symbols of purity and longevity, and as they stand at the top of the long line of blossoms of the year, they are called "the elder brothers of the hundred flowers."

To the gardens famous for their "Reclining Dragon Plum Trees," the people flock, in spite of the cold, and the older and more bent the tree the more it is admired, for the old, leafless trunk sending forth delicate, fragrant blossoms, is a symbol of sturdy old age.

It is the plum tree that poets have always loved and the subjects "Plum Blossoms in Snow," "Plum Blossoms in the Moonlight" have been celebrated in all ages, by poet and painter alike.

Now, when you visit the plum gardens and see and smell the exquisite blossoms (the fragrance is very similar to that of our prunus maritinia) and perhaps, if you are fortunate, hear the delicate song of the uginsu (cettia cantaus) the "Japanese nightingale," it is for you to pause in contemplation and let the results of your meditation take shape in a seventeen syllable poem. When written upon a poem-paper, hang it upon the plum branch and the spirit of the tree will rejoice, while those who pass will stop to read your verse.

The custom of writing poems and hanging them on the plum branches probably originated in the

story that Tenjin, the God of Calligraphy, loved to sit and study under the blossoming plum trees. The blossoms are single and double, varying from snowy white to deepest pink.

February is known for a very jolly festival Setsubun, or "Driving Out the Demons." This falls in the last days of January or first of February. Beans are scattered about the house in four directions while the master of the house shouts: "Oui wa soto! Luku wa nchi!" "Demons away! Enter, O Happiness!" These beans are then carefully swept up, cooked and a few eaten.

In a few temples, indeed, this is acted out as a play in a very realistic manner and the young priests seem greatly to enjoy their rôles as demons.

It is in February, too, that Inari, the Goddess of Rice, is worshiped. The shrines of Inari are quickly recognized by the image of the fox always placed there, and sometimes hundreds of red torii are led to the shrine—votive offerings from those whose prayers have been answered.

With the third of the third month comes the second of the Gosekku or Five Great Festivals of Japan. It is a time of great rejoicing for girls of all ages, and is familiar to all under the name of the Dolls' Festival. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that while the dolls and miniature furniture of exquisite lacquer are displayed on the red-covered shelves, they are never played with or handled, for the Japanese child is taught from the very first, to look with her *eyes* and not with her *fingers!*

On her first birthday, a Japanese girl usually begins her collection of dolls with the Emperor and Empress, seated figures in stiff gold brocade, placed above all the rest, as befits their rank. Below come the three serving maids, in red and white, the two guards at either end and below them the five musicians. This completes the prescribed number of court dolls. Behind the Emperor and Empress stands a gold screen and on either side of them a tall lantern, the exquisite chests and boxes in gold lacquer, filling the lower shelves of the display.

As the peach is one of the symbols of the woman, so peach blossoms red and white (colors symbolic of the positive and negative principles) are the flowers used in decoration at this time. A special sweet white saké is served for this festival and cake, red and white, diamond-shaped, rests on a diamond-shaped black lacquer stand.

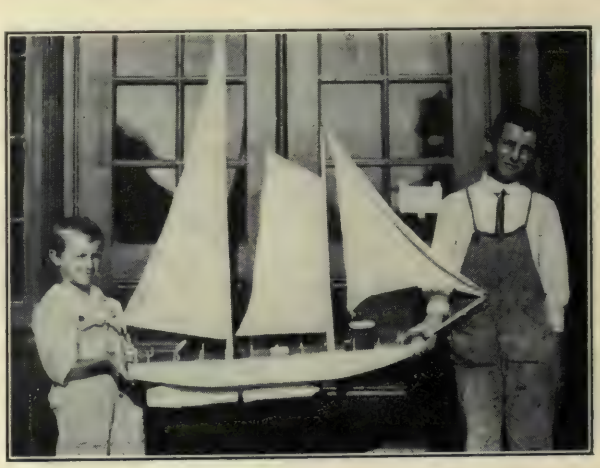
The Japanese girls entertain their friends during these three days of the Dolls' Festival, but as all the dolls and toys are in miniature, so are all the dishes from which one eats and even the very food itself. When one of my pupils invited me to see her dolls, I soon found a small food stand placed before me, with a complete, miniature dinner. I had not yet become expert in the use of chopsticks, and the tiny chopsticks were very inadequate in my unskilled hand for the wee fish, about three inches long, that had been broiled whole for my dinner.

The very last of the plum blossoms—the deep pink—may linger until the beginning of March and the most famous garden is at Omori. Here a large plum garden rambles over a sheltered hillside, with small, secluded tea houses, where one may spend a whole day enjoying the beauty and fragrance in quiet meditation, or climb to the very top and look over a pink blossom-sea, to the blue waves sparkling on the horizon. Underneath the plum trees are countless bushes of Nanten heavy with scarlet berries—the nanten, planted by each Japanese house, to which all childish dreams of terror are confidingly whispered.

When the ebb-tide is lowest, in March, everybody goes clam-hunting. The clam is also a symbol of woman, so it is natural that the women and girls particularly delight in gathering them.

One of the old court games, now long fallen into disuse was the Shell Game. This consisted of pairs of clam shells, painted on the inside with gay historic scenes, the point of the game being to match shells and pictures.

There is a Japanese saying that, as no two clam shells will fit perfectly save only those made for each other, so, for each one who passes along the Way of Life, there is just one perfect companion, but, adds the Chinese poet, "How rarely do they meet in this gloomy world."



New Bedford, Mass., Achievement!

The Children's Playground Theatre

By

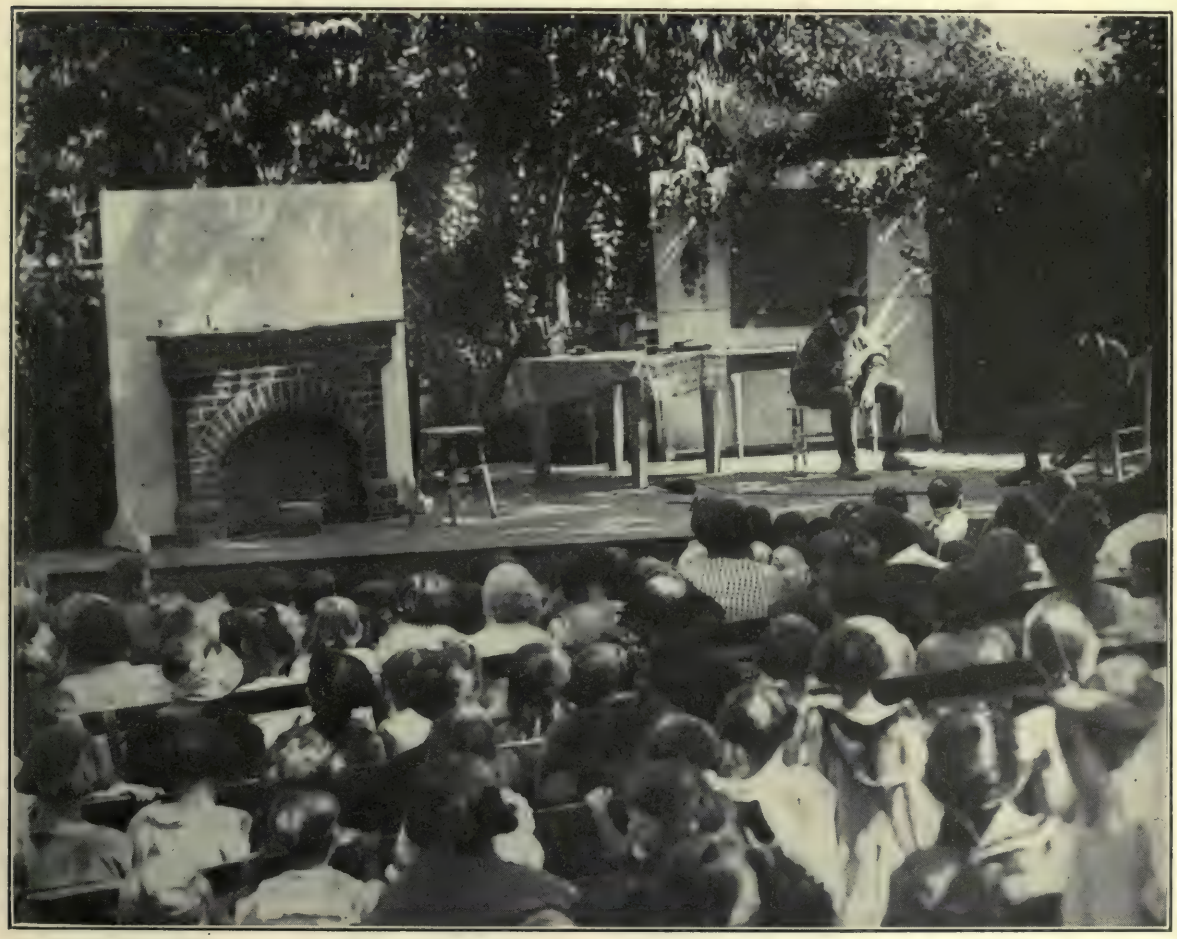
Mabel Foote Hobbs

How can drama find its natural and rightful place on playground? Drama's magical doors open to only a chosen few of the mature, but they stand wide to every child—his true heritage not to be denied. Therefore, we believe that on all playgrounds, a shady spot should be set aside to be known as the Children's Playground Theatre—their own little "Temple of Art," where childhood's inborn dramatic instinct may find its development. Greek pillars and velvet curtains are not essentials; a leafy background with perhaps only a grassy floor in this corner are the simple requisites for a theatre as definite as the most brilliantly illuminated Play House. These young actors may turn a palace into a garden by merely adding a few leafy boughs or may, in a moment, change the garden into a cottage by the placing of a table and a few chairs.

Here plays shall be given which will bring to the child joy, an appreciation of literature and art and above all the satisfaction of being a part of a fine achievement.

The theatre will have another happy use when it is the spot chosen by the children to bring to life their own wonderful imaginative plays. The development which comes from creating their own

The experiment described in this article by Mrs. Hobbs of the staff of the P.R.A.A. was made possible through the courtesy of the Board of Recreation Commissioners of East Orange, of which Lincoln E. Rowley is Secretary, and Frances Haire, Superintendent. Through the use of the East Orange playgrounds and their facilities the Board cooperated in every way making the experiment a success.



Playground Theater, Oakland, Cal. (Open Air)

characters and plots is one of the finest opportunities that playground can offer childhood. But may these plays of the children's creation remain their own, unspoiled by assistance from overzealous grownups and may their audiences, if any, be of their own choosing.

The Playground Theatre also contributes its part in bringing to the children of today a glorious revival of the art of story-telling, almost the oldest art in the world. Under its shadows the children gather for the story-hour; busy little hands rest and small bodies relax and grow quiet as the eager minds follow the story-teller deeper and deeper into the enchanted realms of imagination. These are hours never to be forgotten, for the stories of childhood are retained for all time.

The Play

The presentation of a play should not be an unusual or infrequent occurrence on the playground, but should be so developed as to be the natural outcome of an activity which shall take its place with other recognized everyday playground activities. The playground theatre should be as intimate and familiar to the children as the baseball diamond or the tennis court. Careful organization and the assignment of an hour devoted to dramatics three or four times a week will assure the playground theatre of a weekly entertainment without any interference with other playground activities. The simple play which will constitute a large part of the weekly entertainment is not to be confused with the type of exhibition usually employed at the closing playground program at the end of the season. At that time it is customary to assemble the children from all the playgrounds in the district for united participation in a spectacle of some kind, and both the pageant and the circus have proved admirable vehicles for that event.

The development of drama on the playground encounters numerous difficulties. The groups are transient, lacking the permanency and continuity found in school groups and in the majority of instances the work must be undertaken by the playground leader who already has a well filled program and often has had little experience in dramatic work. Also, there is a dearth of material adapted to the needs of all communities,—each locality, presents children of different environment and this occasions the need of plays of varying types.

Notwithstanding these difficulties the unquestionable joy which the children derive from the work should be an incentive to every playground leader to organize and develop playground dramatics.

Frequently the leaders express timidity in undertaking this task, based on their theory that the services of an experienced dramatic director are essential in order to successfully establish this art on the playground. The number of playgrounds where this is possible is so limited that if this theory were accepted it would result in denying to a multitude of children one of their happiest playground pursuits.

It has been the experience of the writer that simple plays running from fifteen to thirty minutes in length are those most adaptable to the playground theatre, and even the inexperienced leader who applies the accepted and traditional methods of play production will have little difficulty in producing plays of this character.

That the playground theatre is something more than an attractive theory has been proven by the results obtained on certain individual playgrounds where it is an important element in the life of the children. In Oak Park, Chicago, where the children's drama has attained real proportions, bimonthly plays are given at the Children's Playhouse. In the delightful Little Lattice Playhouse of Hollywood, California, *The Enchanted Garden* and *Mary Quite Contrary Gives a Party* are typical examples of the little people's work. Enticing invitations to visit fairyland or to witness the "unhappy tragedy" of *The Duke and the Cat* are sent from the Children's Playground Theatre of Asheville, North Carolina. In Oakland, California, the outdoor playground theatre is noted for its fine productions. Their platform, placed in a corner of the playground, roofed with leafy greenery and with a back drop of foliage, has become a model stage for playground theatres the country over. The Traveling or Vagabond Theatre, consisting of a stage built on an automobile trailer and sent from one playground to another, is also an Oakland innovation. The stage was set, gay awnings hung to hide the wheels—and presto! everything was in readiness for a play to begin.

The children's drama tournament held in Memphis, Tennessee, is perhaps the outstanding achievement of the Playground Theatre. Here a thousand children from sixteen playgrounds entered the contest. Playground drama has indeed reached a high point when children follow grown-

ups in such an ambitious undertaking as the drama tournament.

These are only a few of the many examples which might be given to illustrate the splendid work going on as a matter of course in playground theatres throughout the country and we now look forward to the time when every city will establish playground theatres.

As a page of experience is worth a volume of theory, the following story of how a playground theatre was established on one playground is told in detail:

Arriving at the playground on a cool, sunny morning, I found a group of eager children ranging in age from six to fourteen years awaiting me. The reception given by children of this age need never be questioned. They are always eager, always believing, and ready to give you their very best. It is astonishing how "big girls" will ask for a part in even a small nursery rhyme play. Any failure to develop a play from such a group, all keen to express themselves, must be charged to the director and the greatest possibility of failure would be through choosing the wrong play.

After chatting with the group a few minutes, learning whether they had ever had parts in plays before, what kinds of plays they were familiar with, and if they really enjoyed acting, I asked what they considered the very first thing to do to establish a playground theatre. All sorts of answers were given but one little girl, after frantically waving her hand, said, "Find the place to act the plays."

So then and there we looked over the playground and decided upon a corner removed as far as possible from the noise of other playground activities and laid the cornerstone of the Playground Theatre. As shady spots are always in demand on the playground, it is more than likely that the place chosen for the theatre will also be a favorite corner for games, handicraft, and stories or even a popular retreat for the youngest children. But when the hour of the play arrives, how quickly will the familiar spot assume the fascinating attributes of the theatre!



LIVING CURTAIN
This Curtain concealed the stage while it was being reset.
East Orange, N. J.

We were fortunate in having as a background a portion of a chicken-wire fence which separated the playground from a nearby garage. The wire-netting had many advantages because it easily held vines and branches when we were ready for an outdoor scene, and it was admirably adapted to an indoor scene when covered with curtains. Two bushes on either side served as exits and entrances. Several children paced off the length and depth of the grassy plot, marked it with stones, and found that our stage would be about twenty by thirteen feet, not very large, perhaps, but quite sufficient for a playground theatre. (See illustration, p. 669.)

When I said, "What next!", all together cried, "The play!" A number of plays were at hand in case the first did not appeal. I then asked how many knew the story of the Pussy Cat who went to London to visit the Queen. A derisive laugh from all answered me and one child glibly recited the old rhyme:

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where have you been?"
"I've been up to London to look at the Queen!"
"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, what did you there?"
"I frightened a little mouse under the chair!"

Then I told them that a three-act play had been made from the rhyme, and though incredulous they decided that they would like to hear it.

I read to them as dramatically as possible, the remarkable dramatization, entitled "Pussy Cat," in Johnson and Barnums' *Book of Plays for Little Actors*. At the close the children unanimously voted to "act it."

First the characters were discussed and the children chose those which appealed to them most. A half dozen casts were formed and each in turn worked out the play. Next we talked over the setting for the first act and decided on the necessary properties. The children were taught the meaning of the word "properties," as well as other simple technical stage terms. It is just as easy to teach children that "down right center" indicates a position near the center of the stage, at the front, and a little to the actor's right, as to say "come over here" or "go over there." It not only simplifies the director's work but familiarizes

the children with the commonly used terms of the theatre.

We placed a table down center, a chair at the left of the table and a cushion at left of chair. A box of toys, including a ball attached to a string, was put at the back, to the left. (For the first day an imaginary box was used.)

Act I

The make-believe curtain rose on the first act with Nurse sitting in the chair sewing, the little girl on the cushion petting the cat. In the development of the business of the play, we decided that it would be very effective if Nurse were trying to thread her needle when the curtain went up and, as one child said, "older people can never see good," she should squint considerably. Before the morning rehearsals ended, we developed many excellent nurses, needles were admirably threaded, buttons were sewed on so that you knew they would never come off, and in one case a little embroidery was undertaken.

The Little Girl asks to go out and play, but being told that it is too damp, contents herself by obtaining a ball from the box at the back of the stage and playing with Pussy Cat. (The children decided it would be necessary to have a string attached to the ball as otherwise it might roll out into the audience.) Nurse misses her scissors and goes upstairs (right exit) in search of them, but before leaving she cautions Little Girl not to open the door. After the departure of Nurse a lively game of ball is played with Pussy Cat, who develops wonderfully from a silent, curled up little mass to a purring, pawing, merry kitten. In the midst of the game a hurdy gurdy is heard and Little Girl drops the ball and goes to the door. Remembering her promise to Nurse, she is undecided about going out, but the call of the music is too great and she runs out (left), just for a moment, unfortunately leaving the door open, whereupon Pussy Cat sits up, grins and exclaims:

"Where has that Little Girl gone? Oh, see! The front door is open. Now is my chance. I will go to London. Maybe I shall visit the Queen. Hurrah. I'm off to see the world!" (Runs out left.)

After a minute or two the Little Girl returns, missing Pussy Cat, searches frantically under the table, chair and behind the box of toys. Realizing that he is lost, she drops down on the cushion and bursts into tears as the curtain falls on the first act.

Act II

The same procedure of setting the stage was followed as in Act I. The scene is in the palace of the Queen. A bench, placed at the center and well back, represented the throne and one or two chairs, needed in the act, were placed right and left of the stage. For color, a brightly lined coat, turned wrong side out, was draped over the throne. As the curtain of the second act rises, the Queen, overcome with boredom, is seated on the throne, surrounded by her ladies in waiting who suggest various amusements. Many diversions appropriate for a queen were suggested at this point in the rehearsal. Perhaps the Queen would like a drink? Would it please her to be fanned or would a little dance take her fancy? The Queen says "No" to all suggestions, but the Ladies of the Court decided that had they all known a dance they would have had her say "Yes."

A commotion is suddenly heard outside (left) and one of the ladies goes to the door to investigate and soon is heard crying "Scat! Scat!" The Queen immediately becomes interested, and seeing that it is a cat exclaims, "Let him in. I like cats." The Queen leaves her throne and comes down to the center of the stage. The Ladies group themselves about her, as none other than Pussy Cat himself enters. Boredom vanishes at once, and all might have gone merrily on but suddenly a scream is heard. One of the Ladies jumps on a chair and cries, "Mouse!" The Queen and several Ladies seek safety on the throne while the Mouse, who has entered (right) runs toward the group. Pussy Cat then takes command of the situation and chases Mouse away. (The children decided that Mouse would have to run around the room several times in order to give the child portraying him sufficient opportunity for action.) Mouse being vanquished, down comes the Queen and her Ladies, who entreat brave Pussy Cat never to leave.

But Pussy Cat remembers the Little Girl at home and says he must return to her. The Queen orders a ribbon for him, and adorned with a huge bow, Pussy Cat leaves. The act closes with the court waving good-bye to him.

Act III

This scene takes us back to the home of the Little Girl. Such a desolate scene! Nurse has laid aside her sewing and is attempting to comfort the Little Girl by telling her that perhaps

Pussy Cat will return, but the Little Girl, feeling that it is all her own fault, refuses to be consoled. Suddenly we hear a soft, familiar sound. "Meow! Meow!" Nurse and Little Girl start and listen intently. Louder comes the well known "Meow! Meow!" The Little Girl rushes to the door, throws it open, and in walks a very proud and court-sophisticated Pussy Cat. She catches him in her arms while Nurse beams on the happy scene, and the Little Girl, laughing through her tears, asks, "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where have you been?" "I've been up to London to look at the Queen," he answers. "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, what did you there?" "I frightened a little mouse under the chair!" And the curtain falls on a happy, united family.



BRUIN'S INN—A SAFETY PLAY BY ANNE TOWNSEND
Presented with natural scenery by the Columbian Playground Children, East Orange, N. J.

Before the morning was over, all the casts had given the play. The business of the play had been definitely worked out, entrances and exits established, and the characters understood by all. Up to this point the children had employed their own words, but before leaving typewritten copies of the play were distributed so that before our next rehearsal they might become familiar with the dialogue of the author.

This amazingly simple ten minute play was selected as a medium for this first demonstration because it contains all the qualities of a well rounded drama, and is so simply told that it was possible to cover the whole three acts over and over again in one session. It was suggested that the children meet with their respective casts and rehearse by themselves once or twice before my return when they would present the finished play for me.

When I returned to the playground the following week the stage was set for the first act and the children were eagerly waiting to present the play. Many details not touched upon at all on my previous visit had been thought out by the children. Nurse had her spectacles and knitting and a long apron and kerchief had been added to her costume. There was a bright red ribbon for Pussy Cat. An old table had been found and neatly covered with a cloth. Then without discussion each cast went through the play before a small group of playground children who had left their games and strolled over to look on. After "Pussy Cat" had been interpreted according to the fancy of a half dozen casts we voted on the best portrayal of each character and an "all star" performance was immediately presented.

Having found the play great fun, the children bombarded me with the demand to give a play for a grownup audience, an entertainment to which father and mother could be invited. I read a number of short plays and we chose as our first real performance *Robin Hood, Alfred and the Cakes,* and, as a modern touch, a charming safety play, *Bruin's Inn,* by Anne Townsend. For these plays it seemed advisable to group the children according to age. Those from ten to twelve, twelve to fourteen, and fourteen to seventeen formed three natural groups with some interlapping, of course. With the exception of a few with unusual ability, children below ten were cast as fairies, animals, or dancers. As a rule ten years seems to be the earliest age at which children are able to take the responsibility of a real part. As a vehicle for average children from ten to fourteen, the short one-act play has been found to be the most successful type for the playground. Children are not willing to concentrate on lengthy lines during vacation time and the playground theatre will not be the joy it should be if they are made to feel that the play is hard work. Then, too, there is a constant change in the cast. Perhaps on the very day of the play Mary's parents decide to go to the sea shore. If the play is short and simple any number of children will be ready and more than willing to take Mary's place and the performance will go merrily on.

Our first performance was given at 7:30 o'clock which by daylight saving time is a cool sunset

hour, late enough to allow father time to have his dinner and accompany the rest of the family to the play. We had a good sized audience of enthusiastic parents that evening, and a number seemed to appreciate the fact that owing to the quality of the plays the children were receiving something of value as well as having a good time. During the remainder of the season, two other performances, a masque, *How Knowledge Driveth Away Fear,* by Albert W. Whitney, and *Captain Joe,* a boarding school play, by Alice Gerstenberg, were given. The latter was of special interest as it was presented by a group of girls from fifteen to seventeen. The boarding school plays are always beloved of this particular group and the girls are in their element when they have an opportunity to surround themselves with pillows and banners and all the rest of the delightful paraphernalia associated with boarding school life.

As the playground was visited only twice a week, the responsibility of keeping up enthusiasm was left largely to the children. They had accepted the playground theatre of their own free will and might just as easily have deserted it. Never were they coerced into taking part in the activities of the playground theatre; indeed, the problem was rather how to make it possible for everyone to have a part. It was understood from the first that summer is the time for little treats and that excursions to the shore or the country would frequently make it necessary for a child to drop out. In that case numerous understudies immediately filled the gap. The only one who complained was the child who "would rather stay and have the part," as a number regretfully told me. It might be that other activities would take precedence,—whatever took the child away, no questions were asked and those who remained did so only because it gave them pleasure.

The last play was scarcely over when the children surrounded me, and urged me not to say goodbye to them without promising to return the next summer.

The little grass plot set aside as the playground theatre, without footlights, curtain, or proscenium to distinguish it from any other bit of ground, had become a charmed spot from the day the children chose it and gravely measured off their stage. It must be there waiting for them to take possession when they return to the playground another summer.

Imaginative Plays

Once, almost beyond the memory of the adults of today, the children gathered in the barn or in a sacred corner of the attic, or in the hospitable loft, where they gave their wonderful imaginative plays purely for their own delight. Mother was too busy in those days of numerous household duties to interfere, either to condemned or commend. From our cities have vanished the attic and backyard theatres and the marvelous circuses and fantastic tragedies to which a common pin admitted one. But the child has not changed with living conditions; the bright world of illusion is his now, as always, and he must not be allowed to lose the opportunity to develop the powers of imagination. A new setting must be provided for the free play of his fancy in childhood's most beloved pastime—"acting a play."

The Playground Theatre may be a gracious host to the young players in their imaginative plays as well as in the formal plays. The child whose crowded home conditions do not permit a playroom or a yard may give vent to his innate desire to dramatize his dreams and live his beloved tales under ideal conditions in his own playground theatre. It seems the rightful successor to the backyard and the attic of former days and certainly it will never serve a finer purpose than when it fosters the natural expression of the child's wonderings in the bewitching hinterland of the mind which we call the "imagination."

Elaborate equipment for use in these imaginative plays is quite superfluous. All the director need do is place a few articles of discarded furniture, an old dress or long skirt, within reach of the children. When supplemented by the imagination these become the regal appointments of throne rooms and the robes of princesses. The high hat of ancient vintage may have even more exciting days in store for it, if left among the "properties" of the theatre. The possibilities of a high silk hat! The dignity of presidents and undertakers, the exaggerated meanness of Scrooge, and the comedy suggested by the pompous citizen who is the inevitable target on a snowy day, are only a few of the uses of that passe hat.

An old dress, perhaps an old-fashioned party dress with a train, is all that is necessary for the creation of queens and fairy godmothers. What little girl is not fascinated by a nurse's uniform? And what marvels of surgery will result! Any

portion of a military costume will produce battles bloody beyond the imagination of Christopher Marlowe himself! A clothes basket too old for active service will receive a hearty welcome at the Playground Theatre. Anyone knows what a splendid brig it will make and what mysterious seas may be explored within it.

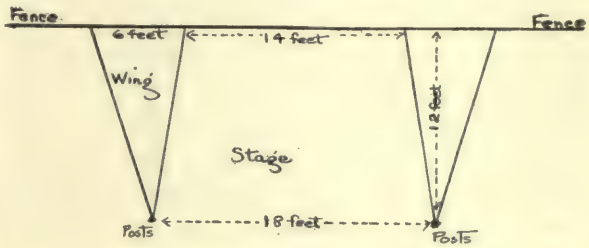
The type of imaginative play varies from the familiar fairy tale to the wildest extravaganza the mind can construct. Sometimes the venerated people of a favorite story will win the hearts of princes and find the glass slipper a perfect fit. Again, a pirate such as never roamed the seas will spring from some lively imagination. He may live in all the glory of his long knives and fierce swashbuckling for a brief hour, or it may be that within a few moments a king whose splendor holds a greater fascination will usurp him. Perhaps a character conceived in childhood will live on in the mind of its author and later bring delight to thousands. Who shall say that Charles Kingsley was not a familiar of Tom and Mrs. Do-As-You-Would-Be-Done-By years before the *Water Babies* made its appearance, or that the Duchess and the Cheshire Cat were not invisible childhood friends of Lewis Carroll? The White Rabbit and the Hatter seem to have been waiting for that particularly warm July afternoon in 1862 when a boat ride proved too monotonous for Carroll's three young nieces and, seated on a cool, shady bank, the fantastic and amusing creatures of the story sprang to life in the tale which every generation of children since then has read or listened to with delight and eagerness.

The director need not spend much of her precious time in the theatre during the hour of imaginative play, though at first she may have to offer suggestions. For those of us who do not live in the cities and well remember the imaginative play of our own childhood, it is hard to realize that there are children in the larger cities who do not understand what we mean by this kind of "playing." Especially will the child who has known only sidewalk play find it difficult at first to comprehend, for somehow goblins and fairy godmothers do not come to life under the eyes of passers-by. But the desire to create is there; only the place is lacking. It is one of the privileges of the playground theatre to help keep alive this glorious art of childhood. The director will not need to say more than, "Here are some old dresses and chairs. Wouldn't you like to take them and make up a play of your own?"



KING ALFRED AND THE CAKES BY LENA DALKEITH
Produced at the Columbian Playground Theater, East Orange, N. J., by a cast of Oval Playground Children

Soon they will neither need nor want her suggestions, and unless a special invitation is received her place is elsewhere, for the imaginative play seldom has an audience. Those who are not immediately cast seek other amusement, but there is always a place for everyone who cares to play; it is inconceivable that there would be too many fairies or babies or wicked old witches. No problems of production are too great for the little people of the theatre in their imaginative play, once they have regained their right to the fairy paths and the bewitching people of fancy.



OUTDOOR SET

A portion of a wire fence and two posts the same height as the fence form the framework of this set. Wires are strung from points on the top of the fence to the top of the posts and back to the fence, making triangles at either end of the stage which serve as dressing rooms when the drapery is hung.

Misprint cretonne, the most inexpensive available material, is used for this drapery set. Exits and entrances are made by leaving some seams open. The simplest method of hanging the drapery to the wire is to use upholstery pins, about six pins to the yard. Upholstery pins may be obtained from any department store for about 16c a dozen. Misprint cretonne is sold by Landers Brothers Co., 145 Pearl Street, Boston, Mass., at 45c a pound, about four yards to the pound.

Informal Drama

There is no more logical spot than the Children's Playground Theatre for a program of dances, songs, skits, and all the other simple forms of entertainment that come under the head of informal dramatics. Girls of the Scout age, or older, are often invited by other playground groups to spend an evening in such informal diversions and they take pride in their repertoire of clever and amusing stunts of all kinds. As this is the age when no music is so sweet as the jangle of the ukulele, some playgrounds are so ambitious as to present ukulele concerts. With a little preparation such an entertainment might well be styled "The Playground Revue."

So popular has the stunt program become that a number of useful stunt books have recently been published. (See bibliography.) If the idea is new on your playground, the leader will find an evening of charades an excellent way to interest the group. A dramatic director in New York was recently asked to organize a drama class with a group of rather indifferent people. He first arranged a social evening, featuring well planned charades and dramatic stunts. From that lowly beginning developed a group of thirty or forty amateurs now presenting serious drama.

The hours in vacation time are often very long for the adolescent age, despite the fact that the teen age seems to be exceedingly busy with its numerous affairs. At this period of restlessness and difficult adjustment the regularity of school hours solves the problem to a great extent, but summer leaves the less fortunate in the sad state of having nothing to do. For these young people an evening of impromptu drama comes as a welcome opportunity for self-expression and the demand for this type of material is making itself felt to such an extent that increasingly better stunt books are being published.

Thus the Playground Theatre is more than a place for formal plays; it nurtures and houses all the various forms of drama in child life. There is no greater proof of its need than the eagerness with which the children receive the idea of the theatre and their manifest hunger to express dramatic ideas. As an investment for richer play hours and a venture in one of the great arts, the playground director will find in the Playground Theatre a valuable adjunct to her equipment.

Plays

Suitable Plays for Children of Ten Years and Younger

Child-Lore by Catherine T. Bryce. Folk tales are the basis of these simple plays in which the creatures of field and forest live on intimate terms with childhood. Twenty-seven plays are included in the book. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Ave., New York City. 60c

Little American History Plays for Little Americans by Eleanore Hubbard. A collection of short plays admirably adapted to playground performance. Suggestions for staging are given with each play. *The Discovery of America, The First Thanksgiving Day, Paul Revere's Ride, Daniel Boone's Snuff Box* and 23 others are included in the book. Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co., 15 W. 38th St., New York City. 90c

Book of Plays for Little Actors by Emma L. Johnston and Madalene Barnum. Nineteen splendidly dramatized little plays from 10 to 20 minutes in length. The collection includes *Pussy-Cat, Sleeping Beauty, Tom, the Piper's Son, Abraham Lincoln and the Little Bird, The Spider and the Fly* and others. American Book Company, 100 Washington Square, East, New York City. 52c

Little Dramas by Skinner and Lawrence. Thirty-seven effective dramatizations of well known stories. Easy to prepare and produce. American Book Company. 60c

Stories to Act by Frances Gillespy Wickes. Thirty-six plays including *The North Wind at Play, The Fairy Shoemaker, Jack and the Beanstalk,* and *The Water Baby.* Beautifully illustrated. Rand McNally & Co., 42 East 22nd Street, New York. 80c

Five Plays and Five Pantomimes by Sidney Baldwin. A collection of unusual, simple, and poetic plays and pantomimes. Penn Publishing Co., Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa. $1.50

Suitable Plays for Children of Ten Years and Older

Little Plays Told to the Children by Lena Dalkeith. Includes *King Alfred and the Cakes, A Scene from Robin Hood* and three others. E. P. Dutton and Co., 681 Fifth Ave., New York City. $1.00

Fairy Plays for Children by Mabel F. Goodlander. Nine familiar fairy tales have been put in dramatic form in this book—*The Honest Woodcutter, Mistress Mary Gives a Garden Party, The Pine Tree, The House in the Woods, The Elves and the Shoemaker, Snow White and Rose Red, King Midas or the Golden Touch, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs,* and *Sleeping Beauty.* The book also contains excellent illustrations of scenes and costumes together with music and directions for the dances. Rand McNally & Co. 80c

Historical Plays for Children by Grace E. Bird and Maud Starling. Fifteen little plays written around the incidents and traditions of early American history. The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. 80c

Citizenship Plays by Eleanore Hubbard. The ideals of America are shown in these 31 effective little dramas which serve as lessons in self-government, finance, thrift and citizenship. Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. $1.00

The Land of Punch and Judy by Mary Steuart. Seven charming puppet plays which may easily be acted by children. Includes *Punch and Judy of Long Ago, Blue Beard,* and *The Three Wishes.* Revell, 138 Fifth Ave., New York City. $1.25

Eight Little Plays for Children by Rose Fyleman. An unusual collection of whimsical plays dealing with the punishment of Darby and Joan, bewitched dolls, kings who grow cabbages, and a goodly sprinkling of fairies to put things to rights. Doubleday, Doran & Co., 244 Madison Ave., New York City. $1.25

The Elf of Discontent and Other Plays by Rita Benton. *The Happy Prince, The Liberty Bell,* and *What Men Live By* are included in this collection of nine delightful little plays. There are also notes on production by Cora Mel Patten. Drama League Series. Doubleday, Doran & Co. $2.00

Little John and the Miller Join Robin Hood's Band by Perry Boyer Corneau. One act, one exterior scene. A Robin Hood play for boys. Seven speaking parts and any number of extras. Old Tower Press, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. 35c

The Poor Boy Who Became a Great Warrior by Perry Boyer Corneau. Two acts. One exterior scene. Nine boys and extras. The story of the poor boy of the tribe who is aided by the spirits to capture the medicine stick. Based on the ancient legend of the Pawnee Tribe. Old Tower Press. 40c

The Little Shakeresses by Carla F. Rosenthal. Seven girls. An excellent little play running about 15 minutes. The little Shakeresses are greatly shocked at being invited to go to the circus, but finally decide to go. Old Tower Press. 40c

Bruin's Inn by Anne Townsend. Fire prevention and conservation of the forest are taught in this play which shows the animals gathering at Bruin's Inn for safety after careless children have set fire to the forest by neglecting a bonfire. The Educational Division of the National Safety Council, 1 Park Ave., New York City. 25c

The Cracker Conspiracy by Anne Townsend. The fire crackers turn into human beings on the Fourth of July in this dramatic presentation of the advantages of a safe and sane celebration. National Safety Council. 25c

(Other plays teaching children lessons in safety may be obtained from the Educational Division of the National Safety Council.)

Longer Plays

Snow White by Florence Davenport Adams. A charming version of the old tale. Dramatic Publishing Co., 542 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. 15c

Where Fairies Fail by Mary McKittrick. Two girls, five boys and a number of extras. A woodland scene. The story of a boy and his sister who are fleeing from their harsh master. They meet a Fairy Prince and a ferocious Bandarsnatch and through an act of kindness accomplish what even Fairy charms could not. Old Tower Press. 40c

Sleeping Beauty by Julia D. Mitchell. A delightful dramatization of one of our best loved fairy tales. Six principal characters and extras. Obtained from Julia D. Mitchell, 1009 East 62nd Street, Chicago, Ill. 25c

The Oaten Cakes by Rea Woodman. Seven boys, one girl and six or more extras. An excellent dramatized version of the well known story of King Alfred. Eldridge Entertainment House, Franklin, Ohio. 15c

Pageant Plays

The Treasure Chest by Josephine Thorp. A fairy pageant play. The Treasure Chest containing the gifts of the out-of-door fairies is placed in a forest for mortals to find. A spell is cast

over it so that it may not fall into unworthy hands. After the unsuccessful attempts of several unworthy mortals, it is finally taken by several children who are willing to share its treasures with others. Dances introduced and a list of suitable Victrola records given. Old Tower Press. 40c

A Pageant of Play by May Pashley Harris. Story book pageant with dances. It could be adapted to the various possibilities of individual playground groups. Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. 15c

The Magic Path by Elizabeth Hines Hanley. A fairy play in one act, one exterior scene. Any number of children may be used. Young children, led by Imagination and Memory, follow the path of the moon to an adventure. Playground and Recreation Association. 25c

The Importance of Being Happy by Chester Geppert Marsh. The Spirits of Play and Good Deeds triumph over Temper, Gloom and Fear and show the children the way to happiness. Eldridge Entertainment House. 35c

The Enchanted Garden. A dramatic outline of the pageant presented by playground children of Stamford, Connecticut. The pageant includes games and dances of different countries and an outline of the actual cost of production. Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. 10c

INFORMAL DRAMATIC MATERIAL

Social Stunts. A loose leaf book of stunts to which others may be added. Church Recreation Service, 510 Wellington Ave., Chicago, Ill. 30c

Snappy Stunts for Social Gatherings by Margaret Bridge. Clever suggestions for large or small gatherings. Eldridge Entertainment House, Franklin, Ohio. 75c

Producing Amateur Entertainments by Helen Ferris. Includes information for short, informal programs, stunts, musical numbers, pantomimes, and song specialties. E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., New York City. $2

Stunts of Fun and Fancy by Elizabeth Hines Hanley. Ten splendid dramatic stunts arranged for camps, clubs, schools and playgrounds. Samuel French, 25 West 45th St., New York City. 50c

All books may be obtained from the Drama Book Shop, 29 West 47th Street, New York City.

Developing Responsibility

"Responsibility for the Young Child," "Responsibility, Adolescence, and the School" and "Training for Responsibility in the Home" are all discussed in the January issue of *Child Study,* a magazine issued by the Child Study Association of America. Harriet M. Johnson, Director of the Nursery School of the Bureau of Educational Experiments, states in regard to the very young child, "When adults begin talking about their duties to children, it is time for them to search their motives and define their objectives."

First on the list of desirable qualities she places the responsibility for their carrying on their own play activities, for being able to choose an occupation and to work at it with a minimum of dependence upon adults or other children. She says, "The ability cannot just happen. It implies at the outset a set of responsibilities for adults which they must face very frankly. They must provide an adequate play space; they must furnish play materials which are suited to the child's stage of development; they must place these where they are accessible to the child, and they must give him enough supervision so that he will gain a degree of satisfaction from his play which will send him back to the material. At the same time they must figure so unobtrusively that the child will not get the sense that adults and adult direction are essential features of his play. Activity purposefully directed is one of the most valuable human powers and we must learn to recognize the purposefulness of the young child's play as surely as we do that of a brick-layer, an engineer or an artist. There is no particular magic in the playthings one provides for a child. I mean that there is nothing inherent in a set of equipment certified or recommended by the highest authorities in child nurture which can guarantee the development of a given facility or a desirable attitude toward play. Adult responsibility does not cease with the purchase of 'good' toys."

This article takes up freedom in play activities, the establishment of routine habits, the working toward creative activities, when practice brings satisfaction, grading our requirements, and stages in learning to dress.

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Basketball in Oakland

Basketball is one of the most popular games played during the winter season in Oakland, California. The Recreation Department reports that seven years ago there were two or three industrial teams and twelve East Bay League teams, while this year there are seventy-eight teams playing in the League which is sponsored by the Oakland Recreation Department in cooperation with the schools and the Y. M. C. A. The growth of the industrial teams is particularly encouraging, showing as it does a direct carry over of the Physical Education and Playground Program into adult life.

Splendid publicity is given the activities of the Department by the Oakland *Tribune,* which devotes an entire page in each Sunday issue to the recreation program, a reporter from the paper working directly through the office of the Department.

The Lockwood Girls' League Club has started an interesting series of courses for all members of the Association. Through it, each week, a new project on the code of the playground is launched by appointed committees. Courtesy was the first project lesson to be chosen for the season and throughout the week themes, essays, poems and talks by the various members were given daily in the girls' gymnasium. Posters, playlets and programs were arranged to demonstrate the value and necessity of courtesy as a habit.

Recreation for Young People Over Fifty in Ithaca, New York

Into the recreation office came a brisk young woman of sixty-five. She smiled at the director and calmly stated her case. "My doctor tells me that if I keep my ankles supple my hearing will improve, and so I want to dance. Do you have a dancing class for people of my age? We are not interested in the modern dances and when we do go, no one asks us to dance." The director told her that if she would get a group together, he would see that a dancing class was formed. This was the beginning of a very interesting community activity. The young lady of sixty-five told her friends that the following Thursday night at

the community building there would be old time dancing. An old fiddler would supply the music and his wife would call out the figures.

The first night enough of sixty and over appeared for one set, and the fun began. The next week enough for two sets appeared and the room was crowded with delighted spectators. The third week they outgrew the community building club-rooms and moved to the gymnasium in the school. The fourth night found eighty old folks dancing the dances of another generation and the next week the crowd had grown to one hundred and fifty people.

To be eligible to this evening's fun, a person must be over forty-five. No one is allowed on the floor under that age.

The program consists of country dances, reels, jigs and the old-fashioned waltz. The demand is so great that Monday night has been set aside for beginners' night, with instruction given, and Thursday night for the real evening of dancing. The music is supplied by a fiddle, banjo, guitar and drum. Two callers are employed to call the figures. Solo and exhibition dances are limited to the intermission. At the request of the people themselves other features are being added such as minuet dancing, a fiddlers' contest and a singing school.

At the Conventions

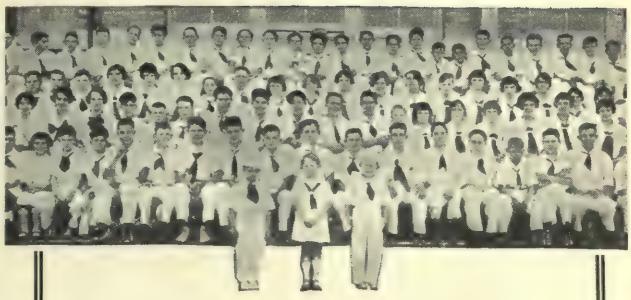
The Twentieth Convention and the First Biennial of the Music Supervisors' National Conference will be held in Chicago, April 16th to 20th. A noteworthy program is being prepared.

The International Federation of Physical Culture Holds a Congress

The International Federation for physical culture and workers' sports, which comprises 1,550,000 members in about fifteen countries, held its fourth congress at Helsingfors in August, 1927. It was decided that the second Workers' Olympiad should be held in 1931 in Vienna, and that in the meantime local games should be organized in Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany and Switzerland.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted on the subject of the relations of the federation with the International Labor Office:

"The Congress hails with joy the admirable work of the International Labor Office for the organization of workers' spare time. It instructs its



The Place of Harmonica Music in Organized Play

The use of the easily-mastered harmonica in connection with organized playground activities throughout the country has demonstrated truly remarkable results in creating and maintaining better control, and in developing not only the important sense of rhythm, but also a real appreciation of music.

Supervisors are invited to investigate this movement, and to send for our

FREE: Brochure on "The Harmonica as an Important Factor in Musical Education"

This brochure presents harmonica accomplishments in the broad field of constructive activities, with the opinions of educational and musical leaders who have proved the value of this instrument. The brochure also embodies full instructions for forming harmonica bands such as many public, private and parochial schools have found a valuable asset.

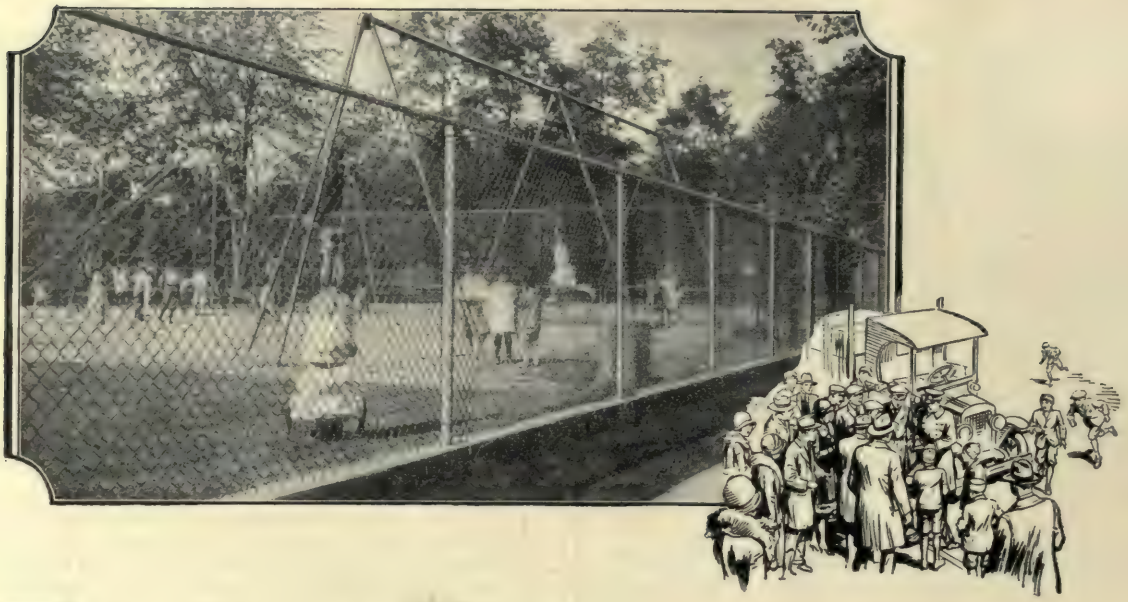
NEW VICTOR ORTHOPHONIC RECORD (No. 20377), "How to Play the Harmonica,"

gives full instructions for learning the harmonica and secures interested attention from school groups beginning the use of this instrument. It is available at all Victor dealers.

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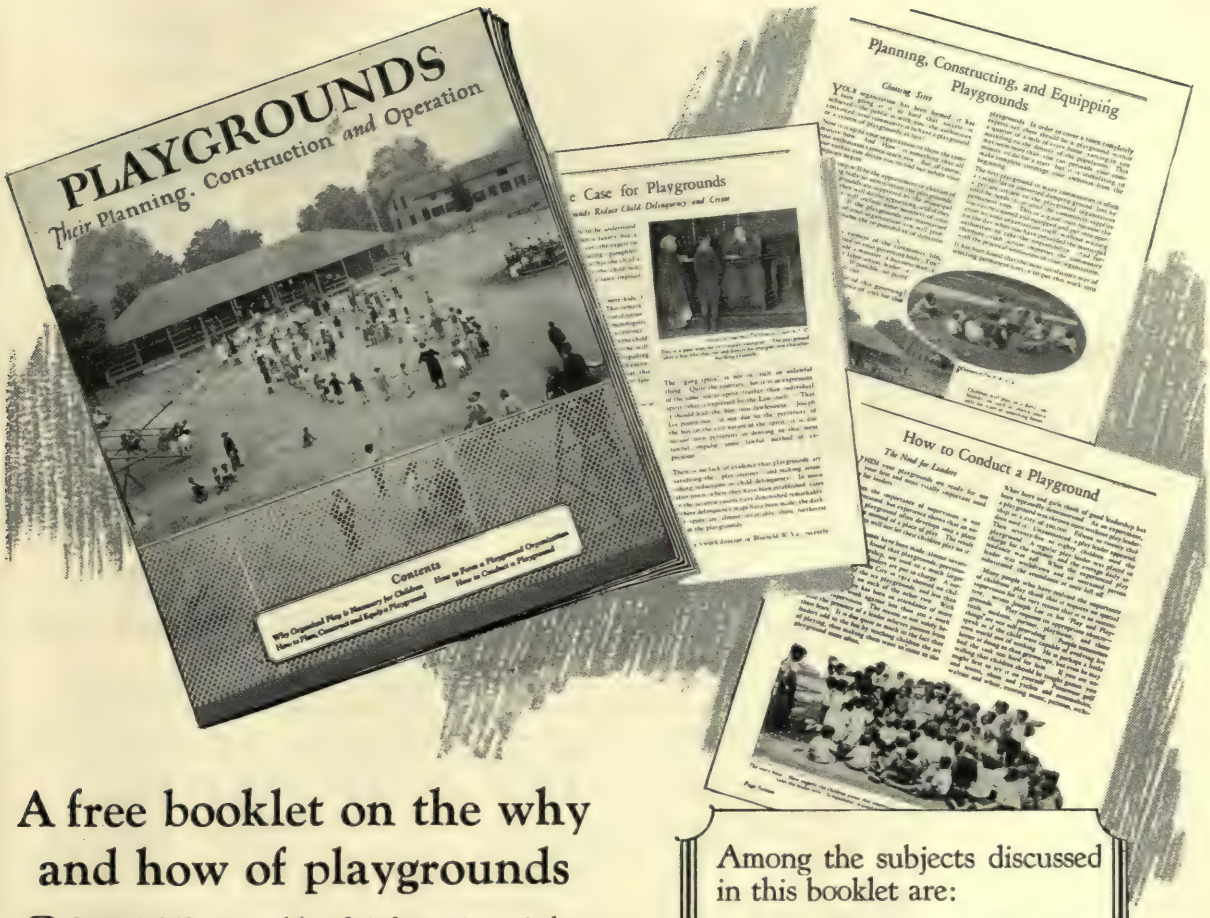
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This booklet was written in close cooperation with The Playground and Recreation Association of America. "You are to be congratulated," writes that organization, "on the excellent appearance of the booklet, as well as the selection and arrangement of its contents, and we are glad to have been able to assist you in the preparation."

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Among the subjects discussed in this booklet are:

The case for playgrounds—how they reduce child delinquency; develop better minds and bodies; reduce street accidents; and pay for themselves by the increased values of surrounding property.

How to get playgrounds—forming a playground organization; promoting a campaign; organizing demonstrations; etc.

Planning, constructing and equipping playgrounds—choosing sites; laying out the grounds; selecting apparatus.

How to conduct a playground—The need for leaders; selecting leaders; care of the grounds; handling the children; program of activities, games, entertainments, etc.

Appendix—a playground bibliography; a list of helpful organizations; a list of manufacturers of playground equipment.

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bureau to develop the relations already established with the Office. The bureau will also take pleasure in extending to the International Labor Office all the assistance within its power for promoting among the workers of every country in the world sports, games and gymnastics and participating in the organization and practical utilization of workers' spare time."

National Kindergarten Association

On November twenty-ninth the National Kindergarten Association held its annual meeting in New York City. A presentation was made of the work of the Association in organizing kindergartens, 942 of which, it was stated, may be credited to the Association. Field secretaries in twenty-four states are doing part time work.

Angelo Patri told of the great need for kindergarten facilities in New York City and spoke of the important influence of the kindergarten.

Our Folks

Charles Burnham has been employed as the Director of Recreation in Shelbyville, Indiana.

Eddie Walkup, who has been the Director of Recreation in Centralia, Illinois, has been appointed as the Superintendent of Recreation in Waukegan, Illinois.

E. H. Chaney has succeeded Eddie Walkup as Director of Recreation in Centralia, Illinois.

Miss Margaret Davis has been employed as Executive Director of the Andover Guild in Andover, Massachusetts.

Miss Katherine Park, formerly Superintendent of Recreation in Asheville, North Carolina, has accepted the position of Supervisor of the Girls' Club in New Haven, Connecticut.

Walter Cartier, who has been the Superintendent of Recreation in Columbus, Georgia, has recently been employed as the Superintendent of Recreation in Charlotte, North Carolina.

David Kilgore has gone to Branford, Connecticut, as Director of Recreation.

Miss Edythe Weichselbaum has recently gone to Lincoln, Nebraska, as assistant to Earl Johnson.

W. R. Hemmerly has been employed as the Director of Recreation in Salisbury, Connecticut.

Mrs. Zenobia Jackson has recently succeeded Miss Mary Turfley as Director of Colored Work in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

John Norveil has been employed as the Supervisor of Recreation in Glendale, California.

Book Reviews

PLAYGROUND MYSTERY BOXES. By Mabel E. Macomber. Published by The Gorham Press, Boston. Price, $1.85 postpaid

For many years Miss Mabel E. Macomber, as president of the City Playground League of New York and as chairman of the Playground Committees of a number of local organizations, has worked indefatigably to promote children's playgrounds. The suggestions which she has to offer in this book, which she calls a "primer of playground principles," are based on long experience and keen judgment. "The book," says Miss Macomber, "aims to present a scientific view-point while giving practical knowledge of problems that arise in general play supervision. It does not offer specialized instruction in the various activities of the playground, such as games, dances, songs, stories, pageants; because these have been so often described or taught in books already published."

Some of the practical problems and features discussed in an informal way which makes them of interest to the general reader are play leadership, discipline, monitor systems, care of material, special features, qualities desirable in a playground director, dressing for playground work and ideals of playground work.

SHIP MODEL MAKING Volume III. By Capt. E. Armitage McCann. Published by the Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., 2 West 45th St., New York. Price, $2.50

This is the third of three volumes by Mr. McCann devoted to a discussion of ship model making. The first discusses the making of models of decorative Spanish Galleons and Barbary pirate ships. The second contains directions for making the model of the American Clipper Ship, Sovereign of the Sea. Volume III tells how to make a model of the United States Frigate Constitution. Most detailed directions are given and there are many illustrations.

SCHOOL MARCHES AND RHYTHMS. By Edna Everett. Published by Beckley-Cardy Company, Chicago, Illinois. Price, 90c

This collection is offered teachers with the hope that it will be found helpful for every day use as well as special occasions in school and gymnasium. Every composition is accompanied by suggestions for games, exercises and rhythmic play.

RECREATIVE DANCES FOR CLASSES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION. By Fanny E. Bickley. Published by Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, Mass. Price, $1.50

Miss Bickley has called her compilation "Recreative Dances" because, as she explains, "the play spirit is characteristic of them all, yet the action aims to provide real muscular exercise for all parts of the body." The book contains fifty dances, classified in three groups; sixteen for little children, twelve for high school, normal and college girls, and twenty-two suitable for all ages beyond the third grade. Many of the dances may be taught on the playgrounds or in the school yards; they may be done merely to counts, or rhythm in place of music. They lend themselves to use in schools or camps.

ATHLETIC ALMANAC FOR 1928. Spalding's Athletic Library No. IX. Published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose St., New York. Price, 35c

In this booklet will be found official world records and Olympic records together with information regarding foreign championships. In addition there is a section on general rules, (Track and Field regulations) with athletic rules for conducting an athletic meet, and swimming and diving rules.



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Magazines and Pamphlets Recently Received

of Interest to Recreation Workers

MAGAZINES

The American City December, 1927
- Municipal Yuletide Activities in Denver
  By Ivan E. Houk
- New York Project to Multiply Play Space
- Putting Recreation Facilities on a Self-Supporting Basis
  By Edward D. Greenman
- City Not Liable for Drowning of a Child in Swimming Pool in a City Park

The American City January, 1928
- Municipal Stadium a Recreation Center—Terre Haute
  By R. I. Pierce
- Bureau of Home Play Established in Los Angeles
- Emergency Water Supply Provides Paradise of Scenic Beauty and Outdoor Play in Wilmington
- Lake Shore Parkways and a Five Mile Bathing Beach Under Development—New Orleans

The Survey December 15, 1927
- The Pageant That Won a Village
  By Hilda W. Smith
- Young People of Germany
  By Otto T. Mallery

Welfare Magazine November, 1927
- The Back Yard School

Parks and Recreation November-December, 1927
- The Engineers Problem in the Construction of a Modern Ten-Acre Play Field
  By A. E. Berthe
- Baseball Backstops
  By Allen S. Wooton
- Free Play Vs. Organized Recreation
  By F. S. Mathewson
- Recreation Opportunities
- How Many Cents of the Tax Dollar Should Go to Public Recreation?
  By C. P. Keyser
- Rockford Plan of Community Recreation
  By C. T. Pedlow
- Large Park Given to Michigan

Education January, 1928
- Are We Keeping Up with the High School Boys and Girls
  By J. S. Kinder

American Physical Education Review January, 1928
- Official Flash Ball Rules
  By Ada B. Crozier
- Singing Games for Children
- Annual Field Day—Atlantic City Public Schools

Children January, 1928
- Cold Weather Sports for Adolescent Girls
  By C. Frances Loomis
- Music for Children
  By Donzella Cross Boyle
- Books for Children
  By Alice Dalgliesh
- Motion Pictures for Children
  By Beatrice Black
- Constructive Fun

APPRECIATIONS

	Month	Year	Page
Edward J. Dunn	February	1928	609
John M. Eastwood	February	1928	609
Mrs. Max Guggenheimer	June	1927	153

BOOK REVIEWS

	Month	Year	Page
A B C of Rhythmic Training, The, *Elizabeth Waterman*	November	1927	446
Adapted Group Gymnastics, *Lillian Curtis Drew*	August	1927	291
Adult Education and the Library	November	1927	445
American Indian and Other Folk Dances—for Schools, Pageants and Playgrounds, *Mary Severance Shafter*	November	1927	444
American Public and the Motion Picture, The, *Charles A. McMahon*	May	1927	119
Appreciation of Sculpture, The, *Lorado Taft*	September	1927	340
Approach to Public Welfare and Social Work, *Howard W. Odum*	August	1927	288
Ask Me a Bible Question, *George Stewart*	September	1927	342
Athletic Almanac for 1927	May	1927	119
Athletic Almanac for 1928, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	March	1928	685
Athletic Program for Elementary Schools, An, *Leonora Anderson*	September	1927	342
Athletics for Girls and Women	January	1928	556
Bible Dramatics, *James Watt Raine*	November	1927	448
Bible Plays and How to Produce Them, *Mary Ellen Whitney*	August	1927	292
Booklist Books 1926	November	1927	448
Book of Games—for Home, School and Playground, The, *Forbush and Allen*	August	1927	288
Book of Holidays, The, *J. Walker McSpadden*	August	1927	292
Book of Winter Sports, The, *W. Dustin White*	June	1927	176
Boys' Book of Amusements, The, *A. Frederick*	November	1927	448
Boys' Busy Book, The, *Chelsea Fraser*	January	1928	557
Brown Book for Brown Owls, *Edith Ballinger Price*	June	1927	175
Camp Recreations and Pageants, *Mari Ruef Hofer*	November	1927	446
Camp Songs, *National Bureau for the Advancement of Music*	September	1927	342
Children's Theatres and Plays, *Constance D'Arcy Mackay*	January	1928	558
Choosing the School, *Eva V. B. Hansl*	July	1927	233
Choosing the Camp, *Helen L. Kaufmann*	July	1927	233
Complete Instrumentation of the Golden Book of Favorite Songs, A	January	1928	555
Conditioning Gymnastics, *S. C. Staley*	November	1927	444
Conduct of Physical Activities, The, *Wilbur P. Bowen, M.S.*	July	1927	235
Coping Saw Work, *Edward F. Worst*	January	1928	555
Course of Study in Instruments of the Orchestra, For Junior and Juvenile Clubs, *Mrs. William John Hall*	January	1928	556
Dudley Allen Sargent—an Autobiography, *Ledyard W. Sargent*	August	1927	291
Educational Information Service	May	1927	119
English-Class Plays for New Americans, *Emily M. Gibson*	July	1927	235
Europe of Our Day, The, *Herbert Adams Gibbons*	May	1927	119
Extra-Curricular Activities, *Elmer Harrison Wilds*	July	1927	234
Farm Youth-Proceedings, Ninth National Country Life Conference	November	1927	445
Field and Camp Notebook, *Comstock and Vinal*	July	1927	236
First Steps in Stadium Operation, *V. K. Brown*	August	1927	288
Fundamental Danish Gymnastics for Women, *Dorothy Sumption*	December	1927	503
Games and Special Activities, *Frank S. Marsh*	July	1927	234
Games and Sports in British Schools and Universities, Bulletin No. 19	August	1927	288
Girl Life in America—A Study of Backgrounds, *Henriette R. Walter*	November	1927	444
Giving Opera with the Phonograph, *National Bureau for the Advancement of Music*	January	1928	556
Golf Guide, 1927, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	September	1927	340
Good Times for Boys, *William Ralph La Porte*	July	1927	233
Handbook of Nature-Study, *Anna Botsford Comstock*	June	1927	176
"Handy"—*Church Recreation Service*	August	1927	288
Handwork, *Metropolitan Federation of Daily Vacation Bible Schools*	July	1927	233
Harmonica Bands for Boys and Girls	January	1928	557
Health Behavior, *Thomas D. Wood* and *Marion Olive Lerrige*	September	1927	340
Health Supervision and Medical Inspection of Schools, *Thomas D. Wood* and *Hugh Grant Rowell*	July	1927	234
Health Trends in Secondary Education	November	1927	447
Heart and Athletics, *Dr. Felix Deutsch* and *Dr. Emil Kauf*	January	1928	557
Homemade Playground Apparatus, *Bulletin No. 68*	January	1928	555
House Without Windows and Eepersip's Life There, The, *Barbara Newhall Follett*	July	1927	233
How to Build a Tennis Court, *Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 511B*	November	1927	444
How to Put on an Amateur Circus, *Fred A. Hacker* and *Prescott W. Eames*	July	1927	236
How You Can Write Plays, *Mark Swan*	September	1927	342
Indian Nights—Famous Indian Legends	August	1927	290
Industrial Plays for Young People, *Virginia Olcott*	July	1927	235
Junior Community League Handbook	November	1927	446
Lad—and Other Story-plays for Children to Read or to Act, *Bertha Palmer Lane*	August	1927	290
Landscape Architecture, *Stephen Child*	November	1927	445
Little Theatre Organization and Management, *Alexander Dean*	August	1927	292
Lone Girl Scout Trail-maker, The, *Girl Scouts, Inc*	September	1927	342

	Month	Year	Page
MacMillan Books for Boys and Girls	November	1927	444
Magic Casements, *Ruth Perkins*	August	1927	290
Measuring Motor Ability, *David K. Brace*	July	1927	235
Minor Prophecies, *Lee Simonson*	November	1927	444
More One-Act Plays by Modern Authors, *Helen Louise Cohen*	August	1927	291
Municipal and Public Golf Courses in the United States with Statistical Information, *United States Golf Association*	August	1927	288
Municipal Golf, *P. R. A. A.*	November	1927	445
Municipal Index, *American City Magazine*	July	1927	233
Musical Message for Mothers, A, *Margaret Wheeler Ross*	February	1928	614
Musical Quotations, *National Bureau for the Advancement of Music*	January	1928	556
Nature Almanac, The, *Arthur Newton Pack* and *E. Laurence Palmer*	February	1928	614
Nation Garden Project, The, *C. M. Townson*	January	1928	556
Nations of the World, The, *Faculty of Public School 53, Buffalo*	January	1928	556
New Physical Education, The, *Wood and Cassidy*	November	1927	444
New Standard Endorsed Harmonica Course, *Margaret J. Synnberg*	August	1927	290
New Standard Harmony Course for the Harmonica	January	1928	557
New Towns for Old, *John Nolen*	September	1927	342
Official Athletic Rules and Handbook of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	July	1927	235
Official Basketball Guide, 1927-28, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	January	1928	556
Official Basketball Guide for Women, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	June	1927	175
Official Basketball Guide for Women, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	November	1927	447
Official Intercollegiate Football Guide, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	September	1927	344
Official Intercollegiate Soccer Guide, 1927-28, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	January	1928	556
Official Rules for Swimming, Diving and Water Games, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	January	1928	556
Official Track and Field Guide—1928, *Spalding's AthleticLibrary*	February	1928	614
Official Track and Field Guide—1927, *Spalding's Athletic Library No. 112R*	August	1927	290
Official Volley Ball Rules of the N. A. A. F., 1927-28, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	November	1927	445
One-Act Plays for Stage and Study	August	1927	292
1000 and One, *Educational Screen, Inc*	January	1928	557
Organization and Administration of Playgrounds and Recreation, The, *Jay B. Nash*	December	1927	503
Organization of Rural Community Buildings	January	1928	557
Oriental and Character Dances, *Helen Frost*	November	1927	447
Outlines in Health Education for Women, *Gertrude Bilhuber, D. P. H.*, and *Idabelle Post, B. S.*	November	1927	447
Out-of-Doors with Youth, *J. W. Frederick Davies*	August	1927	288
Permanent Play Materials for Young Children, *Charlotte G. Garrison*	August	1927	292
Philosophy of Athletics, The, *Elmer Berry*	November	1927	444
Piece Bag Book, The, *Anna La Tourette Blauvelt*	November	1927	448
Planning Your Party, *Emily Rose Burt*	July	1927	233
Playground Mystery Boxes, *Mabel Macomber*	March	1928	685
Practical Football and How to Teach It, *G. S. Lowman*	November	1927	447
Playground Manual, *Department of Public Instruction, Pa.*	August	1927	291
Playgrounds of the Nation	January	1928	556
Play Guidance—a Manual for Recreation Leaders, *Rev. Kilian J. Hennrich*	February	1928	616
Probation and Delinquency—The Study and Treatment of the Individual Delinquent, *Edwin J. Cooley*	July	1927	288
Proceedings of the First Pan Pacific Conference on Education, Rehabilitation, Reclamation, and Recreation	January	1928	555
Psychology of Play Activities, The, *Harvey C. Lehman* and *Paul A. Witty*	November	1927	448
Quiz Yourself on Music—a Game and a Test, *National Bureau for the Advancement of Music*	January	1928	556
Recreation Manual for the Home, School and Community, *Florence S. Hyde*	September	1927	340
Recreative Dances for Classes in Physical Education, *Fanny S. Bickley*	March	1928	685
Research into the Economics of Land Subdivision, *Robert Whitten*	January	1928	555
Rhythmic Dances, Games, Stunts and Songs	August	1927	290
Sam Lloyd's Tricks and Puzzles	January	1928	556
School Marches and Rhythms, *Edna Everett*	March	1928	685
School, Church, Home and Gymnasium Games, *George O. Draper*	January	1928	555
School Song Book, The, *Osbourne McConathy*	January	1928	555
Settlement Primer, The, *Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch*	June	1927	174
Ship Model Making, *E. Armitage McCann*	March	1928	685
Soccer for Women, *Spalding's Athletic Library*	July	1927	234
Social Work Publicity, *Charles C. Stillman*	November	1927	446
Songs of the Open, *Grace Keir*	November	1927	446
Songs the People Sing	July	1927	234
Source Material for the Use of Rural Parent-Teacher Association Units, *Rural Life Bureau*	September	1927	340
Spalding's Official Baseball Guide, 1927	July	1927	235
Special Day Pageants, *Marion Kennedy* and *Katharine I. Bemis*	September	1927	342
Stage Costuming, *Agnes B. Young*	September	1927	340

	Month	Year	Page
Stories of America's Songs, *National Bureau for the Advancement of Music*	January	1928	556
Suppose We Do Something Else, *Imogen Clark*	December	1927	503
Survey of Nature, A, *Professor George R. Green*	June	1927	176
Swimming Simplified, *Lyba* and *Nita Sheffield*	September	1927	344
Technique in Dramatic Art, *Halliam Bosworth*	July	1927	236
Tennis Annual—*Spalding's Athletic Library No. 57X*	November	1927	444
Third Year's Music Memory Selections	November	1927	446
Toy Symphony Orchestra, The, *J. Lilian Vandevere*	January	1928	557
Toy Symphony Orchestra Series, A, *J. Lilian Vandevere*	August	1927	290
Toy Symphony, The, *National Bureau for the Advancement of Music*	January	1928	556
Treasure Hunting, *John F. Gowen*	November	1927	447
Trees for Roadside Planting, *U. S. Department of Agriculture*	July	1927	234
Twice 55 Community Songs for Treble Voices	August	1927	291
Vacations for Industrial Workers, *Charles M. Mills*	August	1927	288
Ventilation and Health, *Thomas D. Wood* and *Ethle M. Hendriksen*	July	1927	234
With Scissors and Paste, *Leila M. Wilhelm*	November	1927	447
Your Growing Child, *H. Addington Bruce*	February	1928	614
Youth and the Beautiful, *School Betterment Studies*	August	1927	291

ATHLETICS

Athletic Parks and Stadia Necessary School Equipment	September	1927	339
Athletic Program for 1928, An	February	1928	587
More Athletics, Fewer Crimes, *Hon. John T. McGovern*	May	1927	84
Municipal Track and Field Meet, *C. O. Brown*	November	1927	425
Waukegan, Ill., Athletic Field, *Jacob L. Crane, Jr.*	November	1927	437

CAMPING, HIKING AND OUTINGS

Camp Financing	September	1927	311
Hiking Clubs as Trail Blazers, *Dorothea Nelson*	September	1927	419
Mother Cuts Loose in Camp, *Ethel J. Lively*	September	1927	314

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS AND NEIGHBORHOOD RECREATION CENTERS

New Community—Building for Detroit, A	August	1927	279
Fort Worth Recreation Building	September	1927	327
"Going Concern," A	January	1928	539
Neighborhood Recreation Centers Outside of School Buildings	July	1927	214
Social Centers in the Schools of America	February	1928	601

CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Aeronautics, *E. T. Warner*	February	1928	571
At Memphis with the Recreation Congress	November	1927	403
Development of State Parks in America, *Wilbur A. Nelson*	March	1928	629
Enlarging the Service of the Recreation Department	March	1928	648
Exposing Ourselves to Self Control, *Gerald Stanley Lee*	September	1927	318
How can a City Recreation System Increase the Total of Unorganized Individual and Small Group Play and Recreation, *Professor Jay B. Nash*	March	1928	643
Learning to Know the Animals in the Zoo and the Trees, Shrubs and Flowers in the Park, *W. F. Jacoby*	March	1928	635
Leisure and Crime, *Charles Pratt, Ph.D*	June	1927	142
Leisure and Life, *Frederick Keppel, LL.D*	May	1927	81
Leisure and Trained Leadership, *Brother Barnabas*	June	1927	149
Life and Specialization, *Joseph Lee*	January	1928	513
Local Park Achievements in the United States, *L. H. Weir*	March	1928	625
Planning Play Areas in New Real Estate Subdivisions, *C. C. Hieatt*	December	1927	471
Recreation and the Church, *Rev. Charles W. Gilkey*	February	1928	566
Recreation and Social Justice, *John A. Lapp*	November	1927	405
Value of National, State and County Forests and Parks to City Recreation Systems, *George Hjelte*	November	1927	414
What are the Fundamental Play Skills Which the Boy and Girl Should Learn in Physical Education in the Schools, *J. H. McCurdy*	November	1927	408
With the Recreation Executives	January	1928	516
	February	1928	575

CONTESTS AND TOURNAMENTS

Ball Events	January	1928	530
Basketball Free Throw Tournament	August	1927	284
Father and Son Contest for Honors	January	1928	527
First National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament	November	1927	404
From the Winner of the Aircraft Tournament	December	1927	465
"Hash" Meet, A	July	1927	205
Jack Knife Baseball Contest	July	1927	208
Kite Flying as a College Contest, *Commodore W. E. Longfellow*	July	1927	187
Kite Flying Tournament	August	1927	285
Message to the Amateurs Airplane Tournament	February	1928	574
Miniature Boat Races in Jacksonville	July	1927	207
Orlando Holds an Archery Tournament	August	1927	282
San Diego Kite Tournament, *Bernard C. Nichols*	February	1928	585
Spokane's Unique Soccer Contest	January	1928	528
Stunt Contest, A	November	1927	437
Tournaments	August	1927	284
Young America Builds Airplanes	August	1927	244

CONVENTION NOTES

American Child Health Association	August	1927	274
American Civic Association	January	1928	554
American Public Health Association, 56th Annual Meeting	September	1927	340
American Society of Landscape Architects, 28th annual meeting	June	1927	173
Annual Luncheon of New York Settlements	May	1927	112
"Better Times" Dinner	July	1927	228

	Month	Year	Page
Boy Life Conference	February	1928	610
Department of Superintendence, N.E.A., Dallas	July	1927	227
District Conferences, P.R.A.A.	July	1927	226,229,230
Drama Conference at Yale	June	1927	173
Drama League Convention, *Katherine S. Burgess*	December	1927	501
Eastern District National Story Teller's League Holds 10th Annual Convention	December	1927	409
German National Commission for Physical Education	July	1927	230
International Federation of Physical Culture	March	1928	673
Music Supervisors' National Conference	March	1928	673
National Association of Jewish Community Center Secretaries	August	1927	275
National Conference of Social Work	August	1927	276
National Conference on State Parks	August	1927	266
National Education Association	August	1927	340
National Kindergarten Association	March	1928	684
New York City Conference of Charities and Corrections	July	1927	226
Nineteenth National Conference on City Planning	August	1927	272
Park Leaders Meet in Philadelphia	November	1927	443
Sixth District, International Optimists Clubs' Convention Adopts Resolutions on Community Recreation	July	1927	227

DONATED PLAYGROUNDS AND MEMORIALS

Donated Playgrounds	May	1927	105
Gift to Colton, A.	June	1927	161
Memorial Playground in Greencastle, *G. Fred Ziezler*	July	1927	209
New Memorial Buildings	August	1927	252
New Park and Playground Given to Los Angeles, Calif.	September	1927	304
Sacramento's Memorial Auditorium	September	1927	308

DRAMA

Children's Playground Theatre, The, *Mabel T. Hobbs*	March	1928	663
Costume Service in Oakland	January	1928	553
Drama in Redlands	July	1927	203
Indian Lore in Recreation Programs	July	1927	223
Leominster Junior Players, The	September	1927	321
Make-Up Suggestions for the Little Theatre, *Jack Stuart Knapp*	September	1927	322
Message from Eva Le Gallienne, A	March	1928	658
Playground Dramatics in Oakland	January	1928	529
Teaching Grown-ups to Play through the Community Theatre of Richmond, Va.	December	1927	466

FESTIVALS AND PAGEANTS

Colorado's History Presented in Pageant	January	1928	537
May time in Manhattan	July	1927	206
Pageant of Robin Hood, A, *E. A. Pritchard* and *L. M. De Turk*	May	1927	92
York Pageant, The	January	1928	530

GAMES

Basketball in Oakland	March	1928	680
Boccia	August	1927	362
Bowling Rules and Regulations	February	1928	598
Folk Games of the Kentucky Mountains, *June Clark*	September	1927	323
Football Tests in the Middle West	March	1928	634
Games for Girls	July	1927	202
Linguistics of Marbles	July	1927	205
Negro Folk Games, *Willie Dean Andrews*	June	1927	132
Rules for Hand Tennis	January	1928	539
Sidewalk Games	November	1927	422
Twilight Baseball	June	1927	134
Where Our Raiding Games Come from	July	1927	225
(See also Contests and Tournaments.)			

HANDCRAFT

First National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament	November	1927	404
For Creative Youth	January	1928	528
Handcraft Ideas for Thanksgiving	November	1927	439
Handcraft Possibilities for Mothers and Others, *Chester G. Marsh*	July	1927	193
Homes for Feathered Tenants	May	1927	108
Kite Flying as a College Contest, *Commodore W. E. Longfellow*	July	1927	187
Making Scrap Books a Happy Service	January	1928	537
Miniature Parachute Drop, *V. K. Brown*	January	1928	527
Quilting in Chicago, *Anna C. Artkamper*	May	1927	90
Young America Builds Airplanes	August	1927	244

HOLIDAY AND SPECIAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Devonshire Christmas, A	December	1927	497
How to Celebrate Hallowe'en	September	1927	334
St. Valentine's Day	January	1928	551

HOME PLAY

Backyard Playground Contest	July	1927	198
Backyard Playgrounds for Buffalo	February	1928	608
Busy Family Plays, A, *Frances Sage Bradley, M.D.*	July	1927	190
Chest of Gold and Good Cheer, A	November	1927	440
Handcraft Possibilities for Mothers and Others, *Chester G. Marsh*	July	1927	193
Home Play as Children See It	July	1927	198
Home Play in Kansas	September	1927	317
Home Recreation, *Weaver Pangburn*	July	1927	197
Play for the Family	July	1927	200
Winner of Backyard Playground Contest Announced	February	1928	608
Worms for Bait, *Roger William Riis*	December	1927	464

LAYOUT AND CONSTRUCTION OF RECREATION AREAS

Art of Playground Making, *Joseph Lee*	February	1928	599
Asphalt and Concrete Tennis Courts	August	1927	260
Engineer's Problem in the Construction of a Modern Ten Acre Playfield, *A. E. Berthe*	March	1928	640
High Standard of Recreational Space, A	January	1928	548
New Type of Stone Trail Shelters, A	March	1928	638
Planning for Play Space	August	1927	259
Playground Surfacing	June	1927	163
Some Comments on the Playground Beautification Contest	July	1927	213

LEADERSHIP

Find and Train Your Boy Leaders, *E. S. Martin*	August	1927	253
From an Executive	February	1928	586
Institute for Directors, An	May	1927	110
Leisure and Trained Leadership, *Brother Barnabas*	June	1927	149
National Recreation School Graduates First Class	July	1927	222

	Month	Year	Page
School of Natural History	June	1927	170
Using Volunteers	June	1927	161

MISCELLANEOUS

As to Posture, *William Burdick*	December	1927	468
Buttons for Playground Members in Lynchburg	July	1927	215
Can Cities Meet the Fundamental Needs of Children?	September	1927	338
Commercial Intangibles	January	1928	550
Correlation of Public Recreation and Public Education Departments, *George Hjelte*	January	1928	523
Do You Like to Go to School?	August	1927	258
Is Commercial Recreation an Octopus, *Clarence A. Perry*	February	1928	604
Last Will, A	October	1927	388
Message to Parents, A	January	1928	550
Out of the Mouths of Babes!	July	1927	196
Parent Playground Associations	January	1928	525
Play, the Architect of Man, *Joseph Lee*	December	1927	460
Playgrounds without Children and Children without Playgrounds, *W. D. Deffenbaugh*	December	1927	492
Radio Adventures, *Arthur H. Miller*	June	1927	135
Rapidly Growing P.T.A., A	September	1927	300
Recent Grecian Discoveries of Interest to Physical Educators	March	1928	650
Recreation Standards for Child Caring Institutions	August	1927	282
Regional Plan	September	1927	313
Right Reading for Children	May	1927	91
Safety and the Playground, *W. C. Batchelor*	March	1928	654
Salesmen of Knowledge, *Glenn Frank*	February.	1928	602
Ventilation of Indoor Recreation Rooms, *Thomas D. Wood, M.D.* and *Ethel M. Hendriksen*	November	1927	420
Want Pay for Play	November	1927	426
What Boys Think	July	1927	221
"What I Like About Playgrounds" from Playground Children	January	1928	549

MUNICIPAL GOLF

Municipal Golf—Its Influence on Park Recreation Affairs, *H. S. Wagner*	May	1927	94
St. Paul's Municipal Golf League, *Ernest W. Johnson*	January	1928	538

MUSIC

Community Singing Delights	January	1928	534
Division of Musical Activities, A	December	1927	535
Extending Music, *Fannie Buchanan*	December	1927	495
Hour with Negro Composers, An	August	1927	258
Houston's Music Contest	February	1928	586
Music in West Parks of Chicago	July	1927	221
Opportunity for Musical Talent, An	December	1927	487
Passaic's Colored Harmonica Band	August	1927	247
Pioneering for Art in a Pioneer Land	August	1927	280
Playground Children Greet Col. Lindbergh with Music	February	1928	574
Playground Music Contests in Birmingham	January	1928	529

NATURE ACTIVITIES

Boys and Girls in Forestry	February	1928	597
Children's Gardens, *Ellen Eddy Shaw*	February	1928	594
Early Spring in Japan, *Clara Blattner*	March	1928	661
Gardens Under Playground Commission	November	1927	417
God's Out-of-Doors, *Ann Thomas*	November	1927	433
Homes for Feathered Tenants	May	1927	108
Junior Audubon Recruit Club, The, *Lucia E. Savage*	August	1927	265
List of Fifty Plants for Bird Gardens, A, *Alan F. Arnold*	May	1927	99
Making Nature Study Play, *Henry Corp*	March	1928	659
Nature Almanac, A, *William G. Vinal*	May	1927	104
	May	1927	106
	June	1927	162
	July	1927	218
	August	1927	264
	September	1927	328
	November	1927	431
	December	1927	488
Nature Lore Program for a City Playground, A, *W. E. Dillon*	June	1927	166
Nature Lore School	May	1927	103
	June	1927	165
Nature Notes	June	1927	165
Nature Play, *William G. Vinal*	November	1927	429
	December	1927	481
	January	1928	543
Nature Services in Reading, Pennsylvania, *Lillian M. DeTurk*	December	1927	485
Nature Tabloids for the Community Recreation Director, *W. G. Vinal*	February	1928	596
Outdoor Museums of Natural Exhibits	December	1927	486
Relation of Museums to the Out-of-Doors, *Herman C. Bumpus*	September	1927	327
Social Values of Gardening, *George L. Farley*	June	1927	164
Use of the Outdoors, *The*	August	1927	249
Yosians Go Afield, The, *J. Otis Swift*	July	1927	217

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF PLAY

Character Education through Scouting, *N. E. Richardson*	March	1928	653
Contemplative Recreation, *Josephine Blackstock*	September	1927	320
Land and Sea Jollity	February	1928	602
Nervous Tension in Modern Life	July	1927	206
New Tools of Leisure, The, *Karl de Schweinitz*	February	1928	611
Plan of Playground in the American Melting Pot	February	1928	607
Playing the Game for Health and Character, *Prof. Jay B. Nash*	August	1927	250
Social Development on the Playground, *Gail F. Powell*	November	1927	418
Spirit of Carnival, The	January	1928	550
Story of John Smith, The	January	1928	527
Striking at the Roots	July	1927	189
The Educational Appendix—Shall We Operate?	September	1927	327
What Goes Up, *Dorothy Canfield*	September	1927	312

PARK DEVELOPMENTS

County Parks Increase Property Value	March	1928	645
Parks and Patriotism	August	1927	248
Park Progress in Various States	August	1927	245
Recreation and Game	March	1928	639

PLAY DAYS

All Southern Play Day, An	March	1928	656
Huge Play Day, A	November	1927	442
Negro Play Day in Orlando	February	1928	600
Play Day at Mt. Vernon, A	November	1927	442

	Month	Year	Page
Play Day in Richmond, Va., *Claire McCarthy*	September	1927	305
Recreation Day in Paterson	January	1928	547

PLAY PROGRAMS

Activities Calendar — Chicago School Playgrounds	August	1927	277
Activities for the Girls and Women of Minneapolis	July	1927	204
Cincinnati's Municipal Recreation Program	December	1927	470
Circus Comes to East Orange, The	February	1928	600
Evaluating Activities	September	1927	333
Houston's Labor Day Picnic	January	1928	528
Memphis Has Excellent Recreation Program	August	1927	246
Recreation in Fort Worth, Texas	January	1928	515
Summer Activities in Cincinnati	September	1927	306
Tour around the World by Airplane, A	August	1927	286

REAL ESTATE AND RECREATION

Beaches Saved for the People	September	1927	306
For Block Playgrounds, *Henry Wright*	January	1928	540
Increase of Land Values around Playgrounds, *Charles J. Storey*	September	1927	324
Legislating for Boulevards on Ocean Front of San Diego County	August	1927	281
Planning Play Areas in New Real Estate Subdivisions, *C. C. Hieatt*	December	1927	471
Real Estate Campaign Programs	December	1927	475
Recreation and Real Estate, *Mabel T. Wood*	June	1927	147
Recreation Courts and Play Spaces Provided in Apartment Housing Projects	July	1927	199
Shorter Working Week Increases Number of Home Owners	June	1927	148
What about the Size of City Blocks?	July	1927	192
	January	1928	540
Zoning	May	1927	109

RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS

At Northwestern Playfield, Detroit	May	1927	80
Breaking Previous Records in Evanston	November	1927	407
Cambridge Keeps Step	November	1927	413
Celebrating Its Tenth Anniversary	March	1928	634
Chance to Play, A, *Harold M. Harter*	January	1928	526
Cincinnati's Junior Safety League	December	1927	496
Colored Children Win New Orleans Playground	August	1927	280
Evanston's Junior Press Club	August	1927	278
From the Western Coast	August	1927	287
Getting together in Pendleton, Oregon	August	1927	317
In Venice, Florida	July	1927	186
Many Lions Clubs Provide Recreation Facilities	September	1927	307
One-Tenth of a Mill, *Mabel Madden*	June	1927	158
Pioneering for Play in Boston, *Ellen Tower*	June	1927	139
Progress in Oak Park, Ill	July	1927	207
Salt Lake City Reports for 1926	May	1927	83
San Francisco Protests	June	1927	141
Significant Facts from Minneapolis	August	1927	263
Still Another Service Bureau	August	1927	282
Suburban Town of Eleven Thousand Opens a Playground, A	November	1927	441
Tennis in Beaumont, Texas, *F. L. Bertschler*	November	1927	436
Sowing and the Harvest	January	1928	549
What One Playground Worker Did	February	1928	587
Wichita Moves Another Step Forward	September	1927	303
Year Book for 1926	April	1927	5
Community Recreation Leadership in 790 Cities	April	1927	5
List of Managing Authorities and Officials	April	1927	13
Table of Playground and Community Recreation Statistics for 1926	April	1927	32

RECREATION FOR ADULTS

Municipal Men's Club at Los Angeles	May	1927	87
Never Too Old to Play	June	1927	170
Recreation for Young People over Fifty	March	1928	680
Singing Mothers, *Irah E. Deering*	May	1927	88
Sports on Board Ship, *Arthur Dailey*	September	1927	301
Use of Leisure Time at the University of Omaha, The	August	1927	255
Yosians Go Afield, The, *J. Otis Swift*	July	1927	217

RECREATION FOR INDIVIDUALS AND SPECIAL GROUPS

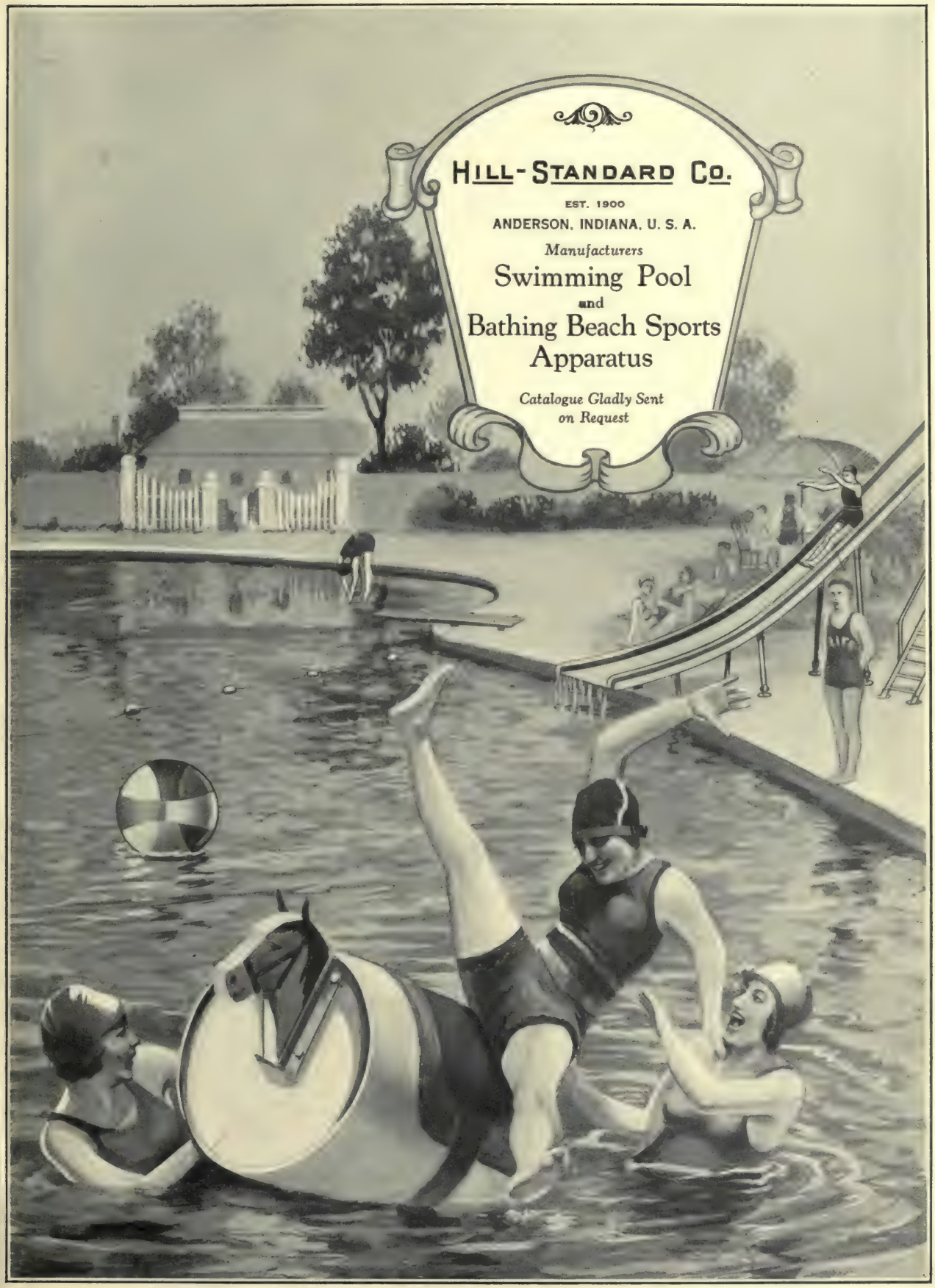
Chinatown Plays American Style	September	1927	302
For the Negroes of Orlando	March	1928	657
Industrial Recreation in Los Angeles	July	1927	216
Recreation for City Employees, *A. E. Genter*	January	1928	534
Recreation of the Crippled Child, *James L. MacKay*	August	1927	256
Report on Study of Slow Clubs in Philadelphia, *Weaver Pangburn*	July	1927	211
Slow Clubs, A New-Old Idea for Recreation, *George F. Kearney*	May	1927	77
Self-Organized Group, The, *Jay B. Nash*	November	1927	412
Solving the Caddy Problem, *Dan Chase*	March	1928	652
Teaching the Black Belt How to Play	February	1928	607

RECREATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

American Playground in Turkey, An, *Lillian C. Brauer*	September	1927	309
Appeals from Foreign Lands	November	1927	427
British View of Sports, A	September	1927	310
Concern for Leisure Hours	February	1928	603
English Social Service	February	1928	599
Germany Confronts Problem of Athletics for Women	July	1927	201
Recreation in Some of the Islands of the Sea, *Arabella Page Rodman*	January	1928	531
	February	1928	590
Teaching Orphans to Play	November	1927	428
Women of England and Wales Attack Rural Recreation Problem, The	January	1928	522
Working Men's Leisure in Italy	December	1927	463

SWIMMING POOLS, BATHING BEACHES, AND BATH HOUSES

Orlando Dedicates Its First Municipal Bath House	September	1927	338
"Swimfest," A	August	1927	286
Tabulation of Replies to Questionnaire on Public Beach Operation, *George Hjelte*	February	1928	589


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